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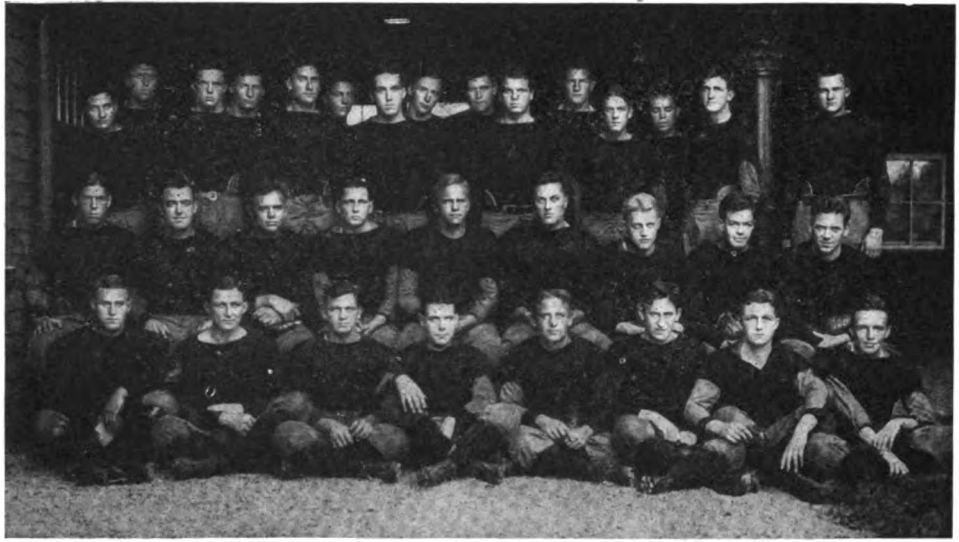
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dell Phillips, on "The scholar in a Republic", in which he is said by his eloquence to have worked the audience in Sanders Theatre up to the point of applauding the assassination of the Czar of Russia. The next year the orator was Carl Schurz, and the year after that Charles Francis Adams delivered the oration on "A College Fetich", which set the whole college public to discussing the value of the classics in education today.

Among the orators of the last thirty years have been President Eliot, Bishop Potter of New York, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Fiske, Seth Low, George Herbert Palmer, Mr. James Bryce, Horace Howard Furness, and for the last three years, Woodrow Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, and Josiah Royce. Among the poets during the same period have been Robert Grant, Richard Watson Gilder, Edward S. Martin, Owen Wister, George Santayana, Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Dean Briggs, Percy MacKaye, Barrett Wendell, and Henry van Dyke.

Quite as interesting as any part of the catalogue are the extracts from the records, and various memoranda about the Chapter and its proceedings. In the earlier years these reflect the solemnity with which undergraduate mysteries were taken a hundred years ago, and the inflated style which was the fashion of the day.

The Society was founded at William and Mary College in Virginia, December 5, 1776. In 1779 there is entered in its records: "Petition of Mr. Parmele for a charter party to institute a Branch of this Society at Cambridge in Massachusetts, granted: to be called Epsilon." Parmele, as he spelled the name himself, first entered Yale College, probably in 1774, was admitted junior in Harvard College in 1777, and received the A.B. the next year. He visited the South on account of his health, and was at William and Mary in 1779 and 1780. Then he returned to the North, and organized the Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at New Haven, November 13, 1780. He was later ordained in the Congregational Church, but his health failed and he died in 1784 in Virginia.

The Charter Party begins in solemn greeting to "their well and truly beloved Brother Elisha Parmeli", and then goes

on to entrust him with the mysteries of the Society and the authority to impart them to "not less than three persons of Honor, Probity and Good Demeanor", at the "University of Cambridge in the State of Massachusetts Bay." On December 9 of the same year Parmele was given authority to establish a chapter in "the College of New Haven in Connecticut."

Parmele selected four seniors, of the class of 1782, as the other charter members of the Harvard Chapter; their names were Samuel Kendall, who was elected president; Seth Hastings, secretary; Joseph Bartlett, treasurer; and Artemas Baker, who with Parmele himself, filled the ranks. They adopted February 27, 1779, a solemn form of initiation. The high plane of seriousness which marked all the proceedings may be seen from the address of the president to the newly initiated brother:

"Brother

"It is an uncommon pleasure which I feel in being able to address you by this tender appellation; such have been the mutual pleasures ever distributed among the members of the Phi Beta Kappa.

"This Society was founded by a few friends to social and improving intercourse. At first it was confined to a small number of very worthy students; they planted the scion, from which has grown this tree, that now buds forth before your eyes, with the blossoms of harmony and concord. It was ingrafted on the stock of friendship, in the soil of virtue, enriched by Literature. To cherish and to keep it alive hath been the constant care of those members who have succeeded.

"To which end they have ever kept in view the design of its worthy founders, who adopted this friendly communion as a recreation to the philosophic mind, satiate with investigating the various springs of Human nature and human actions.

"Now then you may for a while disengage yourself from scholastic laws and communicate without reserve whatever reflections you have made upon various objects; remembering that everything transacted within this room is transacted *Sub rosa*, and detested is he who discloses it.

"Here too you are to indulge in matters of speculation, that freedom of inquiry which ever dispels the clouds of falsehood

by the radiant sunshine of truth.—Here you are to look for a sincere Friend, and here you are to become the Brother of unalienable Brothers.”

After this greeting, “the President shall take him by the hand, with a congratulation, and then the Secretary who shall introduce him to each of the Members separately; all taking care to use the mode of shaking hands peculiar to the Phi Beta Kappa.”

Then there follows a series of 22 Laws, ending with a form of solemn oath, and a table of the cipher for all communications between chapters.

These forms and laws were duly adopted at a meeting of the charter members on September 5, 1781, and the literary meetings were soon regularly organized. One of the Laws provided that “Five members shall perform at every session, one shall write a dissertation, two in opposite composition, and the other two shall dispute extemporaneously on the same subject.” “Opposite composition” seems to have been what we should call written debate; the only subject noted in the records of the first few years, as they are presented in the catalogue, was the first one, from the meeting of September 19, 1781, “Whether Benedict Arnold can be considered as a traitor?”

The other form of literary exercise decided on was a public meeting with orations by the members. Out of this meeting grew the annual meetings through which the Society has made its chief fame among non-members. In 1788 John Quincy Adams, then a year out of College, delivered the oration before a distinguished company. He makes the following note in his diary:

“Friday, September 5th, 1788. The assembly at the anniversary of Phi Beta Kappa was more numerous than I have known it. There were near forty members present, among whom were two from Dartmouth College. . . . The Governor, happening to be here with the admiral, and some other officers of the French squadron, now in Boston harbour, honoured us with his presence, as did all the college officers. I spoke the oration, which is hereto annexed, after which we retired to the butler’s chamber: the French consul, who had likewise attended, came there to compliment me, &c.

After doing what business was necessary, we all went down to Warland’s and dined together; and the festive board crowned the enjoyments of friendship.”

That the Chapter was not wholly inhuman in its devotion to Literature and Morality—all such words are capitalized in the early records—may be suspected from the warmth of some of the notes on the banquets. March 16, 1790, for example, “the members then repaired to the house of entertainment, where, after partaking of a rich collation, circulating the social glass free from the sediment of care, & expressing their most cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Phi Beta Kappa & the happiness of its respective members. Adjourned.” And for July 19, 1792, part of the entry is as follows:

“The society then partook of an elegant entertainment together with the pleasures of confidential friendship, enlivened by wit and merriment. After the toasts of the last anniversary were drunken, Bro. Davis gave the following ‘may resident members preserve the pure *Attic fire*, and non-residents annually indulge in its genial warmth’ ‘May the pleasures enjoyed at these anniversaries be ever grateful in retirement’, given by Bro. Thompson. At the request of the Society, Bro. Pipon gave as the concluding toast, ‘May each one liberally untie his purse strings to pay the reckoning’.”

In 1801 we have an entry of the cost of the good entertainment provided:

“June 16. Committee for providing Anniversary dinner being increased by the addition of two seniors, Kent & Lawrence, retired, & returning after a small space, reported that Mr. Porter would provide a good dinner at one dollar for each member, that the price of his wine would be Madeira \$1. per bottle, Lisbon & Sherry 50 cents, and Port 66 2-3 cents.”

In 1806 the Rev. John Pierce, whose notes on Commencement have given us so much of interest, records of the Phi Beta Kappa dinner: “Such was the extravagance exhibited in giving \$70 for the theatrical musicians, who were a nuisance, and in paying for 25 dinners which were not eaten, that I now feel resolved never to dine with the Society again. Expenses to each one was \$5.70.”

For many years with rare exceptions he

held to his resolutions. In 1841 he notes:

"For the 16th time I dined with the Society, though my judgment and feelings equally revolted at the quantities of wine drunk, among others by clergymen, and of these by one who not long since delivered an eloquent lecture in many places on total abstinence from all which can intoxicate. So also, we had scarcely dined before the room became dark and nauseous by the tobacco smoke, and consequent expectorations which it occasioned."

But at last, in 1847, he is able to record:

"By a large majority it was voted to dispense with wine at our future anniversaries. This was a great improvement in the habits of the Society. Formerly the average of wine on some occasions was two bottles to each student! I accordingly dined with the Society the 20th time. Rev. E. Everett Hale as chaplain of the day asked a blessing. The price of a ticket was \$1.25cts."

In its first years the Society was strictly secret, with much display of mystery. There was a special grip, the meaning of the letters was carefully guarded, and the communication between chapters was by cipher. Very early there seem to have been micchievous attempts by outside barbarians to pry into the secrets. In 1789 "one Smith and accomplices, members of Dartmouth College, having wantonly stolen the Charter & Records of the Alpha Society of New Hampshire, being a branch of Phi Beta Kappa", the Harvard Chapter records its contempt for such base conduct. In the same year "a graduate of Dartmouth was introduced into the meeting, who possessed a medal similar to those of the Phi Beta Kappa, & pretended to be acquainted with the mysteries of the Society. But some members doubting his being in reality a brother, he was requested to explain the medal & to disclose the mysteries, which being unable to do; he was dismissed as an imposter. This business employed the Society till late in the evening." About the same time it is noted "That because several persons not members of the Society, have endeavoured to discover the manner of salutation peculiar to the Phi Beta Kappa; this manner be suspended untill the next anniversary."

In 1831 when the anti-Masonic feeling

was running high several leading members of the Society, including Edward Everett, John Quincy Adams, and Joseph Story, moved for the abolishment of all the mysteries, and after much opposition carried their point. These are only a few of the points of interest in this catalogue. There is no space here to recount the establishment of chapters at Yale, Dartmouth and other colleges, nor to trace out the steadily increasing eminence of the Society and the distinction of its public meetings. Its history is a history a large part of what has made Harvard College what it is.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The collections of the School of Landscape Architecture have received important additions in acquisitions made by Professor J. S. Pray while abroad last year on sabbatical leave. These consist of books and pamphlets, photographs, about eight thousand post-cards, and several hundred plans. This material was accumulated partly by purchase and partly by gift, in England and Germany principally, but also in France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, the Low Countries, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Especially noteworthy are the large number of recent books and pamphlets bearing on City Planning and the extensive collection of City Plans, particularly adapted to the purposes of instruction, with which Professor Pray was favored by the officials of the many cities he visited in the course of his studies in European City Planning. Professor Pray has, moreover, established connections abroad which will enable the School in future to receive regularly valuable current material.

These additions are now being arranged in the Library of the School, in Robinson Hall, and will be ready for consultation later in the year.

A series of five Expositions of Chamber Music by Mr. Arthur Whiting and assisting artists will be given this year in the New Lecture Hall, at 8.15 o'clock, on Thursday evenings, November 7, December 5, January 9, February 20, and March 20. These expositions are open only to officers and students in the University.

University Publications

The fall list of the publications of the University covers a wide range of subjects. The most noteworthy of these books, perhaps, is Professor Schofield's "Chivalry in English Literature", a volume containing four lectures on Chaucer, Malory, Spenser, and Shakespeare delivered in 1911 at the Sorbonne and at the University of Copenhagen. In his introduction the author says: "My object in these few lectures is to show, if I can, by an examination of the life and works of four celebrated English writers how the ideal of French chivalry entered into English literature and thereby affected the attitude of the English-speaking world".

Professor R. M. Johnston's "Mémoire de Marie Caroline, Reine de Naples", the first volume of a Documentary Series to be issued as part of the Harvard Historical Studies, presents an eye-witness's account of the revolution in the Kingdom of Sicily. The book is particularly valuable because of the light it throws on the secret negotiations between Marie Caroline and France, and on the conduct, throughout this trying period, of Lord William Bentinck.

"The Barrington-Bernard Correspondence", edited by Professor Edward Channing, forms another volume in the Documentary Series. These letters from Sir Francis Bernard (Governor of Massachusetts) to his political backer in England, with Lord Barrington's replies, cover ten of the most interesting and important years in the history of Massachusetts,—including the Stamp Act and "Liberty" episodes. They are unofficial and intimate and will go far toward explaining some of the reasons for colonial unrest in the years immediately preceding the American Revolution.

"The Cotton Manufacturing Industry in the United States" by Dr. M. T. Copeland, presents a brief history of the growth of the business; a comprehensive analysis of present industrial and commercial conditions, including such topics as scale of production, specialization, mill management, raw cotton buying, and methods of selling; and a significant comparison of the natural advantages, labor cost, and industrial and

commercial organization of the industry in Europe and in America today.

The twenty-third volume of the Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, edited by a committee of the classical instructors of Harvard University, includes papers by Margaret Coleman Waites, Ph.D., Radcliffe 1910, W. H. P. Hatch of the General Theological Seminary, New York, and Charles Homer Haskins, Chandler Rathfon Post, and Henry Wheatland Litchfield of Harvard University.

The first issue of a new publication, the Harvard Semitic Series, contains reproductions of some fifty cuneiform tablets acquired by the University in 1903 and 1904. The volume is entitled "Sumerian Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum."

As a memorial to Dean James Barr Ames the Ames Foundation has arranged for the publication of the "Year Books of Richard II." The first of these volumes to be issued, covering the cases of the year 1388, is now in press. The English Common Law Reports cover all the other reigns from the time of Henry III to the present date, but the manuscripts dealing with the years of Richard II have not heretofore been available for the historian of the law. By a fortunate chance the Ames Foundation has been able to discover these missing documents and is having them reproduced in the original French text accompanied by an English translation. The editor and translator is Mr. George F. Deiser of Philadelphia.

AT THE FOGG MUSEUM

The collection of the Fogg Museum has recently been enriched by the loan of two paintings. One, which is lent by Mr. Paul J. Sachs, '00, represents St. John the Baptist, and is by the rare master, Isenbrandt, who died in 1551. He was one of the school of Bruges, and worked with Gherard David. The other is an Annunciation attributed to Lazzaro Bastiani of the Venetian School, lent by Mr. H. E. Wetzel, '11. Bastiani lived in the latter part of the 15th century, and was the master of the famous Carpaccio.

The Study of the Classics

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read with great interest, not unmixed with amusement, the letter of Mr. J. Remsen Bishop, '82, anent the Latin situation. I may say that the fault in the decrease of men taking Latin lies not at the hands of the members of the Faculty, as he seems to think, but to a large degree at the door of the majority of public high schools, which, by discontinuing Greek in their curricula, discourage men from taking up the further study of classics in college. The Faculty of Harvard University numbers in its Classical Department plenty of men who can "talk Latin, think Latin, quote Latin, and make their students want to live Latin." By saying as he does that the Harvard Classical Faculty "are determined to 'bury the facts that breed ideas under the facts that are of value only to the specialist in classical learning'", Mr. Bishop shows that he has completely lost touch with the personnel of the Harvard Faculty. I speak as a Harvard man, and as a graduate student of classics, and I solemnly state that I never should have come back to Cambridge to do Ph.D. work, if I had not had an intense love for classics instilled into me by the inspiring teachers under whom I sat as an undergraduate.

Let me also take occasion to resent the slur that Mr. Bishop has cast on the science of archaeology. I am a Greek specialist rather than a Latin, so I will speak in terms of Greek. In order to think in Greek, and live in the Greek atmosphere while reading the Greek classics, some knowledge of how the Greeks actually lived is necessary. I think that even Mr. Bishop will admit this. Such knowledge cannot be gained from the literature alone: it must be supplemented by a knowledge of the monuments, even down to the humblest painted vases. In fact, in order to make your pupils see how the Greeks lived, understand their manners and customs, in short, to give all the stage setting, so to speak, for the proper appreciation of Greek literature, the vase-paintings are indispensable. And it is all these valuable aids, which, if properly used, give ten times the delight in Greek literature, that a mere reading without them will give, that Mr.

Bishop would ruthlessly cast aside. The whole field of Greek art, or Roman art, and its relation to literature, means nothing to him. Greek religion, or for that matter, Roman religion, and its relation to literature, through the monuments, has no significance to him. The excavations at Sardis and Cyrene, which yielded so much of importance in our knowledge of Greek history and commerce, and so of the dissemination of Greek life and thought through the known world, were, to his thinking, so much wasted time. To "displace archaeologists" with the men he wants is fortunately impossible, for such men as he describes must know archaeology, or they cannot hope to teach properly.

In conclusion, I would suggest to Mr. Bishop to start a movement for the revival of Greek in the public high schools, if he wants to see the classics "revived." Then men who want to concentrate in classics in college can do so without being handicapped by having to begin Greek in college, and, by a natural process, more men will take Latin. Also let him come out to Cambridge and meet some of the men who teach classics at Harvard, and I think that he will be the first to retract the statements in his letter.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN BLEECKER LUCE, JR., '09.
Cambridge, October 19, 1912.

CLUBS AND THEIR SECRETARIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I was very much interested in the letter of Mr. Follansbee in the BULLETIN of October 16, and in the editorial which approved it. The more so, as Mr. Bard, secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, said almost the same thing last June in New York.

Having had occasion to write to a small Harvard Club and not receiving the courtesy of an answer, I can well understand how men who have to deal with the clubs appreciate a prompt and efficient secretary. Nevertheless it seems to me that the editor and the above-named gentlemen are beginning at the wrong end. The proper procedure, in my opinion, at least, is not to get

a live secretary who will make the club go but to get a live club which will make its secretary go.

The powers that be—the officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs, of the New England Federation, of the Alumni Association—have too readily assumed that an active club necessarily stands behind an enthusiastic delegate. Many of the speakers at the New York meeting seemed to assume that there was a large number of working organizations scattered through the country: they may be right, but I doubt it. Neither their assumption nor my doubts are conclusive. It seems to me that the central organizations should *know* what their constituent clubs amount to.

If effective work is to be done through the clubs the first step should be to investigate the clubs thoroughly, the next to liven up the dead ones; but I should expect the mere investigation to have a livening effect.

Yours truly,

FRED. C. WELD, '86.

Lowell, October 22.

REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE

The annual report to the stockholders of the Coöperative Society shows a total business for the year from July 31, 1911 to July 31, 1912, of \$392,621.19, an increase over the preceding year of \$14,451. The business was distributed among the various departments as follows:

	1911	1912
Men's Furnishings,	\$85,760.33	\$80,944.16
Books,	94,587.99	97,863.36
Stationery,	64,851.76	76,199.55
Tailoring,	46,506.33	45,329.00
Furniture,	28,700.35	35,385.05
Coal and Wood,	36,895.41	30,632.21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$357,302.17	\$366,353.33
Branch,	20,868.02	26,267.86
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	\$378,170.19	\$392,621.19
Increase,		\$14,451.00

The gross profits for the year amounted to \$79,421.38, or 21.1 per cent. of the total sales. To this is added \$2,844 from membership fees, and \$2,095 from miscellaneous sources, making the gross income for the year \$84,360.38.

The expenses of conducting the business

were \$55,352.35. The directors, acting under the advice of professional accountants, have raised the amount annually written off the value of fixtures to 40 per cent., and they maintain the reserve against depreciation in stock on hand at 20 per cent. After the payment of operating expenses and provision for reserves, including an addition of \$5,000 to the building fund, \$20,157.24 is available for dividends; and the stockholders have voted to pay a dividend of nine per cent. on purchases made last year.

The average dividend for the year is \$6.86. The largest dividend to any one member is \$107; twelve members will receive \$50 or more, and 98 will receive \$25 or more. The total dividend payment is the largest in the history of the society.

The membership increased during the year from 2754 to 2844. The society has now concluded its thirtieth year of business. The staff now numbers about 90.

As the present main store has become inadequate for the increased business, tentative plans have been made for a considerable enlargement of the premises, which it is hoped can be undertaken during the next summer vacation. The building fund which has been set aside in the last two years now amounts to \$7,500.

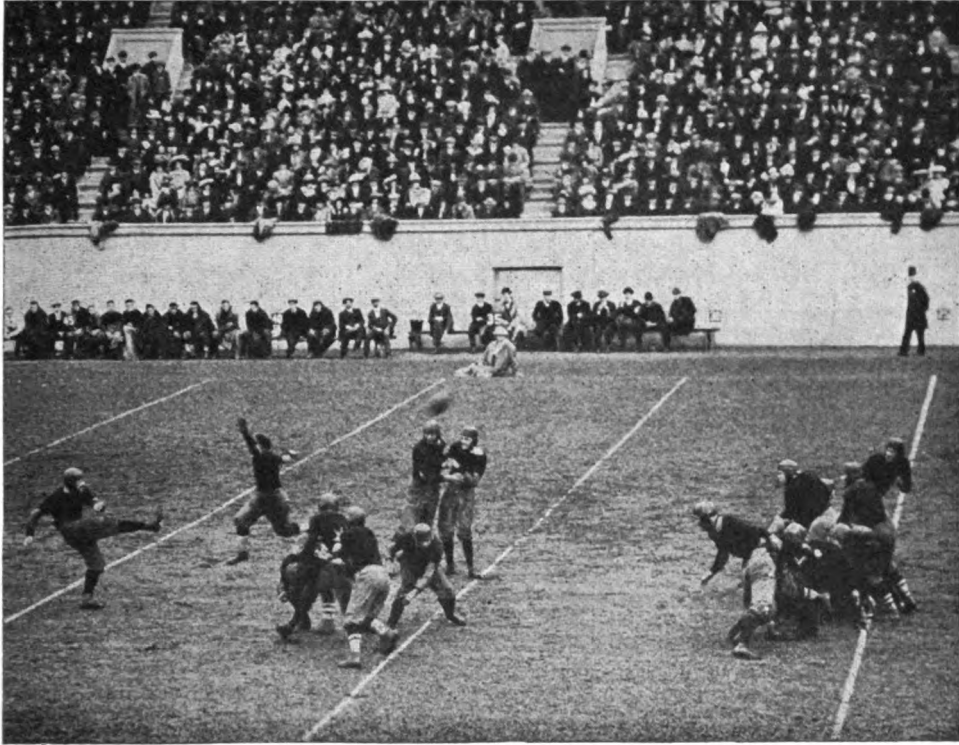
DRAMATIC PRIZE

Frederick A. Wilmot, '10, has offered a prize of \$100 for the best comedy or sketch, the performance of which will take not more than half an hour, written and submitted to him before May 1 by a Harvard undergraduate.

Wilmot won a Boylston prize for public speaking in 1909. He is now on the stage, and is this year a member of Viola Allen's company in Pierre Loti's Chinese play, "The Daughter of Heaven."

Interclass debating is to be tried this year, beginning November 4, on the subject of Woman Suffrage. There will be preliminary trials, at which six men will be retained to debate against one another for places on the class teams. Individual cups will be given to the final winners in the interclass contests.

Brown Beaten at Football, 30 to 10



Brickley Kicking the First Field-Goal in Saturday's Game.

Harvard won the Brown football game in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon, 30 points to 10. Harvard's score was larger than had been expected after Brown's decisive victory over Pennsylvania on the preceding Saturday, but it is only fair to say that the Brown and Harvard teams were much more nearly equal in strength than the difference between their scores seems to indicate. Luck was a conspicuous factor in the game. Harvard's first touchdown was made by Brickley who ran 50 yards after he had caught the ball on one of Brown's frequent attempts at a forward pass; the second touchdown was the result of a blocked punt, and the third was scored by Graustein who, after catching the ball on a forward pass made by Bradley practically in the middle of the field, ran clear to Brown's goal-line when the Stadium was so dark that few of the spectators could see the play. In addition, Brickley kicked three goals from the field. Good fortune was an important factor in most

of these scores. Brown's points were scored on a placement kick from about the 40-yard line, and on a touchdown which Crowther, the quarterback, made late in the fourth period when the Harvard eleven was made up principally of substitutes; Crowthers ran 45 yards around Harvard's left end.

Neither team could advance the ball through the other's rush-line; it is a striking fact that in the whole afternoon Harvard but once made two consecutive first-downs and then only by the aid of a forward pass. Harvard made in all, including forward passes and everything else, but seven first-downs; Brown made five, two of which came in succession in the fourth period. Harvard three times had possession of the ball on or inside Brown's 25-yard line but could make no further progress and was obliged to kick. It can readily be seen that the teams were not far apart as far as ability to gain ground in the old-fashioned style of football was concerned. But Harvard was superior be-

cause of Felton's splendid kicking, and the brilliant individual playing of Brickley. Harvard can fairly say also that it surpassed Brown in the amount of attention received at the hands of the officials of the game. The crimson team was penalized for 137 yards, which total is equivalent to the whole length of the field and a third as much again. Of these penalties, 90 yards were for holding, 15 were for off-side play, and 32 were for unnecessary roughness, for which last offence Hitchcock was sent off the field. The total distance which Brown lost in penalties was 40 yards. Harvard tried three forward passes, two of which were successful for long distances; the other failed. Brown tried eight, of which only one was completed and that gained but a short distance.

The game was unusually interesting in spite of the frequent penalties which made it drag. It was finished in almost complete darkness; even then the referee called time about three minutes before it had expired, although the two teams had agreed to play four periods of fifteen minutes each. For some unknown reason it seems to take this year almost an hour of gross time for 30 minutes of actual playing; the first half of Saturday's game was not finished until just before 4 o'clock, and the second half had gone well beyond 5 o'clock when play was stopped by the darkness. Long before that time thousands of the spectators were lighting matches in mimic attempts to see what was going on on the playing field; it looked as though the seats in the Stadium were occupied by countless fire-flies. When the game was called the great crowd had to pick its way in darkness down the Stadium stairs.

The tackling of the Harvard players was very poor; it enabled Crowther, the Brown quarterback, to make several long runs and finally to score a touchdown. In almost every one of these instances three or four Harvard men had their hands on the Brown runner but he squirmed away from them until he was borne down by sheer weight. During the first half of the game Hardwick, who played end when Felton was kicking, and Coolidge, the other end, ran down the field splendidly under the punts and prevented the Brown backs from advancing the ball, but in the second half

Brown played two men against each of the Harvard ends and the Harvard tackles had to run down the field when Felton kicked; as the tackles were not as fast or as sure as the ends, Crowther almost always was able to get up speed and run the ball back a long distance before he was thrown. Crowther's playing was one of the features of the afternoon.

At the beginning of the game Brickley kicked off to Brown's 10-yard line; Crowther caught the ball and made a brilliant run back to Brown's 42-yard line. Brown gained nine yards on four downs and then kicked to Bradley on Harvard's 15-yard line. Three or four exchanges of punts followed, and Harvard gained a little on all of them. Finally Harvard got the ball on its own 38-yard line and gained seven yards on two downs; then Hardwick made a brilliant run of 23 yards around the end, carrying the ball to Brown's 33-yard line. On the fourth down Harvard had made but seven yards, and Brickley stepped back and made a pretty goal on a drop kick. Immediately after the next kick-off Harvard made a fumble and Brown got the ball in the middle of the field. Crowther then tried to make a forward pass to Ashbaugh, but Brickley jumped up and caught the ball, and, aided by good interference, ran about 53 yards for a touchdown. The rest of the first period and the first half of the second period were given up to kicking; neither side could gain ground by rushing and both were forced to punt on the fourth down or earlier. About half way through the second period Harvard secured the ball on Brown's fumble about ten yards in Brown's territory. Both teams were penalized here, and then Wendell made one run of eight yards through the line, but the Brown defence stiffened, and Brickley, standing about on Brown's 38-yard line tried again for a goal from the field; he missed by a few inches. Brown put the ball in play on the 20-yard line and in four plays made another first down, but, being penalized for off-side play, was forced to kick. Henry stood on Brown's 20-yard line when he punted; Trumbull broke through and blocked the kick and the ball rolled back of the goal line where Coolidge dropped on it for a touchdown. After another exchange

of kicks Harvard got the ball in the middle of the field. Felton made a clever forward pass to Coolidge, who ran to Brown's 22-yard line. Two rushes carried the ball to the 8-yard line, and four more tries took it to the 3-yard line, but the Brown team was fiercely defending its goal, and so Brickley again dropped back and made a drop-goal from about the 12-yard line. The first half ended with the score 20 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

Both sides kicked frequently in the third period. On Harvard's first punt Crowther ran the ball back 30 yards. Then Brown kicked to Harvard's 15-yard line and Harvard ran the ball back to the 27-yard line. There Freedley made a poor pass or Hardwick fumbled the ball and it was barely recovered on the 8-yard line. Felton punted to the 37-yard line. Brown could gain only a little, but Ashbaugh, standing on the 40-yard line, kicked a pretty goal from placement. The severe penalty for Hitchcock's roughness gave Brown another chance to try for a goal but the ball was blocked. Brickley then made a run of 40-yards from a "fake kick" formation, and carried the ball to Brown's 18-yard line. Here again Harvard could not make the necessary distance but Brickley kicked another drop-goal, this time from the 25-yard line. A minute later Wendell ran the ball back 30 yards after one of Henry's kicks. By this time there were three or four substitutes on the Harvard team and the number kept increasing until the end of the game. There was no more scoring in the third period. The last period began with exchanges of punts and frequent tries of forward passes by Brown, but none of them accomplished much. About half-way through the period Crowther took the ball from a regular formation on Harvard's 46-yard line and ran around Harvard's left end clear to the goal line; he was tackled again and again but kept his feet until he had made the touchdown. During the rest of the game Brown repeatedly tried forward passes and end plays but could not gain much ground. Just before the end of the period Bradley made a rather long forward pass to Graustein, who ran almost 50 yards for the last touchdown of the game. The summary follows:

HARVARD.

Felton, H. Frothingham, l.e.
Storer, Lawson, l.t.
Pennock, l.g.
Parmenter, Wigglesworth, c.
Trumbull, Driscoll, Frothingham, r.g.
Hitchcock, T. Frothingham, r.t.

BROWN.

r.e., Ashbaugh
r.t., Kratz, Simms
r.g., Gottstein, Goldberg
c., Mitchell
l.g., Kulp

l.t., Wade, Murphy
Coolidge, O'Brien, Hollister, r.e.

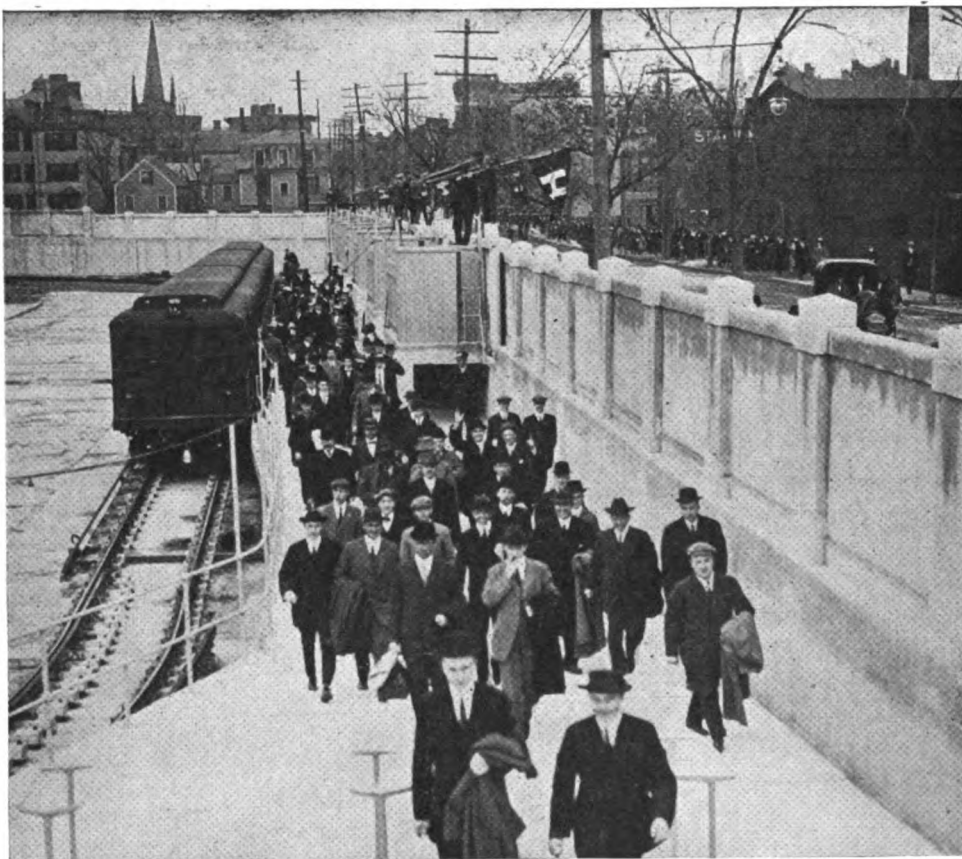
l.e., Langdon, McLaughlin
Bradley, Freedley, q.b.
Hardwick, Graustein, l.h.b.
Brickley, Bettie, r.h.b.
Wendell, Lingard, f.b.

q.b., Crowther
r.h.b., Bean, Bartlett
l.h.b., Tenny, Metcalf
f.b., Henry
Score—Harvard 30, Brown 10. Touchdowns—Brickley, Coolidge, Crowther, Graustein. Goals from touchdowns—Hitchcock, Hardwick, Ashbaugh, T. Frothingham. Goals from field—Brickley 3, Ashbaugh. Umpire—D. Fultz, of Brown. Referee—F. W. Burleigh, of Exeter. Linesman—H. G. Davis, of Wesleyan. Time—15-minute quarters (called in fourth period with three minutes to play, on account of darkness).

The Brown game did not give Harvard much encouragement for the match with Princeton next Saturday. The Harvard back-field showed once more that it could gain ground when it had a fair chance, but the rush line could not make holes for the backs and very little distance was gained through the line. Almost all of Harvard's runs were what is known as "skin-tackle" plays. The rush-line could do nothing when within striking distance of Brown's goal, although the opposing rush line was little if any heavier than Harvard's. The game showed, however, that when the Harvard ends are blocked off on kicks, and the tackles have to follow the ball, they cannot be relied on to throw runners in the open field. If this weakness exists in the remaining games of the schedule much of the advantage of Felton's kicks will be lost. The ends themselves do well in open-field work. It is now practically settled that Coolidge and Felton will be the ends for the Princeton game, but both O'Brien and Hollister, and perhaps others will probably play.

There have been no changes in the makeup of the eleven. Gardner did not play on Saturday as he went to Princeton to see the game there. Bradley did fairly well at quarterback. Bradlee, the first substitute among the backs, was slightly hurt a week ago, but will be able to play against Princeton if it becomes necessary to relieve Wendell, Brickley, or Hardwick.

Last Saturday, for the first time, the



The New Stadium Station of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Boston Elevated Railway Company ran its trains from Park Street to the new Stadium terminal, which is on the north side of the Charles, close to the parkway and directly across the river from Soldiers Field. Trains run from Park Street to the Stadium Terminal in ten minutes. This new arrangement saves a lot of time in both going to and coming from the games. The terminal will be used for the remaining games of the football season.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

At a long meeting of the Athletic Committee on October 24, at which Dean Briggs was chosen chairman, it was voted that the track team management may enter into a two-year agreement with Cornell for a track meet in Cambridge next spring and at Ithaca the year after. These meets, if arranged, will take the place of the Dartmouth meets and will be the first games

ever held between Cornell and Harvard.

The appointment of D. P. Ranney, '12, of Boston, as coach of the freshman track team was approved, and that of F. W. Hubbell, Gr. Bus., of Des Moines, Ia., as manager of the University baseball team, the latter subject to the approval also of the Student Council.

It was voted that no man should receive more than one sweater in a single branch of sport.

Tennis insignia were awarded to the members of the intercollegiate team as follows: E. H. Whitney, '14, of Brookline; W. M. Washburn, '15, of New York, N. Y.; J. C. Devereux, '14, of Utica, N. Y.; Q. A. S. McKean, '13, of Penllyn, Pa.

The following University shooting schedule was approved:

November 2.—Princeton.

November 9.—Intercollegiates, at New Haven.

November 23.—Yale.

At the University

An "open University Forum" was held by the Speakers' Club, October 28, for the discussion of "The Political Situation". Representatives from the four political clubs opened the discussion with ten minute speeches, and the discussion was then thrown open for three-minute speeches from the floor. At the end of the meeting the discussion was summarized by other representatives of the political clubs. S. M. Seymour, '13, of Chatham, N. Y., president of the Speakers' Club, presided. The representatives of the political clubs were as follows: The Progressive Club: E. C. Bacon, 1L., of Boston, and O. Ryan, 2L., of Anderson, Ind.; the Wilson Club: M. M. McDermott, 3L., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and H. M. Stephens, 3L., of Salt Lake City, Utah; the Taft Club: S. M. Rinaker, 3L., of Beatrice, Neb.; the Socialist Club: N. Dana, uL., and A. Jaretzki, '13, of New York.

The freshmen defeated Phillips Exeter Academy at football, at Exeter, last Saturday, 10 points to 0. Mahan, of the freshman team, who a year ago played on the Andover eleven and had much to do with its victory over Exeter, was a potent factor in last Saturday's game also; he kicked a drop-goal from the 18-yard line, made a forward pass to Rollins which led to the only touchdown of the game, and he kicked the goal after the touchdown. The Princeton and Harvard 1916 elevens will play their annual game next Saturday afternoon on Soldiers Field while the two university elevens are playing in the stadium.

The Harvard Wireless Club has opened a course on wireless telegraphy which is open to all members of the University. The course will begin with talks by members of the club on the elementary aspects of the subject; and Faculty members will continue with the more advanced part of the course. The club has an outfit of apparatus at its disposal, and practical work will be included in the course.

Mr. Fortunatus Jovannovicz Bagocius de Bogaczewski spoke in Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, October 28, under the auspices of the Social Service Commit-

tee, on "The Lawrence Strike and the Education of the Foreigner." Mr. Bagocius is an authority on Lithuanian immigration and labor conditions in America. He was born in Lithuania but, incurring the displeasure of the Russian government because of his radical ideas, he early fled to Germany and thence came to America. He is now assistant editor of a Lithuanian paper in Boston.

A cross-country meet has been arranged with Cornell to be held at Ithaca on Saturday, November 2, over a course about six miles long. A team of ten will be taken to Ithaca, accompanied by Walter Tufts, Jr., '13, of Boston, manager, Coach Shrubbs, and a rubber. The meet will be decided by the first seven men to finish.

The fall handicap track and field games were held in the Stadium last Friday afternoon. W. J. Bingham, '16, who made a brilliant record as a runner at Exeter, won the 440-yards dash in 51 2-5 seconds; the time was good for the conditions. The average of the performances was better than usual.

The Harvard Medical School in China has opened an office in Brooks House for the administration of home affairs. The school, which is now in its first year, has fourteen Chinese students. There are six instructors; this number will be increased as the enrollment grows.

The seniors in the Yard have started a series of inter-dormitory smokers, at which each of the senior dormitories will entertain the men in the others. At the first of the series held October 25 the seniors of Thayer entertained the seniors of Holyworthy.

The second university football team defeated the Brown second team on Soldiers Field last Friday afternoon, 3 points to 0. Temple kicked a drop-goal from a difficult angle.

The *Illustrated Magazine* has elected R. H. Burrage, '13, of Needham, photographic editor, and L. C. Parsons, '10, of Cambridge, graduate adviser.

Alumni Notes

'83—Mellen W. Haskell, who is professor of mathematics at the University of California, is spending the half-year abroad, on leave of absence.

'85—Andrew H. Ward, of Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., was married on September 11 to Miss Emily P. Locke, B.L. (Smith) 1900, who was until recently a member of the faculty of Wellesley College.

'93—David S. Muzzey has been appointed Associate Professor of History at Columbia University.

'96—William B. Aspinwall is principal of the State Normal School at Worcester, Mass. His address is 1 Normal Street, Worcester.

A.M. '98—Wendell T. Bush has been appointed Associate Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University.

'99—William L. Raymond, formerly with N. W. Harris and Company, is now in the bond business at 35 Congress Street, Boston.

'02—R. Jackson Cram was married on October 12 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Constance Southworth, daughter of Robert A. Southworth, '74. Mr. and Mrs. Cram will reside at 80 Lanark Road, Aberdeen District, Boston.

'03—John E. J. Kelley, who was last year a student and assistant at the University of Poitiers, is now teaching in the English department of the Boston English High School.

'05—Frederick A. Alden is assistant mechanical superintendent at William Filene's Sons Company, Boston.

'05—Leon W. Barnard, LL.B. '07, is practising law in Seattle, Wash. His offices are at 430 Pioneer Building, Seattle, Wash.

'05—George H. Boyden is a teacher in the North High School, Worcester, and is at present in charge of the Sycamore Street branch. His address is 17 Melville Street, Worcester, Mass.

'05—Harold F. Mason is salesman with the New England Coal and Coke Company, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

'05—Frederick W. Wead, M. Arch. '07, is in the office of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, architects, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

'07—Allan Davis, whose play "The Promised Land" was the first production of the Harvard Dramatic Club, has disposed of two other plays, and they will be produced professionally in the near future.

'07—Hermann Hagedorn has bought a farm at Fairfield, Conn., and is building a house there. Last spring the Idler Club of Radcliffe College performed his play "The Delectable Forest" with music written by Edward Ballantine, '07.

'07—Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., has become a partner of Francis G. Goodale, '05, in the general practice of law. The firm name is Goodale and Nash; its offices are at 53 State Street, Boston.

'07—Francis E. Storer is purchasing agent for the McGraw-Hill Publications, Inc., 251 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

'07—Frank C. Tenney is president and treasurer of the Sinson-Tenney Company, grain commission merchants, 59 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.

'09—Hugo G. de Fritsch was married on June 29 at Cincinnati to Miss Harriet Anderson.

'09—Courtenay Hemenway, who is an instructor at the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., was married at Biddeford Pool, Me., on July 1 to Miss Elizabeth H. Brannan.

'09—Hans von Kaltenborn, who won the Coolidge Debating Prize in his senior year in College, is now on the staff of the Brooklyn Eagle. During the present political campaign he has been speaking in New York under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League.

'09—Robert Emmons Rogers, who was poet of his class, has just returned from an extended trip through Europe where he has gathered material for a series of magazine articles.

'09—James M. Rosenthal, LL.B. '11, is practising law at 409 Agricultural Bank Building, Pittsfield, Mass.

'10—J. H. Braddock was married on October 10 to Miss Helena Hunziker. They will reside at 555 West 171st Street, New York City.

'11—Edward A. Allen is in the hay and grain business at Presque Isle, Me.

'11—Henry G. Doyle, A.M. '12, is instructor in modern languages at the Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.

'11—James H. Elliott, formerly with the F. H. Thomas Company, is with Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Company, public accountants, 8 Congress Street, Boston.

'11—H. Chessman Kittredge has recently returned from a canoe trip to Hudson Bay. Walter H. Fernald, '12, was his companion. They left the words "Harvard 1911 and 1912" carved on the flag pole of the Hudson Bay Company, at Moose Factory.

'11—Irving Poole is with Whitcomb and Company, real estate brokers, Boston.

'12—Daniel Dahl is head of the science department at the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

'12—John R. Desha is private secretary to J. K. Kalaniana'ole, the delegate in Congress from Hawaii.

'12—Frederic Gooding is with the O'Sullivan Rubber Company, 131 Hudson Street, New York City.

'12—Hubert H. Loomis is with the American Mica Company, Newton Lower Falls, Mass. His address remains Bedford, Mass.

'12—Howard R. Morse is with Perry, Coffin and Burr, bankers, 60 State Street, Boston.

'12—Thomas C. Stowell is on the staff of the Daily Knickerbocker-Express at Albany, N. Y.

'12—B. Ashburton Tripp is practising landscape architecture in partnership with C. K. Fiedler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, at 1913 Ford Building, Detroit.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1912.

NUMBER 7.

Opinion and Comment

The Peabody Museum is one of the living testimonies to the farsightedness of the generation which sixty or eighty years ago crossed the borders into the realm of modern natural history, and in particular to the men who led the army of occupation in New England. The way had been prepared for them by the discoveries in chemistry and physics and particularly by those in geology, which made smooth the way for the theory of evolution; and with the publication of "The Origin of Species" in 1859 natural science broke into the new country and advanced with an enormous enthusiasm over each new idea and a keen zest for the breaking old idols. We can see and estimate in the soberer spirit of today the gains of the campaign in the enfranchisement of men's minds from the old limits of research.

The Peabody Museum illustrates an interesting and significant result of the change in spirit, for it shows how what in the past had been little more than a taste for collecting "curiosities", under the breath of the new ideas created a new and illuminating field of science. In the history of many of the specimens in its cases is to be found tangible proof of the advance. A ceremonial paddle or blanket brought back from the Pacific a hundred years ago was until

fifty years ago something to be kept on a shelf and shown to children; and a chipped arrowhead or a stone chisel served to prove what benighted savages the white man displaced. Today such objects brought together with others of their kind throw light on the beginnings of religion, or help to prove that all over the world primitive man used the same tools and weapons in his struggle against the hostile nature that surrounded him. Thus the natural history of man has been made a branch of the wider natural history of the world he inhabits; and it is only by gathering together all the traces of the stages he has passed through in his progress from being a little higher than the monkeys to a position a little lower than the angels that we can fully understand what we are today. These traces are disappearing like snow in spring. It is owing to the prescience of the men of fifty years ago and the untiring zeal of the officers of the Museum today that so many of them are brought together here where they can be studied and made to yield up their meaning.

* * *

If the Museum is to go on with its work and to receive and study the stream of interesting objects which are pouring in through gifts and through purchase, and

exhibit them so that they may be an effective means of education it must have more room. A committee has therefore been formed to raise money to complete the building of the Museum as originally planned. When that is done the original vision of Louis Agassiz will be fulfilled. He conceived a university museum of natural history as a place where it should be possible to study not only the earth on which man lives and the plant and animal life by which he is surrounded, but also man himself and the conditions under which he drew near to the threshold of civilization. To stake out the lines of this great conception on the hither side he himself brought together a small collection of the remains of the ancient lake-dwellers of Switzerland and some other remains of prehistoric man; and as the Museum has grown one whole side of the quadrangle has been assigned to the collections which help to fill out this purpose. When it is completed the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy will be as he thought of it, a museum of natural history in which man stands as the keystone of animate life. How prophetic was his thought has been proved by such discoveries as those of human handiwork in glacial deposits, and by the application of comparative anatomy to determine the relationships of the races of mankind. It is not an accident that Professor Putnam, through whose long service as Curator the Peabody Museum has reached its great distinction, was trained in zoölogy and was trained by Professor Agassiz. The filling of the present gap between the building of the Peabody Museum and the rest of the University Museum will be more than symbolically the completion of a great conception in the field of natural history.

* * *

The enrollment in the University Extension courses which Harvard offers jointly with other colleges and universities of Greater Boston seems to show that the demand for such courses has been either overestimated or misinterpreted. In several excellent courses which were asked for by

at least thirty persons, the minimum set, the actual enrollment has fallen below the paying point; and though such courses will be given this year, the question must be faced about offering them again. As a whole the numbers in the extension courses have fallen off, both actually and relatively since the first experimental courses five years ago; but on the other hand, under the joint Commission twenty-one courses are now given as against two in the first year.

The situation may stir a lover of New England to some uneasy meditation. Has the non-college going population of Boston outgrown its thirst for literature and its curiosity into the doings of nature, and become content with the chances for improvement and broadening of horizon which are offered by the ten cent magazines and the "movies"? Or are the clerks and factory hands who fifty years ago eagerly spent their evenings in hearing lectures now so jaded by their day's work that they are content with being diverted and do not want to be improved? The answer to such questions need not be too discouraged: far more boys and girls get through the high school than in old times; and in the realms of newspaper which daily blanket the country there are a good many on which are printed rational information. Nevertheless, the indifference to these admirable chances for study, as compared with the imposing progress of university extension through the states of the West seems to be another fact pointing to the removal of old New England across the Alleghanies.

* * *

In the matter of how deeply the University should embark in university extension there are two sides to consider. On the one hand, every one recognizes today that no university can keep within its cloisters and live. In these times and in America a university must be a university of a democracy and its first duty is to serve the commonwealth. It must know and adapt itself to the country of which it is a living part. Harvard University, therefore, has little choice if it be clear that university

extension is an important service to the country.

On the other hand, an endowed university is in a different position from a state university. The very fact that it is endowed means that it must carry out the specific purposes for which its endowments were given; and even for the less specific purpose of maintaining a definite type of education it is under obligation to former generations. Moreover, its resources are limited. A state university comes to the question of university extension not only as the servant but as the creature of the state; and if the people of the state conceive it to be desirable to have university courses brought to their doors, they have only through their legislature to provide the necessary staff. It is true that in this case Harvard is in no danger of diverting income, since the experiment is being paid for by the Lowell Institute. Nevertheless, it is making a contribution from the life-blood of the University by lending the time and the strength of its professors. This is the serious aspect of the matter. Lending may often be good for the lender as well as for the receiver; but if the lending goes so far as to weaken the lender then no one is benefited.

* * *

The launching of the *Harvard Musical Review* may well, if the fickle goddess of college publications be propitiated by graduate as well as undergraduate enthusiasm, be the beginning of a venture which shall bring credit to the University and strengthen the cause of music in the country. Certainly there is enough music in the traditions of Harvard to justify an effort to crystallize the common interest of graduates who have studied in the Department, and to enlist some of the learning and interest of those of them who have made a profession of musical criticism and composition. With such support it is easy to dream of a *Harvard Musical Review* which shall approach the authority and success of the *Harvard Law Review*.

But with the new *Review* once launched,

an obligation falls on the Department, and we believe also on graduates who have studied in the Department, to see to it that success follows. No matter how much ability and foresight goes to the founding of an undergraduate organ, undergraduate generations are short and fleeting; and it is not good that the name of the University be attached to an enterprise that in a few years should begin to flicker towards extinction. The possibilities of turning the old and strong traditions of music at Harvard into the general service of music in the country should be safeguard enough against such a failure.

* * *

Harvard did well enough in athletics last Saturday to satisfy its most devoted partisans. We have not yet developed that state of mind which makes victory the only purpose of intercollegiate athletics, but it is not unreasonable to desire a larger share of success than has fallen to our lot in football games with Princeton and races with Cornell. The victories of Saturday point the way, we hope, to still better things to come.

There is one comment on football which may properly be made at this season of the year, and it often has application to other activities in life. The brilliant runners and kickers whom the spectators can plainly see in the "back-field" of a football eleven deserve all the praise they receive for their strength, speed, and accuracy; but it is well to remember that none of their abilities could be effectively exercised without the help and support of a line of sturdy rushers. Therefore, when the backs do something worth while give part of the credit to the rush line.

* * *

The BULLETIN offers congratulations and best wishes for many happy returns of the day to the Rev. Dr. Coolidge on the occasion of his ninety-fifth birthday. We venture to suggest that the century mark is worth a good man's aim on the way to still larger achievement. The class of '38, with three members still living sets a fine example of vigor to the rest of us,

The Peabody Museum

The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology was established by a gift of \$150,000 made by Mr. George Peabody of London, in 1866. At the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Museum, Professor Putnam, the curator of the Museum received a letter from Professor O. C. Marsh of Yale University giving an account of the way in which the idea was brought to the mind of Mr. Peabody. He wrote in part as follows:

"The first idea of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge occurred to me in October, 1865, while digging in an ancient mound near Newark, O., and that evening I wrote to my uncle, Mr. Peabody, at London, urging him to establish such a museum. He had already told me of his intention of making gifts to Harvard and various other institutions, and had requested me to look over the ground and give him information on the subject. My own interest in American archaeology was mainly due to Sir Charles Lyell, who had just published his 'Antiquity of Man', and, when I saw him in London, urged me in the strongest terms to take up the subject in America as a new field for exploration. . . . When Mr. Peabody came to this country in the following year, I again brought the subject to his attention and at his request consulted with Mr. Winthrop about the matter. After various visits to Cambridge and consultations with Professors Wyman and Gray, I obtained full approval of the proposed plan from Mr. Peabody and the deed of gift was executed."

Mr. Peabody's letter of gift was dated October 6, 1866. In communicating his intention to give \$150,000 for the building of a museum and the promotion of research in archaeology and ethnology, he provided that \$60,000 should be set apart to accumulate until it amounted to \$100,000 and then be used for a building, and of the remainder \$45,000 was for the endowment of a professorship and \$45,000 for the maintenance of the Museum and the increase of its collections. This great gift made it possible to organize the study of American archaeology and general ethnology under the auspices of the University.

For the first thirty-three years of its history the management of the Museum and its funds was in the hands of a special board of trustees. On January 1, 1897, these trustees with the consent of the legislature transferred all the property and the collections held by them and the control of the funds and other property to the President and Fellows of Harvard College. The deed of transfer provided that the Museum was to be in the immediate charge of a faculty responsible to the Corporation and Overseers. The President of the University is the president of the faculty, and the Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology or the curator of the Museum is always a member. The other members of the first faculty were Messrs. Stephen Salisbury, '56, Charles P. Bowditch, '63, and Francis C. Lowell, '76. Vacancies on the faculty are filled by nominations made by the faculty and confirmed by the President and Fellows. This organization follows that of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

With this change the Peabody Museum became wholly a part of the University organization. Practically, it made very little difference, for the old trustees had worked in entire accord with the authorities of the University. Moreover they had expended the sum laid apart by Mr. Peabody for a building on land assigned for the purpose by the Corporation, so that the institution was firmly anchored in the University.

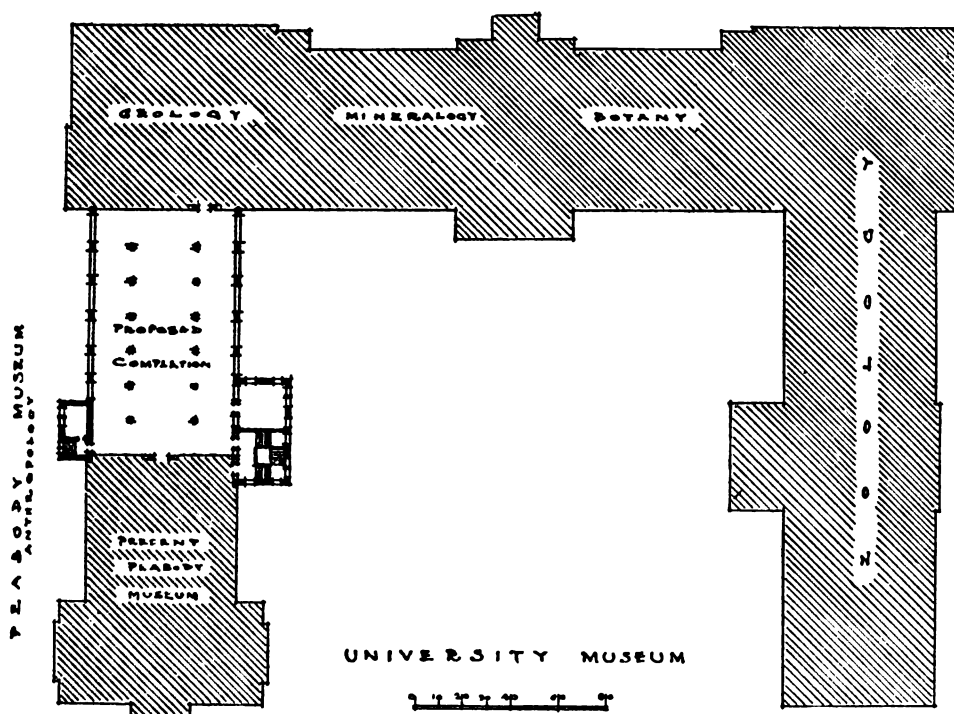
The building was laid out to form a part of the great University Museum designed by Louis Agassiz, whose range of view swept over the whole field of natural history, and far into the future. In the plans which he made for the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy which is his monument, he provided for the extension of the study of zoölogy into the field of anthropology and ethnology. He, himself, in 1859, brought a collection from the ancient pile-structures of Lake Neuchatel and arranged this little collection in a corner case of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy to illustrate the early conditions of man as part of the great collection for the comparative study of animal life. Soon after the foundation of the

Peabody Museum, he gave to it all the appropriate material from his own collections. These gifts were nobly continued by his son, and the third generation has taken up the family interest. When the Peabody Museum is able to fill the gap of 100 feet between it and the Geological Museum, Louis Agassiz's original conception of a University Museum will be complete.

The first curator was Dr. Jeffries Wyman, a man highly trained in the science of comparative anatomy. He brought a wide knowledge to the service of the Museum.

Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Even in the first years under Professor Wyman, before the Museum had a building of its own, it had thriven and brought together valuable collections, including the Peruvian antiquities gathered by Louis Agassiz, Hutchinson, and Squier, several valuable collections illustrating prehistoric man in Europe, and the objects gathered by Professor Wyman himself from shell-heaps in Maine and Florida. There were eight thousand entries in the catalogue at



The actual beginning of the Museum followed within a month after Mr. Peabody's gift, when on November 9, 1866, Professor Wyman brought together about 50 specimens and arranged them in a small case in the anatomical laboratory.

On the death of Professor Wyman in 1874 Professor Asa Gray was appointed Curator *pro tempore*, and in 1875 Professor Putnam was appointed to the curatorship: he served until 1909, when he became Honorary Curator. He still maintains a close and interested connection with the Museum, but leaves the active duties to Mr. C. C. Willoughby, who is Assistant Curator. In 1886 Mr. Putnam was elected Peabody Pro-

fessor Wyman's death. The great advances, however, were to come under Professor Putnam. In 1877 the first section of the contemplated Museum, 80 by 40 feet and five stories high was built. Even then the collections when once arranged showed that an extension of the building would soon be necessary. In 1890 the next section, 60 by 60 feet was added. The building has stood in its incomplete condition since that time.

Professor Putnam has himself been a leader in the exploration of the life and customs of the prehistoric peoples of America. As early as 1857 he explored a shell heap at Montreal. For many years he had

charge of the explorations of mounds in the Ohio valley; and it was through him that the Serpent Mound was bought for the Peabody Museum, and later made a public park, and transferred to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. At the same time his interest has ranged through the whole field of ethnology and anthropology; and the collections illustrate the remains of almost all the primitive and prehistoric peoples of the world.

Professor Putnam has been highly successful in stimulating gifts, both of money and of objects of ethnological interest to the Museum. It is impossible here to name more than a few of the chief givers. The chief permanent funds are the Huntington Frothingham Wolcott Fund of \$20,000, the income to be used for the increase of the collections, the Henry C. Warren Fund of \$10,000, the income to be used for exploration, the Susan C. Warren Fund, the income to be used for general purposes, the Mary Hemenway Fund for Archaeology, of \$45,000, the income to be used for the increase and care of the collections, the Thaw Fellowship Fund of \$30,000, the Hemenway Fellowship Fund of \$10,000, and the Winthrop Scholarship Fund of \$5,000. There are also the Peabody Professorship Fund of \$47,500 and the Peabody Museum Fund of \$45,000. Out of the income of these funds which can be used for the purpose, the Museum is constantly making purchases of material which is every day disappearing; and is sending exploring expeditions to excavate and to bring home material. Besides such purchases the annual report of the Curator always has from two to five pages given to acknowledgment of gifts of objects from individuals.

The Museum has been arranged in order to make the most of the limited space, and in order to make it easy to follow the comparative development of man in different regions of the earth. On the ground floor the main exhibition hall and its gallery are given over to the illustration of the conditions of life of the prehistoric and primitive inhabitants of North America. In the large exhibition hall are exhibited most of the objects coming from the Indians of the northern part of the United States, particularly of the peoples generally known as

the North American Indians. In the cases around the wall are costumes, robes, weapons, and many other large objects. In other cases are smaller objects, including irreplaceable specimens of the exquisitely fine quill work done by the Indians before their native ways were broken down by contact with the white men. In other cases are life-size figures of Indians in their native dress and a number of small models of Indian houses and villages in different parts of the country. In the gallery of this hall are the collections from the Eskimo country, with very full series of costumes, a kayak, many specimens of their carvings on bone and on walrus ivory, and models of their ice houses. Here also are the great Hemenway collections of pottery and other objects from the southwest, and the unrivalled collection of basket work, largely from the Pacific coast, most of which has been given by Mr. Lewis H. Farlow. Some of this work, both of the pottery and of the baskets is of the greatest beauty.

On the second floor is the hall devoted to the civilization of Central America, most of it belonging to what is known as the Mayaculture. Here are casts of many of the great carved stones from the temples in Honduras and Yucatan where the Museum has sent so many expeditions. There are moulds of more of these carvings ready to make casts when there shall be room to exhibit them. Besides these there are in the cases many small objects, including some metal work and jade ornaments of considerable beauty.

On the top floor is another large exhibition room with a gallery, in which are exhibited the objects from the islands of the Pacific. This is another field in which the Museum is very strong, both because of the number of objects brought home by early ship captains and travellers, and through the great number of objects collected by Alexander Agassiz during his explorations of the coral formations of the Pacific. Here are models of the canoes and sailing vessels from various islands, ceremonial paddles, household implements, weapons studded with shark's teeth or ingeniously and ominously knobbed, mats and garments made out of fibre, and countless others.

In side rooms down stairs there are great

collections of the weapons and implements found in the shell heaps, chiefly illustrating the stone age in America. In other rooms upstairs there are similar objects from various parts of Europe, and from Asia, including especially interesting collections from Denmark and from Switzerland. In another room are the collections from South America. Here again the Museum is strong, for early expeditions brought back much material from Peru, and these have been reinforced by the objects given by Thomas Barbour, '06, which include some very beautiful fragments of the exquisitely woven cloth made by the ancient people of the country, and two or three examples of the curious shrunken human heads which were a specialty of the Peruvian Indians. From Guiana is a collection of the brilliant feather headdresses and ornaments. On the upper floor is a room devoted to Africa, which has many interesting examples of the iron work in weapons and utensils made by the native blacksmiths among the negroes. On the top floor also is kept, chiefly in storage cabinets, the very rich series of skulls and other bones for anthropological study.

A considerable part of the distinction of the Museum has come to it in part because it was almost first in the field, and in part through inheritance and acquisition from several other institutions of long standing in Boston. In this way it has received from the Boston Marine Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Boston Athenaeum, and the American Antiquarian Society, great numbers of objects brought home by early sea-captains or travellers. Many of these objects are either unique or almost so.

Perhaps the most interesting source from which the Peabody Museum has drawn is the collection from the old Boston Museum, on Tremont Street, given in 1898 by the heirs of the late David Kimball. Here, as the older generation will remember, there was, besides the theatre, a collection of "curiosities". Many of these had been brought home 50 or 100 years ago by sea captains and travellers from the Northwest coast, from the islands of the Pacific, and from practically all other parts of the world. The most interesting part of this

collection was a considerable number of objects collected by the expedition of Lewis and Clark to Oregon in 1804-06, which were in the Peale Museum in Philadelphia for nearly 50 years. When that was discontinued the objects were bought for the Boston Museum. Many of them are unique and wholly irreplaceable. Included in this collection and now in the Peabody Museum, though not on exhibition, is Barnum's famous mermaid, a Japanese construction from the body of a fish and an artificial head which was a much advertised part of the great showman's equipment 50 years ago.

The number of interesting objects in the Museum is almost innumerable; many of them are unique and irreplaceable. Among other things there is a bow which was taken from an Indian in Sudbury in 1660 by William Goodnough who shot the Indian. It is the only bow belonging to the ancient inhabitants of Massachusetts that is now extant. The collections from the Pacific include an unsurpassed series of feather helmets, with a fine feather cape, from Hawaii, sashes woven of very fine pineapple fibre from the Carolife Islands, the best collection in the world of objects from the Easter Islands, including ancestral images and other unique objects. A ceremonial blanket from British Columbia woven from the wool of the mountain sheep in a handsome pattern of black and white, was brought to Charlestown in 1800, and recently has been in the hands of an owner in New Hampshire: it is in perfect condition and is unique except for two fragments of similar blankets, one of them in the British Museum. Other unique and beautiful objects are feather headdresses made from the red crests of woodpeckers by the Hupa Indians, a set of war pipes and calumets of the Northern Indians decorated symbolically with feathers, very delicately chipped arrow heads of semitransparent stone from California, and pottery of exquisite shapes from the Southwest. One is apt to think of the work of primitive man as being chiefly interesting or curious, but many of these objects have great aesthetic charm.

The Peabody Museum is far from being only a place of exhibition, however: its first object is research and instruction. The

facilities for study are not extensive, but they are used to their full extent. The first students worked under the direction of the curator, without enrollment in the University. It was not until 1890 that two students entered the Graduate School to study anthropology. Then, to provide them with official sanction a new department, of American Archaeology and Ethnology, was added to the existing departments of the Faculty; and in 1894 one of them received the degree of Ph.D., the first to be given in America on a thesis in American Archaeology, though Clark University had given one in 1892 in anthropology. In 1894-95 the first course for undergraduates was offered by the department. In 1912-13 the Department has on its list eleven regular courses and six courses of research, and it has more than two hundred students.

Besides the students of the University the Museum is constantly visited by classes from the schools in Boston and its neighborhood. From one to six such classes come to the Museum every week.

The Library of the Museum now contains nearly 4,000 volumes and 3500 pamphlets, all on anthropology. It is particularly strong in sets of anthropological journals and in serial publications of anthropological societies and museums all over the world. There are also large collections of photographs.

THE AMERIKA-INSTITUT

The Amerika-Institut of Berlin, which was founded largely through the efforts of Professor Muensterberg during his service as Exchange Professor in 1909-10, now has offices in the new building of the Royal Library. It aims to strengthen the relations between Germany and America, by serving as a medium of inquiry and exchange in various matters of public, educational, or scientific interest. It is the hope of its officers that Germans going to America and Americans going to Germany, especially students, professors, government officials, or the representatives of learned societies, will turn to it for information and aid. Already it has a wide correspondence from persons seeking assistance for various scholarly purposes.

The Institut has a special arrangement

with the American Copyright Office by which it helps German authors and publishers to obtain American copyright; and during the two years of its existence 1190 books have been copyrighted through the Institut. It also encourages the translation of books into German or into English.

The Institut is building up a general library, which now numbers 9200 volumes, on the history, life and conditions of the United States. The object of this library is to provide a good working collection which can be consulted more freely and easily than the collections in the other libraries of Berlin. It is used both by Germans and by Americans.

The Institut is also coöperating with the Smithsonian Institution in the international exchange of documents between Germany and the United States. During the year 1911 it handled 31,882 packages, and the service is increasing.

The circular of the Institut sums up its purpose in the following words:

"The work of the Institut, in short, is to serve in a concrete way the every day needs of those Germans and Americans who are experiencing an interest in the life and institutions of the other. In view of the innumerable ways in which these interests manifest themselves the task is a large one. These interests, however, are realities. For this very reason, they afford a practical opportunity for promoting and developing the ideal of understanding, good-will, and cultural interest between the two nations. It is the belief of the Institut that this work can be done more effectively by gradually eliminating the naturally haphazard and accidental means of intercourse and substituting in their place methods that are to some degree organized and systematic."

The address of the Amerika-Institut is Berlin NW 7, Universitaet-Strasse 8.

On Wednesday evening, November 13, Mr. Edwin Grasse of New York, composer and violin virtuoso, will give a concert in the New Lecture Hall, under the auspices of the Division of Music. The concert, which will begin at eight o'clock, will be open to the public, but seats will be reserved until 7.45 o'clock for officers and students of Harvard University and Radcliffe College.

Committees Appointed by the Overseers

The following committees have been appointed by the Board of Overseers for the college year 1912-13:

Elections—Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, George von Lengerke Meyer, William Rand, Jr., Augustus E. Willson.

Reports and Resolutions—Moses Williams, Robert S. Peabody, Lawrence E. Sexton, Robert Grant, Louis A. Frothingham, George Wigglesworth, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

University Extension, including the Summer School of Arts and Sciences and the School for Social Workers—Charles W. Eliot, William L. Richardson, Jerome D. Greene, Henry Cabot Lodge, Abbot L. Mills, J. Collins Warren, George A. Gordon.

The Divinity School—George A. Gordon, James DeNormandie, Francis H. Rowley, Charles E. Park, Paul Revere Frothingham, John A. Bellows, Augustus M. Lord, Charles L. Noyes, Henry W. Foote.

The Law School—Robert Grant, Charles E. Hughes, Chandler P. Anderson, William Rand, Jr., Louis D. Brandeis, Joseph B. Warner, Francis J. Swayze, Charles P. Greenough.

The Medical and Dental Schools—J. Collins Warren, George B. Shattuck, Charles W. Eliot, Alexander Cochrane, William Sturgis Bigelow, Henry H. Sprague, Henry Saltonstall Howe, William L. Richardson, Charles P. Briggs, James C. White, Charles H. Tweed.

The Bussey Institution—Carroll Dunham, Walter C. Baylies, J. Arthur Beebe, John Lowell, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Augustin H. Parker, William H. Ruddick, Isaac S. Whiting, Simon Flexner, Daniel W. Field, Warren A. Reed.

The Library—Francis R. Appleton, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Henry Saltonstall Howe, William Phillips, Clement W. Andrews, Charles C. Soule, William McI. Elkins, Edward D. Brandegee, Charles K. Bolton, J. Hays Gardiner, Alexander Cochrane, C. Chauncey Stillman.

The Observatory—Joel H. Metcalf, George I. Alden, Mrs. Henry Draper, Edwin Ginn, George R. Agassiz, Elihu Thomson, Erasmus D. Leavitt, Charles F. Choate, Jr., Charles R. Cross.

The Botanic Garden—Nathaniel C. Nash, Oliver Ames, Edwin F. Atkins, Arthur F. Estabrook, George B. Dorr, Ernest B. Dane.

The Gray Herbarium—William Endicott, Jr., George G. Kennedy, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Emile F. Williams, Walter Deane, George R. White, John E. Thayer, Joseph R. Leeson, Miss Susan Minns, Mrs. William G. Weld, Miss Katharine P. Loring.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy—J. Collins Warren, George P. Gardner, Dudley L. Pickman, Rodolphe L. Agassiz, John C. Phillips, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Louis J. de Milhau.

The Peabody Museum—George D. Markham,

Charles P. Bowditch, Augustus Hemenway, Jesse W. Fewkes, Clarence J. Blake, Clarence B. Moore, Elliot C. Lee, Louis J. de Milhau, John C. Phillips, Thomas Barbour, Robert G. Fuller.

The Germanic Museum—Hugo Reisinger, William Endicott, Jr., Edward D. Adams, Clement S. Houghton, David P. Kimball, Edward R. Warren.

The Botanical Museum—Nathaniel C. Nash, Walter Hunnewell, Elliot C. Lee, David Pingree, H. Clifford Gallagher, Miss Mary Lee Ware, William Powell Wilson, Benjamin Preston Clark, Stephen P. Sharples.

The Arnold Arboretum—William A. Gaston, Walter Hunnewell, Charles E. Stratton, Miss Mary S. Ames, Miss Abby A. Bradley, John Lowell, John E. Thayer, Frank G. Webster, Charles A. Stone, Herbert Parker, Bayard Thayer, William C. Endicott.

The Semitic Museum and Division of Semitic Languages and History—Jacob H. Schiff, George Wigglesworth, Jesse Isidor Straus, David A. Ellis, William Merriam Crane.

The Fogg Museum and the Department of Fine Arts—J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Bernhard Berenson, Arthur Fairbanks, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Alfred A. Pope, Paul J. Sachs, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Edward W. Emerson, George Nixon Black.

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences—Frederic A. Delano, Henry Cabot Lodge, Stratton D. Brooks, Gardiner M. Lane, Charles P. Bowditch, Owen Wister, Edward Robinson, Arthur A. Noyes, Francis B. Gummere, William Preston Few, William K. Richardson.

The Graduate Schools of Applied Science—Eliot Wadsworth, James J. Myers, Frederick P. Fish, Herbert C. Leeds, John Lawrence, Odin B. Roberts, Franklin Remington, Robert F. Herick, Ernest B. Dane, Philip Stockton, Edgar H. Wells, George C. Kimball.

The Graduate School of Business Administration—Howard Elliott, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Thomas W. Lamont, George D. Markham, Charles W. Eliot, William C. Boyden, John S. Lawrence, Charles H. Jones, A. Shuman, Walter C. Baylies, Jerome D. Greene, James F. Curtis, Adams D. Clafin.

The Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Department of Physics—Howard Elliott, Elihu Thomson, Erasmus D. Leavitt, Elliot C. Lee, Samuel Hill, Hammond Vinton Hayes.

The Chemical Laboratory—J. Collins Warren, Clifford Richardson, Elihu Thomson, Charles H. W. Foster, John D. Pennock, Alexander Forbes.

The Stillman Infirmary—Clarence J. Blake, J. Collins Warren, Augustus Hemenway, George B. Shattuck, James A. Stillman, Herbert H. Howard, Edmund H. Stevens, William L. Mowll, James Purdon.

On Physical Training and Athletic Sports—Lawrence E. Sexton, Abbot L. Mills, J. Wells Farley, William S. Hall, Evert J. Wendell, Ed-

ward D. Brandegee, William Hooper, Clarence J. Blake, Samuel H. Durgin.

The University Chapel—George Wigglesworth, George A. Gordon, William Lawrence, Paul R. Frothingham, Samuel M. Crothers, Roland W. Boyden, William DeWitt Hyde.

The Relation of the University to Secondary Schools—Jerome D. Greene, George Wigglesworth, John Goddard Hart, Frederick P. Fish, William Bennett Munro, Edgar H. Wells, Alfred Ernest Stearns, William Orr, George P. Hitchcock.

The Treasurer's Accounts—Francis L. Higginson, William Endicott, Jr., William A. Gaston, William C. Endicott, Grafton St. L. Abbott, Allan Forbes, Arthur Lyman, Richard C. Storey, John L. Saltonstall.

On Government for the College—Charles W. Eliot, William Lawrence, Theodore Roosevelt, William A. Gaston, William C. Boyden, William Endicott, Jr., William L. Richardson.

On Indic Philology—William Sturgis Bigelow, A. V. Williams Jackson, Percival Lowell, Paul Elmer More.

On the Classics—Gardiner M. Lane, Lawrence E. Sexton, Babson S. Ladd, Edward D. Brandegee, Russell Gray, Prentiss Cummings, W. Amory Gardner, William K. Richardson.

On English—Robert Grant, Samuel M. Crothers, William R. Thayer, Owen Wister, George R. Nutter, Francis J. Swayze, Albert Matthews, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, George G. Crocker, George A. Gordon, Chauncey G. Parker.

On German—Frederick P. Fish, James Monroe Olmstead, George Francis Arnold, Edward Ruhl.

On French—J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., T. Russell Sullivan, Gordon Abbott, Francis McLennan, Paul R. Frothingham.

On Italian, Spanish, and Romance Philology—George B. Shattuck, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., James Geddes, Jr., William R. Thayer, William B. de las Casas.

On History—James Ford Rhodes, William R. Thayer, Worthington C. Ford, Henry H. Edes, William F. Wharton, Charles P. Greenough, Oswald G. Villard.

On Government—George Wigglesworth, Abbot L. Mills, Charles S. Hamlin, William Phillips, F. Sumner Mead, Samuel W. McCall, Augustus E. Willson, Frank G. Thomson, Thomas L. Livermore.

On Political Economy—Francis J. Swayze, John F. Moors, Charles W. Eliot, John W. Moors, I. Tucker Burr, William Endicott, Jr., Robert Treat Paine (Class of 1888), Camillus G. Kidder.

On Philosophy—Reginald C. Robbins, George B. Dorr, Richard C. Cabot, Richard H. Dana, William R. Warren, Joseph Lee, George A. Gordon, M. Phillips Mason.

On the Division of Education—John F. Moors, George D. Markham, Frederic A. Delano, Charles W. Hubbard, Frederic P. Cabot, Robert S. Gorham, Joseph Lee, James J. Storrow, David A. Ellis.

On the Department of Architecture—Robert S. Peabody, C. Howard Walker, R. Clipston Sturgis, J. Harleston Parker, Charles K. Cummings, Henry Forbes Bigelow.

On Music—Arthur Foote, George D. Markham, George A. Burdett, Horatio A. Lamb, Percy L. Atherton, Owen Wister, Frederick S. Converse.

On Mathematics—William Lowell Putnam, George E. Roosevelt, George V. Leverett, Philip Stockton.

On Engineering—Frederick P. Fish, Joseph R. Worcester, Edmund A. Stanley Clarke, Charles H. Manning, Clemens Herschel, Charles C. Schneider, Edwin W. Rice, Jr., Frederic W. Taylor.

On Botany—Nathaniel C. Nash, George G. Kennedy, Walter Deane, Edward L. Rand.

On Zoölogy—William L. Richardson, Augustus Hemenway, William Brewster, Alexander Forbes, John E. Thayer, Dudley L. Pickman, Francis N. Balch, John C. Phillips.

On Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography—George B. Leighton, Rodolphe L. Agassiz, George P. Gardner, William E. C. Eustis, Raphael Pumpelly, William Sturgis Bigelow.

On Mining and Metallurgy—John Hays Hammond, Charles P. Perin, R. A. F. Penrose, Quincy A. Shaw, Frank H. Taylor, Edgar C. Felton, Hennen Jennings, Benjamin B. Thayer, Albert F. Holden.

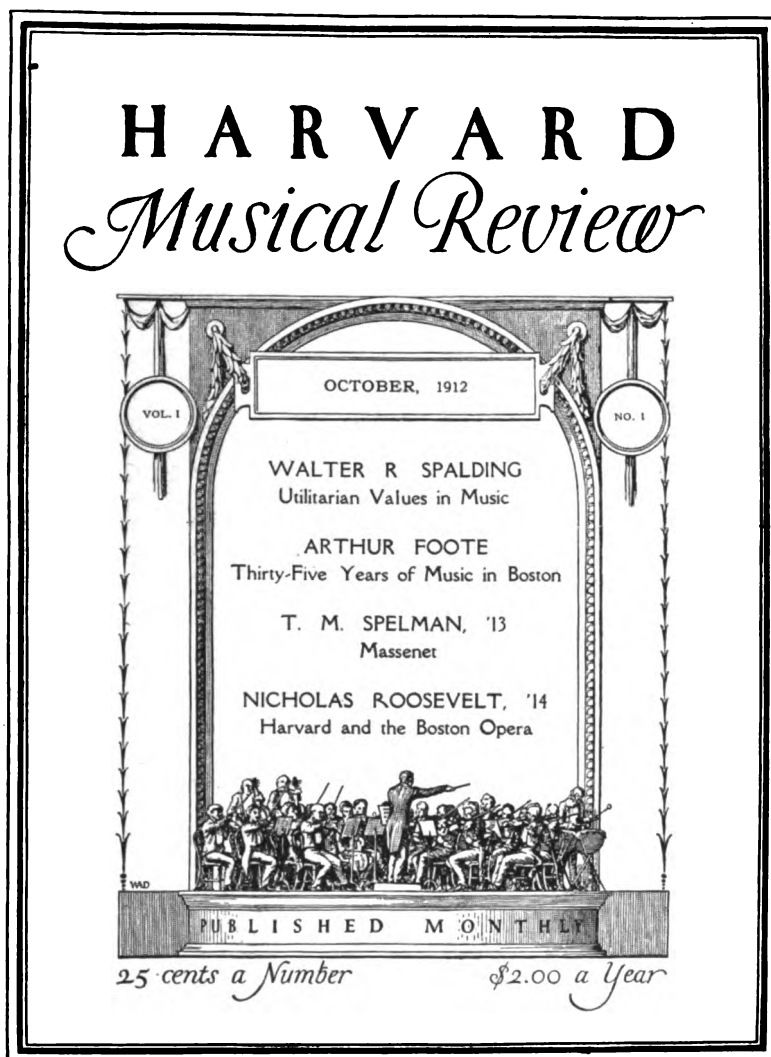
On Forestry—Frederick L. Olmsted, Theodore Roosevelt, John S. Ames, James S. Russell, Frederick J. Caulkins, John E. Thayer, George C. Cutler, Henry James, Jr., Warner R. Butler.

On Programmes of Study in Harvard College—Charles W. Eliot, Jerome D. Greene, William Lawrence, William L. Richardson, William Rand, Jr.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Coöperative Society has arranged with the publishers of the text-books used in certain large courses for special editions to be used only in those courses, which will be sold at a lower price than the trade editions. The books of which these special editions have been printed are Professor Taussig's "Principles of Economics," and President Lowell's "Government of England," each of which will be sold for \$3 per set of two volumes. An edition of Woodrow Wilson's "Congressional Government," which is now in press, will be sold for 75 cents. All the books are uniformly bound in dark green; the paper and plates are those of the regular trade editions. Sales of these books will be subject to the regular dividend declared by the Society.

The Harvard Musical Review



The latest Harvard publication to make its appearance is the Harvard Musical Review, the first number of which for October, 1912, has just appeared. The purpose of the editors is to furnish its readers with comments on new and vital developments in music, and to publish impartial criticisms of concerts and performances of opera in Boston and New York. It will give special attention to music produced by Harvard men. It will have articles by graduates distinguished in music and it hopes to have correspondence from graduates who are studying abroad. It will also publish music written by Harvard men.

The graduate contributors to the first number are Professor Walter R. Spalding, '87, and Arthur W. Foote, '74. The former writes on "Utilitarian Values in Music", a discussion on the practical power of music in the general work of cultivation. The title is somewhat misleading in that the powers with which Professor Spalding deals are spiritual rather than material. Under the title "Thirty-five Years of Music in Boston" Mr. Foote reviews the very great advance in music since 1877 with the great change in musical taste and the development of the new schools. Other articles are one by T. M. Spelman, '13, on Mas-

senet, illustrated with a reproduction of a letter from Massenet, and an article on "Harvard and the Boston Opera" by N. Roosevelt, '14. For music the review publishes this month a piece for the piano by Edward Royce, '07, entitled "On a New England River". The frontispiece is a portrait of Dr. Carl Muck and there are some book reviews and a letter from Berlin.

In future numbers the editors hope to have an article on modern music by Mr. Edward D. Hill, '94, an article by George B. Weston about W. F. Bach with some original discoveries about the music and career of that composer. The music in the second number will be a song, "Stanzas for Music by Byron", by Mr. George Foote, '08.

The board of editors consists of Gilbert Elliott, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., president; S. Foster Damon, '14, of Newton, secretary; Timothy M. Spelman, 2d, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maurice Fremont-Smith, '13, of Washington, D. C.; L. G. del Castillo, '14, of Cambridge. The business editors are: Laurance B. Siegfried, '13, of Montclair, N. J.; Kenneth McIntosh, '14, of New York City; A. A. Hutchinson, Jr., '14, of Englewood, N. J. Mr. Edward B. Hill, '94, is Graduate Adviser.

The subscription price is \$2.00 and the subscriptions may be sent to the Harvard Musical Review, 14 Plympton Street, Cambridge.

MEMORIAL TO G. R. CARPENTER

Shortly after the death of George Rice Carpenter, '86, Professor of English in Columbia University, a movement was started to establish some memorial to him at that university. It was known that he had long wished to gather together a special library for the use of graduate students in English, and he had made the beginnings of such a collection himself. Accordingly a committee of his colleagues and friends have led in a subscription which has made possible the creation of such a library. As a nucleus they were able to buy about five hundred volumes from Professor Carpenter's private library, and others have been added. There are now more than 1600 volumes in the Library.

The university authorities set apart suitable quarters in the Hall of Philosophy,

where the graduate work in English is chiefly carried on, and made an appropriation of \$500 for their equipment. Many interesting decorations and pictures have been given for the room, including the man-



tel-piece from the room in the cottage at Fordham in which Poe is said to have written "The Raven", and many portraits of distinguished men of letters in English. A special bookplate has been prepared, which is reproduced herewith.

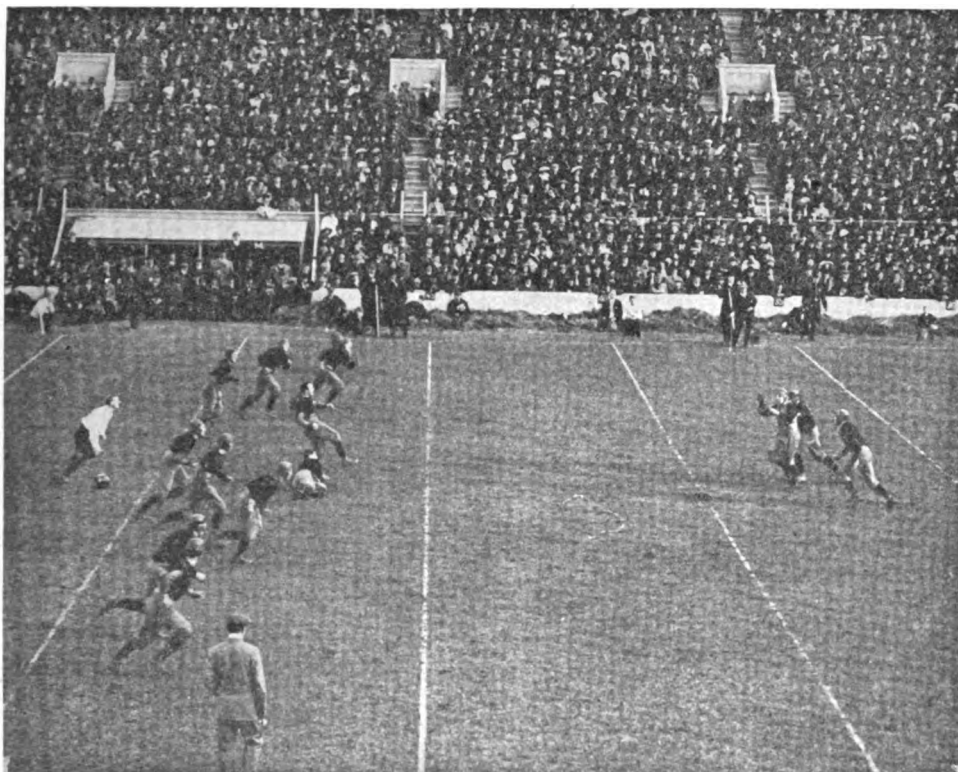
HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Minnesota was held at the Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis, on October 26. Forty members and F. W. Dewart, '90, of Spokane, were present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: George C. Christian, '95, of Minneapolis, president; Frank J. Ottis, LL.B. '96, of St. Paul, vice-president; Philip Little, Jr., '08, Minneapolis, treasurer; E. P. Davis, '99, secretary, 301 Ryan Building, St. Paul.

The following members were appointed to the Committee on Scholarship: E. B. Young, '85, Gilfillan Block, St. Paul, chairman, E. H. Brown, '96, Morton Barrows, '80, and Karl DeLaittre, '97.

Princeton Beaten at Football, 16 to 6



Brickley Kicking a Placement Goal from the 47-yard line.

Harvard defeated Princeton at football in the Stadium Saturday afternoon, 16 to 6. The game was hotly contested, and the result seemed so uncertain that the Harvard supporters did not have a confident minute until in the last period Hardwick made a touchdown which gave the crimson a safe lead. Neither side scored in the first period. In the second period Harvard made three points on Brickley's drop goal from the field; there was great enthusiasm on the Harvard side for a few minutes, but it disappeared a little later when Waller, of Princeton, caught the ball on a long forward pass and made a touchdown which put Princeton ahead, 6 points to 3, at the end of the first half. In the third period Brickley kicked first a drop goal and then a goal from placement; these two plays gave Harvard the lead, 9 points to 6. In the fourth period Hardwick fought his way across the Princeton goal-line and then kicked a goal from the touchdown.

For the most part neither team could

make much ground by rushing the ball. The shift plays of Princeton were effective at the very beginning of the game and might possibly have done more damage if Princeton had not been penalized 15 yards for holding, but that ruling ended Princeton's chances of scoring at that time and gave Harvard renewed courage. In the last period, when Harvard was ahead and was persistently threatening Princeton's goal-line, the Harvard offence found itself, so to speak, and carried the ball from Princeton's 28-yard line to the goal-line. But during the greater part of the game each side gained only spasmodically and both had to resort to kicking. The result was that victory went to the side which was stronger in kicking and in all-around play and made the fewer mistakes. If Princeton had had a punter as good as Felton the score would have been different. In almost every exchange of kicks Harvard gained about ten yards; that advantage alone would be sufficient to win

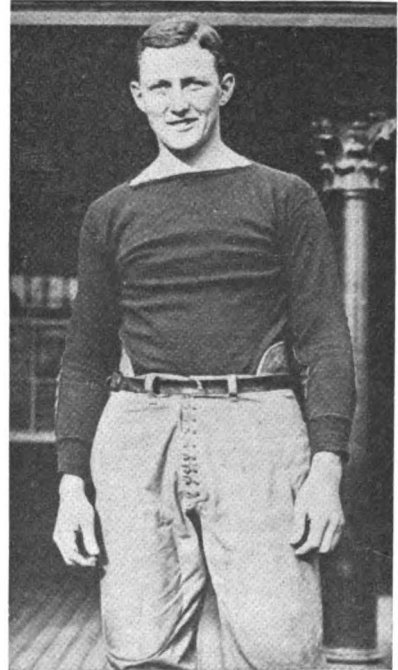
most games, and on Saturday Harvard was fortunate enough to have in addition a splendid drop-kicker, who made nine points for his team.

Brickley's playing was the most brilliant seen in Cambridge in many a day, and it has rarely been surpassed in the history of the game. He not only kicked three goals from the field, but he also ran with the ball most of the time, and his fierce line-plunges played havoc with the Princeton line and incidentally with himself, for just before the end of the game he was completely used up and had to be carried off the field. Captain Wendell played only a few minutes. In the Brown game he had injured his ankle; when he found on Saturday that it was still troubling him he gave way to Bradlee. This change in the backs put most of the line-work on Brickley and he did it well. Hardwick and Bradlee were strong on the defence and occasionally ran with the ball, but neither gained much distance. Gardner ran the team with good judgment.

The rush line played well on the defence and before the game had gone far the Harvard forwards were regularly stopping the Princeton plays before they were fairly started. Parmenter was a tower of strength, and the two inexperienced guards, Pennock and Trumbull, gave a good account of themselves. Trumbull was hurt and was succeeded by Driscoll about half way in the last period. Storer and Hitchcock outplayed their opponents and smothered many a Princeton runner before he could get headway. The ends were dependable if not brilliant. The team as a whole was up to the mark on the defence except when Princeton first tried its forward passes, but as the game went on these plays too were stopped or turned to Harvard's advantage. Harvard played straight, old-fashioned football. Only one forward pass was tried and that did not succeed. It is reasonable to assume that Harvard has a more varied style of play, but that it was not drawn on last Saturday because it was not needed.

Harvard won the toss and chose to defend the north goal from which direction the wind was blowing. When Princeton kicked off, Harvard ran the ball back to the 28-yard line, and Felton immediately kicked; he made a poor punt and the ball

went outside on Princeton's 46-yard line. Princeton then began to play its variations of the "Minnesota shift", as it is called, and for a few downs steadily gained ground. After three small advances came one of seven yards which carried the ball to Harvard's 42-yard line, but there Princeton was penalized for holding and was put back 15 yards. Several exchanges of punts followed until Princeton had the ball in the



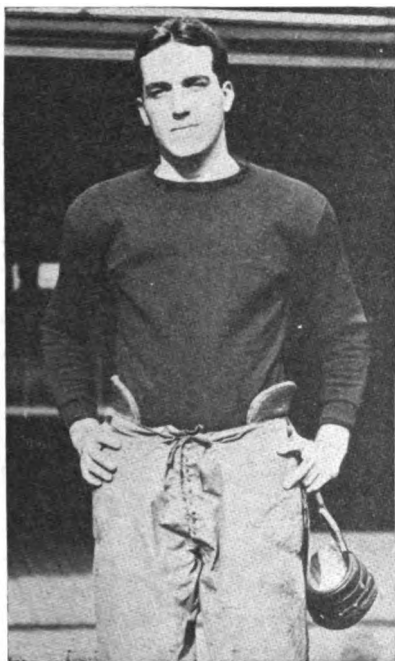
Trumbull.

middle of the field. Then Princeton did its best rushing. Two first downs were made in succession, and it began to look bad for Harvard as the ball was on Harvard's 30-yard line. On the next play, unfortunately for the visitors, they lost five yards for offside play, and immediately afterwards Coolidge threw Waller for a loss of 10 yards as the latter was trying to run around the end. Princeton then had to kick and Felton returned the ball. On another exchange of punts Felton made a very long kick and the ball went 65 yards, almost to Princeton's 10-yard line before it was stopped. Princeton had again carried the ball forward for a first down when the period ended. Thus far Princeton had outplayed Harvard except in kicking and had been able apparently to rush the ball almost

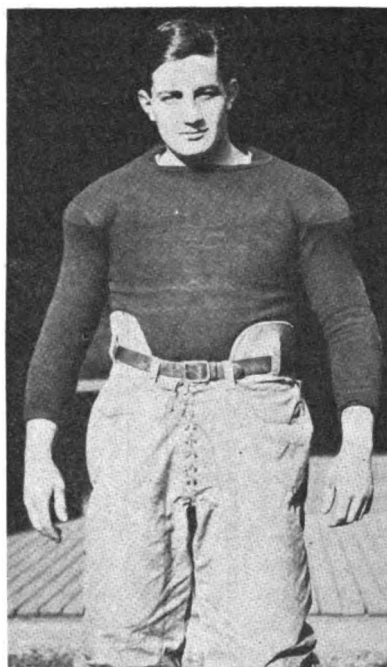
at will whenever it seemed wise to adopt that style of play.

But the situation quickly changed at the beginning of the second period. DeWitt made a very poor kick and the ball went outside on Princeton's 32-yard line. Princeton was immediately penalized five yards for offside play. Harvard gained eight yards on the next three downs and carried the ball to Princeton's 18-yard line where

vard's 27-yard line before he was stopped. The Harvard players seemed to be utterly surprised by this play. On the very next down Andrews made another long pass, this time to Waller, who caught the ball and started for Harvard's goal-line. He had almost a clear field, but Brickley and Gardner managed to catch and throw him about seven yards from the goal line. The three men went down together but they rolled



Parmenter.



Pennock.

Princeton was once more punished for offside play. The ball was then about 12 1-2 yards from Princeton's goal-line. Brickley and Hardwick made eight yards on the next two downs, but the next play was stopped short on the 4-yard line. As Harvard had only one more down in which to make the distance, Brickley stepped back to the 15-yard line and made a pretty drop-goal from a rather difficult angle.

A series of punts followed Princeton's kick-off and, as Princeton now had the advantage of the wind, the ball was in Harvard's territory most of the time. At last Princeton tried a long forward pass but the play failed. On the next down, however, Andrews, standing on Princeton's 45-yard line, made another long forward pass to Pendleton and he carried the ball to Har-

far apart and Waller found himself alone; he struggled to his feet, and before any Harvard player could catch him had gone across the line and made a touchdown close to the side-line. Princeton decided to punt out, but, as the kick was poor, and the ball dropped to the ground before any of the Princeton men could catch it, the try for the goal was lost. The score now was 6 to 3 in favor of Princeton, and Harvard's prospects, which had seemed so bright a few minutes before, looked most unpromising, as Princeton was playing quite as well as Harvard. The rest of this period was taken up with punting and neither team approached the other's goal line.

At the opening of the second half of the game Princeton chose the kick-off and gave Harvard the advantage of the wind. This

decision soon proved to be disastrous for Princeton. On the kick-off Harvard ran the ball back to the 32-yard line, and there Felton made another very effective punt which sent the ball to Princeton's 10-yard line. Princeton made about seven yards on four downs but then was forced to kick, and De Witt stepped back to the 5-yard line to receive the ball. Bluethenthal, who had not been sustaining his reputation as a first-class centre, here made another bad pass, and the ball went back, almost on the ground to De Witt, who fumbled it; he managed to recover it but in vain, for it went to Harvard on Princeton's 2-yard line because Princeton had not gained the necessary ten yards in five downs. On the next play Harvard was penalized five yards for off-side play, and so had seven yards instead of two to gain in order to make a touchdown. Even that task seemed not impossible, but the Princeton line held like a rock and Harvard did not gain an inch on the next two downs. So the reliable Brickley again went back to the 15-yard line and kicked another goal from the field, thus tying the score, much to the gratification of the Harvard crowd.

Princeton again kicked off and Harvard ran the ball back to the 30-yard line where Felton punted to Princeton's 20-yard line. After three rushes which resulted in a loss for Princeton, De Witt kicked, and Gardner, showing a quick perception of his opportunities, made a "fair-catch" on Princeton's 47-yard line. It was soon apparent that Brickley intended to try for a goal from placement in spite of the long distance to the goal. Gardner held the ball and Brickley, without hesitation, took one step forward and sent the ball straight between the uprights and over the bar. It was a splendid kick, seldom if ever excelled on any field. Moreover, it put Harvard ahead and practically determined the result of the game. For, after that play, Princeton, although fighting hard, seemed to lose heart, and during the rest of the game actually lost more distance than it gained in running with the ball. The two punters kept on exchanging kicks, and the ball went back and forth between Princeton's 20-yard line and Harvard's 30-yard line until the end of the period.

After the brief intermission the teams

exchanged goals and Princeton had the favoring wind. Everybody knew that this period was the critical one, and waited for Princeton to try again the forward passes which had enabled it to score earlier in the game. One was soon attempted, but the ball fell to the ground, and De Witt kicked from his 28-yard line to Harvard's 25-yard line. Brickley made one brilliant 12-yard run, and he and Hardwick gained about six more but then Felton kicked to Princeton's 18-yard line. Princeton was now growing desperate and immediately tried a forward pass, but Brickley caught the ball on Princeton's 30-yard line. After the Harvard backs had gained eight yards Brickley tried for a goal from the field but the ball went wide and across the goal line. Then Princeton tried another forward pass, but this time Gardner caught the ball and ran back with it to Princeton's 30-yard line. After a short gain Harvard was penalized 15 yards for holding and Brickley again tried for a goal, this time from the 40-yard line, but he failed. Princeton lost ground on every attempt to run with the ball, and so tried another forward pass; this time it gained 12 yards. De Witt then punted outside and Harvard had the ball in the middle of the field. Brickley here made another run of almost 15 yards, and Princeton lost five yards more for off-side play. As the next two rushes gained only three yards Brickley tried for a goal from the 26-yard line but again the ball went to one side. Princeton was now fighting in the last ditch. One more forward pass was attempted but Hardwick caught the ball and ran it back to Princeton's 28-yard line. From this point Harvard made its only sustained advance of the day. Driscoll and Wigglesworth had taken the places of Trumbull and Parmenter, and several substitutes had been put on the Princeton team. Brickley and Hardwick made a series of plunges into the Princeton line and the ball was advanced, sometimes a short distance occasionally a longer one. Hardwick made nine yards through Princeton's right tackle, and another small gain gave Harvard a first down on Princeton's 17-yard line. The next three rushes carried the ball to the 4-yard line for a first down. There Princeton made its last fight. On the next three downs Harvard gained bare-

ly two yards and then came the critical play. Harvard had to go across the goal line or lose the ball. Gardner might have tried a forward pass, but he wisely decided to score by rushing or not at all. The Princeton men evidently expected Brickley to make the rush and they apparently watched him more closely than they did the ball, for when it was put in play half of the Princeton team pounced on him, but Hardwick had the ball and managed to go across the line for Harvard's only touchdown. Brickley was completely used up. He had played hard all the afternoon, had been hurt repeatedly, and now had to be carried off the field; it was feared that he was seriously injured but fortunately he suffered more from exhaustion than from anything else. Hardwick kicked the goal. After five more plays the game ended. Harvard then had the ball on Princeton's 30-yard line.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Felton, l.e.	r.e., Dunlap, Wight, Pendleton, Streit
Storer, l.t.	r.t., Penfield, Ballin
Pennock, l.g.	r.g., Logan, W. Swart
Parmenter, Wigglesworth, c.	c., Bluethenthal
Trumbull, Driscoll, r.g.	l.g., Sherk
Hitchcock, r.t.	l.t., Phillips
Coolidge, O'Brien, r.e.	l.e., Andrews
Gardner, q.b.	q.b., S. Baker, Emmons
Hardwick, l.h.b.	r.h.b., E. Waller
Brickley, Lingard, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Pendleton, H. Baker
Wendell, Bradlee, f.b.	f.b., DeWitt

Score—Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6. Touchdowns—Hardwick, Waller. Goals from field—Brickley, 2. Goal from placement—Brickley. Goal from touchdown—Hardwick. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—C. S. Williams, U. of P. Head linesman—Lieutenant H. M. Nelly, West Point. Time—15-minute quarters.

FRESHMEN DEFEAT PRINCETON

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Princeton freshmen, 14 to 0, in the football game which was played on Soldiers Field last Saturday afternoon while the two university elevens were playing inside the Stadium. Harvard made a touchdown in the first quarter and another in the second quarter, and a goal was kicked in each instance. Princeton threatened Harvard's goal at the end of the third period, when a series of line-rushes was followed by a successful forward pass, but Harvard was

able to stop the advance. The summary follows:

HARVARD 1916.	PRINCETON 1916.
Lyman, l.e.	r.e., Lamberton
Morgan, L. Curtis, l.t.	r.t., Love
Cowen, l.g.	r.g., Lee
Soucy, c.	c., Hayes
Amory, r.g.	l.g., Heyniger
Gilman, r.t.	l.t., Semmens
Rollins, R. C. Curtis, r.e.	l.e., Browne
Cartmell, Dougherty, q.b.	q.b., Glick
Mahan, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Payne
McKinlock, Whitney, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Law
Miller, f.b.	f.b., Shea

Score—Harvard 1916, 14; Princeton 1916, 0. Touchdowns—Lyman. McKinlock. Goals from touchdowns—Gilman 2. Umpire—Andrews, of Yale. Referee—Ingalls, of Brown. Head linesman—Bankart, of Dartmouth. Time—Four 12-minute periods.

HARVARD WON CROSS-COUNTRY

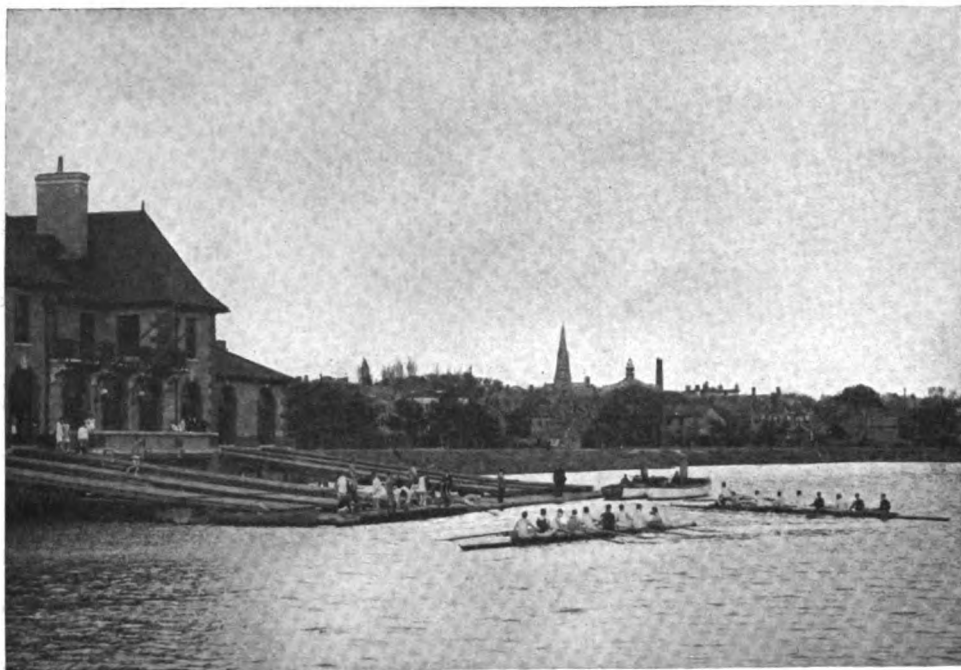
Harvard defeated Cornell in the cross-country run at Ithaca last Saturday. The score was: Harvard, 52; Cornell, 55. Cross-country running differs from most other contests in that the team with the smaller score wins, as the runners count in the order in which they finish. In the race on Saturday only the first seven men on each side were counted. Harvard took the second, third, fourth, sixth, tenth, eleventh, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-second places.

First place was won by J. P. Jones, of Cornell, whose time for the distance was 29 minutes, 17 seconds. F. W. Copeland, '13, was 43 seconds behind Jones, and the next men were R. St. B. Boyd, '14, and H. P. Lawless, '13. The other Harvard men finished in the following order: B. S. Carter, '15, F. H. Blackman, '14, H. G. MacLure, '15, A. R. Boynton, '14, C. W. Burrage, '13, B. V. Zamore, '15, and H. M. Warren, '13.

The course was five and a half miles long over a rolling territory. Jones took the lead soon after the start and was never headed. Saturday's defeat was the first Cornell has ever had on its own course.

UNIVERSITY CREWS RACE

The three eights made up of candidates for the University crews had their annual handicap race last Friday afternoon on the Charles. The second crew, which received



An Autumn Afternoon at the Weld Boat House.

a start of two lengths from the first crew, won by about a length. The first crew finished about a length and a half ahead of the third crew, which had at the start a lead of four lengths.

The race was rowed over the regular mile and seven-eighths course on the Basin. A strong south-east wind was blowing and it was raining hard. Under these circumstances good rowing was almost impossible, but the boats went well until they went under the Harvard bridge and felt the full force of the wind; all the crews then rowed raggedly.

The first and second crews gained rapidly on the third crew, and at the Harvard Bridge the second crew went ahead. The first crew did not pass the third crew until quarter of a mile from the finish, and was unable to catch the second crew, which made a fine spurt at the finish.

The three eights were made up as follows:

First crew.—Stroke, Pirnie; 7, E. D. Morgan; 6, Trumbull; 5, Mills; 4, Goodale; 3, Stratton; 2, Meyer; bow, Reynolds; cox., Abeles.

Second crew.—Stroke, Harwood; 7, I. Curtis; 6, MacVicar; 5, Saltonstall; 4, Cut-

ler; 3, Carver; 2, Fuller; bow, Storrow; cox., Gallaher.

Third crew.—Stroke, E. Curtis; 7, Hubbard; 6, J. Morgan; 5, Weston; 4, Lothrop; 3, Apollonio; 2, Wolf; bow, Chadwick; cox., Munro.

Of the men who rowed in the first eight, Mills, Goodale, and Reynolds were in the university crew which defeated Yale at New London last June; Pirnie was stroke of last year's winning freshman eight; and Morgan, Trumbull and Stratton were in the victorious university four-oar. Stratton rowed in the university eight in 1911, and Meyer in the freshman eight of the same year.

Edward W. Mahan, of Natick, has been elected captain of the freshman football team. He prepared for college at Andover, and has played fullback on the freshman team through the season. He is 20 years old.

V. B. Chittenden, '15, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed second assistant manager of the university association football team, subject to the approval of the Athletic Committee.

At the University

President Lowell spoke to the Delta Sigma Rho in the Assembly Room of the Union on the evening of November 1. The Delta Sigma Rho is a society composed of men who have debated on college or university teams in various parts of the country.

The Rev. Canon Henson, of Westminster Abbey, preached in Appleton Chapel on Sunday, November 3.

The Rt. Rev. William Boyd-Carpenter, formerly Lord Bishop of Ripon, has been appointed by the Corporation to give the William Belden Noble lectures this year.

Gore Hall is now closed in the evenings. The books are being rapidly removed to their various temporary resting places. The catalogues and ordering desks still remain at Gore Hall, and books are delivered within a few hours after the slips are handed in.

The first event in the opening of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at the Medical School was the opening of a class for nurses in the ward building on October 31. On the same date the hospital took over the Harvard Clinic, which will be the first continuous clinic in Boston. Patients cannot be admitted to the hospital before the middle of January.

The Sears Prizes in the Law School have been awarded for the year 1912-1913 to Maurice Hirsch, 3L. (A.B. University of Virginia), of Houston, Tex.; Zechariah Chafee, Jr., 3L. (A.B. Brown University), of Providence, R. I.; Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, 2L. (A.B. Princeton), of New York, N. Y.; and Boykin Cabell Wright, 2L. (A.B. University of Georgia), of Augusta, Ga.

A partial list of the lecturers at the Union for the year has been announced. It includes Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., M.D. '84, on November 7; Major J. P. Finley, who was for some years governor of the Moro provinces in the Philippine Islands, on November 12; Winston Churchill, on December 3; and at later dates Professor Bliss Perry, Rev. W. G.

Thayer of St. Mark's School, Southborough, and probably W. C. Forbes, '92, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

GARRISON PRIZE POEM

TRIPOLI

The laws of God are iron,
The ways of God are clear,
Who murdereth shall pay with death,
Who thieves shall pay with fear;
Not in a red hereafter,
But now, our sins we sell;
And they who steal, on earth shall feel
The punishment of hell.

The theft is done, the city won,
And all along the sleeping sea,
Above the heat of court and street,
Flutters the flag of Italy.
Her music blares across the squares,
Her battleships at anchor lie,
Her ancient pride shouts far and wide—
Imperial Rome shall never die!

The theft is done—but just begun
The certain punishment of fate;
Think not to boast a conquered coast
Because the nations smile and wait!
The Moslem sleeps, but still he keeps
The law he dares not disobey,
And he shall wake. For Allah's sake
Mohammed bids him rise and slay!

Along the sea of Barbary
The veiled Senussi's word shall run;
Beyond the wall your men shall fall
Silently, suddenly, one by one;
Grim death shall stand at each right hand
And flaming fever touch your brave;
The desert-sea to you shall be
An indistinguishable grave.

The laws of God are iron,
The ways of God are clear,
Your trading-men shall sicken then,
Your troopers disappear;
The sea shall choke your divers,
Your glory shall be dust;
For every day on earth we pay
The price of broken trust.

—*Frederick Lewis Allen, '12.*

Alumni Notes

'73—Frank E. Gavin of Gavin, Gavin and Davis, Indianapolis, has recently been elected president of the Indiana State Bar Association.

'75—John Walker Holcombe, formerly superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, now in the civil service department of the federal government, has in *The Forum* for November an article on the "Prerogatives and Possibilities of the Electoral College".

'93—Frederic P. Gulliver has been appointed geographer to the Pennsylvania Tree Blight Commission.

'96—E. M. Grossman is assistant treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; he has charge of the finances of the Western headquarters at Chicago.

'96—David Townsend, M.D. '01, is superintendent of the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, an institution for tuberculosis patients, at River Glade, New Brunswick.

'98—Frank Roy Fraprie, editor of "Electrician and Mechanic" and "American Photography", will issue soon the first number of a publication called "Popular Photography", of which he is owner and editor.

'99—John S. Galbraith was married on August 31 to Miss Clara Parsons at Williamstown, Mass.

'00—Frederic W. Lane is manager of the Weston Veneer and Basket Company, Raymond, Wash.

'02—Witter Bynner's play, "His Father's House" was given in Los Angeles in June, and will soon be produced in San Francisco. Bynner is preparing for publication the poem, "An Immigrant", which he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa in June, 1911. He retains his connection with Small, Maynard and Company, publishers, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

'02—Lawrence Graham Brooks was married on October 12 in West Medford, Mass., to Miss Susan M. Hallowell, the daughter of N. Penrose Hallowell, '61.

'02—Walter D. Head, formerly a teacher of French in Phillips Exeter Academy, is principal of the High School at Haverhill, Mass.

'02—Cuthbert Lee is in the advertising department of the International Studio, John Lane Company, 116 West 32d Street, New York City.

'03—Ernest N. Stevens, formerly secretary of the Harvard Club of the Philippines, and chief examiner of the Bureau of Civil Service in Manila, is now with Ginn and Company, publishers, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

'04—Roland L. Toppan, M.D. '08, is the city physician of Newburyport, Mass.

'05—Walter S. Hertzog is instructor in English at the High School, Los Angeles, Cal. His present address is 245 South Fremont Avenue, Los Angeles.

'06—William G. Graves, LL.B. '09, secretary of the Harvard Club of Minnesota, is practising law at 606 Capital Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

'07—George D. Cutler, M.D. '10, is resident surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'07—Quincy W. Wales was married on October 1 at Southport, Mass., to Miss Isabel A. Guilbert.

'07—John Weare is with the United States Steel Exports Company, New York City.

'08—Laurence P. Dodge, the secretary of the Harvard Club of Newburyport, is with Edgerly and Crocker, brokers, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston. His permanent address remains 20 Fruit Street, Newburyport, Mass.

'08—Herbert W. Horne was married on October 1st in Lowell, Mass., to Miss Blanche B. Hunking. His address is 20 Edson Street, Lowell.

'08—George R. Minot, M.D. '12, is interne on the medical side of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Gr. '08—Arthur U. Pope, A.B. (Brown) 1904, is assistant professor of philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

'08—A. William Reggio, M.D. '12, is interne on the surgical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'08—Orville F. Rogers, Jr., M.D. '12, is an interne on the medical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'08—Walter M. Stone, who has been for the last four years special agent of the Boston Children's Aid Society, is now assistant to Charles W. Birtwell, '85, general secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Sex Education, 7 Hancock Avenue, Boston. Stone's home address is 152 Central Street, Winter Hill, Mass.

'09—John C. Bills, Jr., has been appointed chief of the new Bureau of Labor of the island of Porto Rico, and has charge of the organization of the bureau at San Juan. He was married on June 25 at Ovid, N. Y., to Miss Louise F. Bristol.

'09—Gustavus J. Esselen, Jr., is research chemist with the General Electric Company, West Lynn. His address is 86 Walker Road, Swampscott, Mass.

'09—Frederic Schenck is assistant in English at Harvard. Last spring he took the degree of B. Litt. at Oxford University. He was a member of the American fencing team in the Olympic games at Stockholm. His address is 52 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

'09—Philip D. Wilson, M.D. '12, is interne on the surgical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'12—Fordyce Turner Blake was married on September 26 at Kittery, Me., to Miss Ethel Kinney of Cincinnati. He is with Estabrook and Company, 15 State Street, Boston.

'11—Alton C. Roberts, formerly assistant secretary for boys at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, is now county secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912.

NUMBER 8.

Opinion and Comment

Last February, in an account of the Department of Music, the BULLETIN printed a preliminary drawing of the building which it is hoped may soon be erected for the Department. For this building a graduate who holds back his name has promised \$80,000; but the Corporation has wisely decided that it cannot accept such a building without a maintenance fund of at least \$50,000, and the donor makes it a condition of his gift that this fund shall be given by other friends of music before January 1, 1913. Another graduate has promised to give an organ to the building when it is finished. Of the maintenance fund of \$50,000 over \$35,000 has already been subscribed; and a committee has been formed to obtain the remainder. We believe that graduates and lovers of music will not let this admirable gift fail for lack of so small a sum.

A building for the Department of Music is in no way of the nature of a frill, for the Department has made itself a substantial and an essential part of our University scheme. It now has over two hundred students each year, and the number has quadrupled within fifteen years. The Department is not a conservatory; it gives instruction only in musical theory and appreciation; but besides giving the advanced

courses it aims to make music an engine of liberal culture for many men who will never be musicians. Moreover, the traditions of music at Harvard are old and honorable: out of the Pierian Sodality, which was founded in 1804, grew the Harvard Musical Association in 1837; and that first promoted the orchestral concerts which in 1881 Major Higginson brought to the highest musical level by founding the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In the atmosphere thus created the Department has under Professor Paine and his successors made itself a strong and permanent position in the University. There can be no question that students have been and still are drawn to Harvard by the opportunities for the study of music, nor that this study is conducted here in a way which dignifies the subject and is wholly worthy of a university.

For equipment, on the other hand, it has only Holden Chapel, which seats with any comfort not more than eighty-five students, though some of the courses number one hundred and twenty-five, and which is poorly lighted, and wholly unventilated except by the windows. The noise of the street cars too is a serious hindrance to the work of the Department. Moreover, since the remodelling of Fogg Lecture

Room there is now no moderate sized concert room in Cambridge. It is obvious that under such circumstances the Department cannot do its full service in implanting and nourishing a taste which is in the highest degree both a solace and a source of refinement.

* * *

Some graduates may throw up their hands in despair when they hear of another object in the University which is thus seeking support, for there are always men who forget that a healthy and useful university is forever uncovering new needs, and therefore must forever, like the two daughters of the horseleach, be crying Give, Give. Such men of little courage should be comforted by remembering that if the calls are many, there are also many to give; and that a university which is any use to the world bears always more sons, and sends them out with their hands heaped always higher with the benefits it has conferred. Indeed there is no university whose income would not be brought within measurable reach of its needs if all its graduates were to turn back to it merely the difference between what they paid for their education and what it cost.

On the other hand, the many graduates and friends of the University who give year in and year out for its needs have unquestionably had their liberality strained by too frequent calls for help, and often for help with objects in which they have no personal interest. This is neither fair to them, nor good policy for the University. It is well, therefore, that the authorities have taken steps to systematize the appeals, and to protect the regularly generous from exhaustion. By taking the trouble to find out beforehand what subjects different men are interested in there is no reason why the University should not hope for wider support in the future. Support is not by giving only: the sustained interest that upholds the hands of the Faculties, and the enlisting of the interest of non-graduates are services within the reach of all men,

Any man who is under obligation to some department for an active and lasting intellectual interest can work out that obligation by this practical kind of aid in aiding his old teachers to go on with their work for new generations under better conditions.

* * *

For the second time within two years the Corporation has suffered from an untimely death in its membership. Dr. Cabot's death, following so closely on that of Judge Lowell in 1911, is a grave loss to the University, and not less so to the Commonwealth. He was a great surgeon, with a reputation both at home and abroad which grew out of a singular wisdom and clarity of thought in dealing with the problems of his profession. In his latter years, when science had prepared the way for effective warfare on tuberculosis he saw an opening for still more useful service to mankind, and threw himself into that crusade with all the strength and energy he had. His learning and his practical sense made him the leader in the campaign in this part of the country. Outside his profession he touched life on many sides. He was a keen sportsman and athlete; and he had a warm interest in art and no mean artistic skill himself, so that he was an active and useful trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts. To his service on the Corporation he brought special equipment for all action on the Medical School and on the Department of Fine Arts; and the generous provision for them in his will shows how vitally he cared for them. With all his attainments went a modesty and kindness that gave him a strong hold on men's hearts and greatly increased his power of doing good.

* * *

The Coolidge Memorial Chemical Laboratory will preserve the memory of a graduate who in an unusual way won and held the affection of his classmates and contemporaries, and who was a leader among the younger men who carried on in Boston the tradition of large and fruitful imagination in business affairs. The value of the me-

morial to the University will be recognized by every man who in recent years has taken a course in chemistry, for the new building will mark the first step towards bringing to an end the intolerable conditions under which undergraduates have studied this fundamental subject at Harvard. The Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory, which will be ready for use in a few weeks, makes handsome provision for research in an important field, but the conditions under which it was given confine it to use in research. Now a few of the courses for undergraduates, and those in a field in which the Harvard Laboratory has long traditions of leadership, will have rooms with good light, good ventilation, safety, and the most improved conveniences for work, and there will be space for advanced students besides. Much remains to be done by the erection of other buildings, for the large elementary courses still remain in rooms which are on the edge of safety, and wholly outside the borders of convenience; and there are some lecture courses for which laboratory work is out of the question. The Coolidge Laboratory is an important beginning, however, and the provisions that it will make both for instruction and for research are a lasting addition to the resources of the University.

* * *

The meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at Hartford on November 22 should for many reasons draw a large attendance. In the first place these associations of Harvard clubs spread information about the University not only in the places in which they meet, but also among graduates themselves. In the second place, they show graduates who wish to serve the University how their service can be effectively applied. Furthermore, this particular meeting will be a friendly invasion of the enemy's country on the eve of a great battle. We have before now expressed the view that it is good for the country to mix the men of the various colleges together; and in a year in which two members of the Academic Senior Council

at Yale come from Brookline, Massachusetts, we believe that under the friendly principle of reciprocity the attempt should be made to provide towns like Hartford and New Haven and others in Connecticut with even more good citizens who have had their training at Harvard. Towards this desirable end the meeting of the New England Federation with the Connecticut Club may well lead. Finally, to put the reason of convenience last, with the meeting the day before the game at New Haven it will be easy for men to take part in the two events, which it is to be hoped will have equally happy and improving results.

* * *

The writer of the football article which is printed in another column of the BULLETIN calls attention to the great improvement that has come in the past few years to the Harvard system of coaching. There can be no doubt that Mr. Haughton has shown himself to be an expert teacher of football; only one of the teams which he has coached has been beaten by Yale, and as another of his teams has defeated Yale, the honors on that score are easy. Public opinion commonly measures the success of an athletic coach by the victories he wins over his chief rivals; according to these standards Mr. Haughton has done well.

But he has accomplished much more than putting Harvard on even terms with Yale in football. He has changed the methods of training so that the candidates for the eleven really have fun in their preliminary work. Football used to be such a grim sport that it did not deserve to be called sport. Day after day the men who were trying to win places on the team went through the same exhausting round of playing until they could barely stand, and then they were made to play still harder for another hour. The individual never received consideration; he was wholly lost sight of in the eagerness of the trainers to build up the eleven. They apparently forgot that the eleven was, after all, composed of individuals, and that the way to make a good eleven is to care for the individuals.

The Coolidge Memorial Laboratory



The T. Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Laboratory will be located on Divinity Avenue beside the Peabody Museum. It is 35 by 61 feet on the ground, and therefore slightly smaller than the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory, which it will resemble closely in external appearance. The foundations and basement walls are of concrete and concrete stone, and the walls of the upperstories of brick and Indiana limestone. The latter material is also used for the entrance, trimmings to the windows, the belt courses and cornice.

One-half of the basement will be occupied by a lecture room to seat 72 students. In order to provide a good view of the lecture table from all parts of the room, the floor of the room slopes slightly. The lecture table will be provided with all modern conveniences, such as down draft, electricity, blast and vacuum, as well as gas and water. In the rest of the basement there will be a plant for supplying filtered and warmed fresh air to all parts of the building. A storeroom with a lift connecting with all the floors above, and a preparation and chemical room. The

steam for heating the building is furnished from the enlarged heating plant in the Peabody Museum.

On the first floor on the left are the office and the laboratory of the professor in charge of the building. Connected with the laboratory and between it and the office are placed a small insulated balance room and a dark room. On the north side of the hallway are three private laboratories and a small tool room.

The second floor contains on the north a class laboratory with twenty-eight individual desks. Over the hallway of the first floor is placed a balance room for the class which occupies this laboratory, and on the south side of the building are two private laboratories with a small common balance room and a dark room. The third floor has on each side of the building a class laboratory for twenty-eight men with a balance room between.

Nearly all the desks in these laboratories will be covered with white unglazed vitrified tile, and the hoods and steam baths will be constructed as far as possible of tile and tile brick. All the desks will be

pipd for gas, water (including a water suction pump) air blast, and vacuum, the piping being largely concealed in the centre of the desk. Electricity for electro-chemical and heating purposes will be supplied to each laboratory at several points, although not to the individual desks.

Ample ventilation will be secured from the supply of fresh filtered air, and by outlets either in the rooms or in the hoods connected with exhaust chambers on the



T. Jefferson Coolidge, '84.

roof of the building. The hood outlets, which are like those in the Gibbs Laboratory, consist of vertical flues, 10 inches in diameter, of vitrified Akron pipe, each flue having two openings in the same hood and in no other.

Though the construction is not fire-proof, yet the laboratory is built very substantially in order as far as possible to avoid the disturbance of physical measurements by vibrations of the building.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., whose memory will be perpetuated by the building, was leader in the College as an undergraduate, and in business during his active career. He was born in Boston, March 16, 1863, prepared for college at Mr. G. W. C. Noble's private school, and entered College with the class of 1884. He was elected president of his class in the freshman year,

and held the office until he was elected first marshal of the class. In athletics he won the half-mile run in both the College and the intercollegiate meets in his freshman year; and he was manager of the Baseball Association and treasurer of the Athletic Association, and in his senior year president of both.

After graduation he spent a year in a journey round the world with two classmates, and in the next two years took graduate courses in government and law at the University. Then he entered on the career of banking in which he made so distinguished a success. In 1890 he established the Old Colony Trust Company, of which he was the first president, and till the time of his death the chief officer. Under his management it became the largest institution of its kind in New England and among the largest in the country. He was also at various times director of many of the most important railroad and industrial corporations in the country. Outside his business interests he made interesting collections of pictures, books, and ceramics.

The present intention is to transfer quantitative analysis to the Coolidge Laboratory. This change will involve Chemistry 4, which will occupy both laboratories on the third floor, Chemistry 9, which will be placed in the class laboratory on the second floor, and at least one other laboratory half-course not yet decided. The assistants in Chemistry 4 and Chemistry 9 will occupy the two private laboratories on the second floor, and the small laboratories on the first floor will be occupied by research students in inorganic and physical chemistry.

Owing to the removal of the courses in quantitative analysis from Boylston Hall, considerable space in the latter building will be freed for other uses, and it is probable that Chemistry 3 will be moved back again from Dane Hall into the vacant laboratories in Boylston Hall.

Quantitative analysis has always been carried on under the greatest difficulties in Boylston Hall, owing partly to the fact that the building was originally not adapted for this purpose and partly to the dust and dirt which blow in from Massachusetts Avenue and Harvard Square. The

latter difficulty has been aggravated for the past two years through the construction of the Cambridge Subway. Very exact quantitative analysis, such as that involved in the determinations of atomic weights and in certain physico-chemical investigations has heretofore been carried on under the most trying conditions. Constant watchfulness has been necessary to avoid contamination of materials either through inadequate provision for disposal of undesirable gases or through the ever present dust.

In spite of these handicaps the Chemical Laboratory of Harvard College has a world wide reputation for its contributions to exact chemical investigation. From the days of Professor J. P. Cooke, who determined, with the assistance of his students, the atomic weights of oxygen, hydrogen, antimony and cadmium, the atomic weights of the chemical elements have been under constant investigation in the Harvard Laboratory. At the present time the accepted values for not less than thirty of the fundamental atomic weights depend wholly or largely upon work done at Harvard. The experimental work has been described in over eighty papers published since 1877. The reputation of Professor T. W. Richards for his researches in this line of work has been international since the early nineties. Of late years his attention has been somewhat diverted to other lines of exact physico-chemical investigation. Assistant Professor G. P. Baxter has also attained an international reputation in the field of atomic weights.

The two new chemical laboratories, the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory and the T. Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Laboratory, will furnish unrivalled facilities for exact investigation in these branches for which the Harvard Laboratory is justly famous.

PERKINS INSTITUTION

Francis H. Appleton, '69, has been elected president of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. This institution was for many years in South Boston but has recently been moved to Watertown, Mass. Among the other officers of the organization are the follow-

ing Harvard men: N. P. Hallowell, '61, vice-president; Edward E. Allen, '84, secretary and superintendent; William Endicott, Jr., '87, treasurer; Richard M. Saltonstall, '80, Albert Thorndike, '81, Walter C. Baylies, '84, and James A. Lowell, '91, trustees; Francis H. Appleton, Jr., '03, and Warren Motley, '04, auditors.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

The alterations in the semi-circular lecture room of the Fogg Museum, which were made possible by a generous gift from Mr. Alfred Atmore Pope, of Farmington, Conn., are now completed, and the room is ready for use in the fine arts courses. The room has been made smaller, but is capable now of seating about 200 students. Around the back of the room is a raised platform, on which are the larger casts, which until now have been in the large entrance hall of the Museum. The remaining casts are in the circular corridor outside this lecture room.

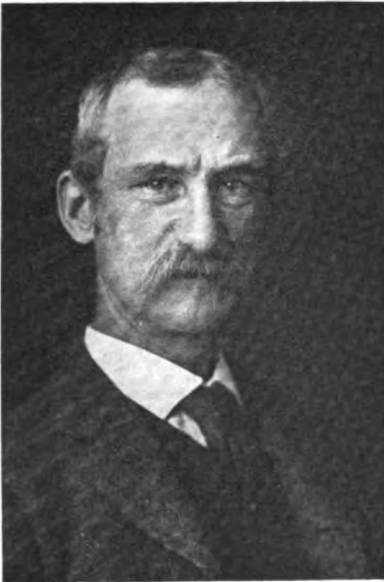
The removal of the casts from the entrance hall makes it possible to exhibit the original Greek marbles together on one side of the hall, and on the other side the cases of original Greek vases, terracottas, etc. The rooms which formerly held these cases have been improved; one door has been closed and another made smaller, and the exhibition space has been increased. They will be used to house the Fine Arts books of the College until the completion of the new Library, and probably will not be available for the use of the Museum for two or three years. The room on the other side of the hall, which formerly held the renaissance casts, is now available for temporary exhibitions. The members of the Fine Arts Department hope to raise money enough to go ahead next summer with the proposed improvements in the lighting and ventilation of the second floor of the Museum.

An engraving by Dirick Jacobsz Vellert, known also as Dirk van Star, has been purchased for the Gray Collection of the Fogg Art Museum. Vellert was a Flemish master of the first half of the sixteenth century; this print represents Christ calling Peter and Andrew, and is thought to be one of the most attractive of his few plates.

Death of Dr. Arthur Tracy Cabot

Arthur Tracy Cabot, Fellow of Harvard College, died in Boston, November 4, after an illness of several months. He was born in Boston, January 5, 1852, and graduated from Harvard College in 1872 and from the Medical School in 1876. Two years later he received the degree of A.M. In 1876 and 1877 he studied in Vienna and Berlin.

From 1878 to 1880 Dr. Cabot was Instructor at the Medical School in Oral



Arthur Tracy Cabot, '72.

Pathology and Surgery, from 1885 to 1893 Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery (clinical), from 1893 to 1896 Instructor in Genito-Urinary and Clinical Surgery.

In 1896 he was elected to the Corporation.

Dr. Cabot was a fellow of the American Surgical Association, a charter member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and a member of many other medical societies, including the Association Française d'Urologie, and of the Association Internationale d'Urologie in which there are only fifteen American members. He was honorary president of the American School Hygiene Association, and had been president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was for many

years visiting surgeon, and then of recent years consulting surgeon, to the Children's Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

He was a high authority on tubercular diseases, and when in 1907 the State established hospitals for tuberculous patients Governor Guild appointed him chairman of the commission which erected and managed them. For this work he gave up his private practice. He was chairman of the associated tuberculosis committees of the Massachusetts Medical Society, through which he organized the interest of doctors throughout the State. He was on the executive committee of the Boston Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, and helped to start similar societies in other places. He was interested in factory inspection, and aided in the establishment of outdoor schoolrooms.

Dr. Cabot was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and he was long one of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts elected by the Corporation of Harvard College. To this service he brought an active interest in pictures and other forms of art, and an admirable knowledge of them, based on a strong native talent for drawing and painting.

Funeral services were held at Appleton Chapel November 6, at 12 o'clock; all academic exercises were suspended during the funeral.

Dr. Cabot's will provides that after the death of his widow \$100,000 shall be paid by the trustees of his estate to the President and Fellows. The income of one half of this sum shall be used for the purchase of books on fine arts and allied subjects for the College Library and the Library of the Fogg Art Museum; the income of the other half shall be used for the general purposes of the Medical School.

The Board of Preachers has decided to compile a new hymnal for use in Appleton Chapel. The hymnal now used was prepared about 20 years ago for the choir of men and boys.

Books by Harvard Men

Among the new books by Harvard men published or announced since the list in the BULLETIN of September 25, are the following:

'56—Charles Francis Adams (and Worthington C. Ford, A.M. (Hon.) '07), "The Writings of John Quincy Adams", Vol. I, MacMillan.

'64—George Herbert Palmer, "Intimations of Immortality in the Sonnets of Shakespeare", Ingersoll Lecture for 1912, Houghton, Mifflin.

'66—Edward W. Emerson (with W. F. Harris, '91), "Charles Eliot Norton: Two Addresses," Houghton, Mifflin.

'71—H. C. Lodge, "One Hundred Years of Peace", MacMillan.

'75—Denman W. Ross, "On Drawing and Painting", Houghton, Mifflin.

'77—A. Lawrence Lowell, "The Government of England"; new edition with a new chapter on the House of Lords, MacMillan.

Ph.D.'77—John Williams White, "The Verse of Greek Comedy", MacMillan.

'78—Edward Channing, editor, "The Barrington-Bernard Correspondence", Harvard University.

'78—Edwin W. Morse, "Causes and Effects in American History: the story of the Origin and Development of the Nation", Scribner.

'81—Charles F. Lummis, "The Enchanted Burro", McClurg.

'83—Ernest F. Henderson, "Symbol and Satire in the French Revolution", Putnam.

'85—J. H. Gardiner, "The Making of Arguments", Ginn.

'86—I. L. Winter, "Public Speaking: Principles and Practice", MacMillan.

'89—George Leland Hunter, "Tapestries: their Origin, History and Renaissance", John Lane.

'90—Curtis Hidden Page, editor, "The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics", MacMillan.

'91—William F. Harris (with E. W. Emerson, '66), "Charles Eliot Norton: Two addresses", Houghton, Mifflin.

'91—Kenneth McKenzie, "Concordanza delle Rime di Francesco Petrarca", Yale University Press.

'92—Amos S. Hershey, "The Essentials of International Public Law", MacMillan.

'93—I. W. Howerth, "The Art of Education", MacMillan.

'94—Mark Lee Luther, "The Woman of It", Harper.

'95—George T. Smart, "The Temper of the American People", Pilgrim Press.

M.D. '95—Harvey Cushing, "Disputitarism: The Harvey Lecture for 1911", Lippincott.

M.D. '95—Harvey Cushing, "The Pituitary Body and its Diseases", Lippincott.

Ph.D. '95—William H. Schofield, "Chivalry in English Literature", Harvard University.

'96—Ellery H. Clark, "The Camp at Sea-Duck Cove", Houghton, Mifflin.

'96—Edward Knoblauch (with Arnold Bennett) "Milestones: A Play in Three Acts", Doran.

'96—Archer T. Robinson, "The Application of Logic", Longmans, Green.

'96—Arthur C. Train, "Courts, Criminals, and the Camorra", Scribner.

'96—Robert S. Woodworth, "The Care of the Body", MacMillan.

'97—Charles S. Thomas, editor, "Selections from Bret Harte", Houghton, Mifflin.

A.M. '97—Charles Cestre, "Bernard Shaw et son Oeuvre", Paris: Mercure de France.

'98—Frank Roy Fraprie, "The Raphael Book", L. C. Page.

'99—William L. Mowll (with C. F. Kelley, '07), "A Text-book of Design", Houghton, Mifflin.

Ph.D. '00—William B. Munro, "The Government of American Cities", MacMillan.

M.D. '02—Roger H. Dennett, "The Healthy Baby", MacMillan.

A.M. '05—William Allen Knight, "At the Crossing with Dennis McShane", Pilgrim Press.

'07—Hermann Hagedorn, "Poems and Ballads", Houghton, Mifflin.

'07—Charles F. Kelley (with W. L. Mowll, '99), "A Text-Book of Design", Houghton, Mifflin.

'07—Richard J. Walsh, "Boston: A Brief

Description of the Principal Facts About the City", The City of Boston.

Ph.D. '08—F. A. Ogg, "Social Progress in Contemporary Europe", MacMillan.

'09—Robert E. Peabody, "Merchant Ventures of Old Salem", Houghton, Mifflin.

Ph.D. '10—M. T. Copeland, "The Cotton Manufacturing Industry in the United States", Harvard University.

Professor R. M. Johnston, "The Holy Christian Church", Houghton, Mifflin.

Professor R. M. Johnston, editor, "Memoire de Marie Caroline, Reine de Naples", Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. XVI, Harvard University.

Professor R. M. Johnston, "Napoléon, Raconté par lui-même", Paris: Mercure de France.

Professor Edward C. Moore, "An Outline of the History of Christian Thought since Kant", Scribner.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg, "Psychologie und Wirtschaftsleben", Leipzig, J. A. Barth.

Professor Bliss Perry, "The American Mind", Houghton, Mifflin.

Professor M. J. Rosenau, "The Milk Question", Houghton, Mifflin.

Professor Josiah Royce, "The Problem of Christianity", MacMillan.

Professor William Z. Ripley, "Railroads", Longmans, Green.

Professor Albert Sauveur, "The Metallography of Iron and Steel", McGraw-Hill.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs will hold its annual convention in Hartford on November 22 under the auspices of the Harvard Club of Connecticut. This is the first meeting of the New England Federation in the State of Connecticut.

The Connecticut Harvard Club will give a luncheon for the delegates in the middle of the day, to be followed by a business meeting in which the interests of the University and of the different clubs will be discussed.

The following committees will make their reports: Committee on Prizes, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, Boston; Com-

mittee on Secondary Schools, Joseph S. Ford, '94, Exeter, N. H.; Committee on the Nomination of Overseers, C. T. Billings, '84, Lowell; Committee on Relations to the University, C. G. Washburn, '80, Worcester; Committee on New Organizations, C. C. Lane, '04, Cambridge; Committee on Resources, C. H. Fiske, Jr., '93, Boston.

In the evening there will be a dinner, the tickets for which will be moderate in price. The speakers will be President Lowell, Professor F. C. Babbitt, '90, president of the Connecticut Harvard Club, and others. There are now twenty-one clubs in the New England Federation and delegates from all these clubs will be present at this convention.

It is expected that a special car will be run to Hartford from Boston the morning of the meeting.

All clubs expecting to send delegates should send their names at once, stating whether they wish to have rooms reserved for them in Hartford, to the Secretary of the New England Federation, Mr. J. D. Phillips, 4 Park Street, Boston. As the convention comes the night before the Yale game, it is extremely important that these room reservations be made as promptly as possible.

The officers of the Federation are as follows:

President.—Dr. Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.

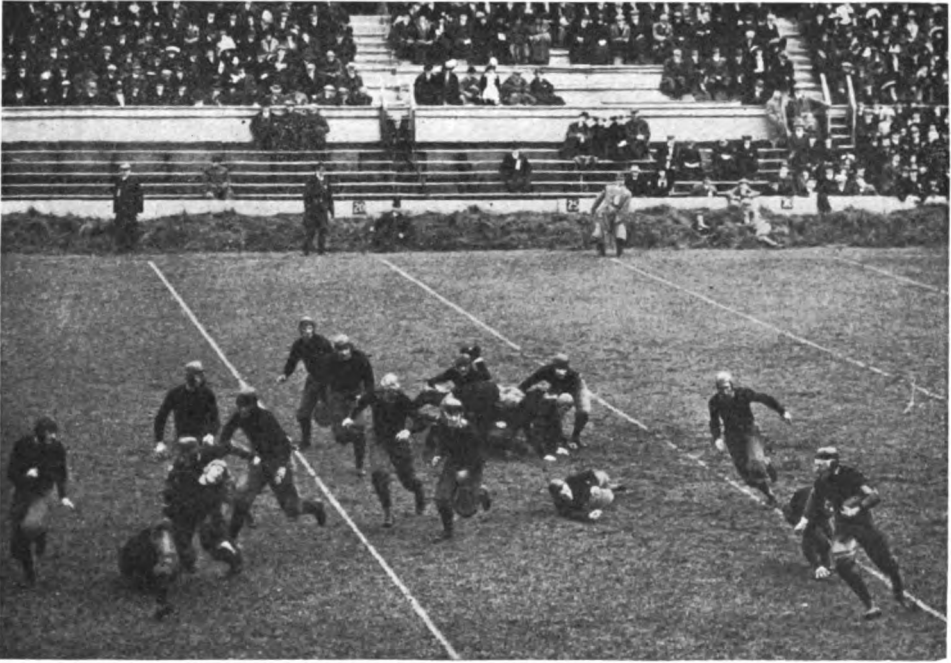
Vice-presidents.—Edward A. Harri-man, '88, New Haven; Charles D. Booth, '95, Portland; Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86, Fall River; G. P. Winship, '93, Providence; Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, Andover; Charles G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence; Walter W. Simmons, '86, Manchester; F. S. Billings, '85, Woodstock, Vt.; Luther A. Atwood, '83, Lynn; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, New York.

Secretary.—James D. Phillips, '97, Boston.

Treasurer.—Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, Boston.

Mr. E. A. Filene, the well-known Boston merchant, made an address on "Undesirable Citizens", in the Union Friday evening under the auspices of the Socialist Club.

The Football Eleven



Hollister Making a Run Around the End in Saturday's Game.

Harvard was represented by a team of substitutes in the football game with Vanderbilt in the Stadium last Saturday, but won, 9 points to 3. Bettie made a touch-down for Harvard in the second period, and Milholland in the last period kicked a drop goal from the 20-yard line. Curlin, of Vanderbilt, kicked a drop goal from the 27-yard line in the third period. The only first-string men who played for Harvard were Felton and Hardwick. The latter began the game but did not stay long. Felton, however, was kept on the field for about half the game because it was thought that his kicking might be needed. But, the most encouraging feature of the afternoon from the Harvard standpoint was the excellent punting of Willetts, who did the kicking while Felton was not playing. There was little to choose between the punts of these two men on Saturday, whatever may ordinarily be the difference; Willetts made one kick of about 60 yards, and another splendid one, when, with no time to spare, he sent the ball from Harvard's goal line to the middle of the field.

The playing of the Harvard men was, as

a rule, mediocre. Hollister, who has been looked upon as one of the first substitutes at end, was at times brilliant, but at other times was boxed in by the Vanderbilt backs when they tried their runs around the end. Graustein did well enough when he ran, but he could not catch the ball when Vanderbilt kicked; one of his fumbles gave the visitors their opportunity to kick the goal from the field. The other Harvard backs also had the same fault which marred Graustein's play. Because of Saturday's game the Harvard supporters will feel anything but confident if they have to watch the substitute backs try to catch the ball in the Yale game. The line men were fairly strong but were unable to make holes for the men with the ball.

Vanderbilt was at a disadvantage in many ways. The men had hardly recovered from their stiff game of the week before with the University of Virginia, and, moreover, they were tired by the long railroad trip from Nashville to Boston. But they played with lots of life and dash until they were thoroughly worn out. The visitors had one puzzling formation from



Bradlee.



Milholland.

which two men started for the end as another took the ball and went straight through the line; this play gave Sikes and Robbins several long gains, and if it could have been tried within striking distance of Harvard's goal line Vanderbilt would probably have been able to make a touchdown, as the Harvard forwards seemed quite unable to stop it. Fortunately for Harvard, Vanderbilt only once had possession of the ball inside Harvard's 30-yard line, and then had to be satisfied with the pretty field goal which Curlin kicked. The individuals on the Vanderbilt team showed an unlimited lot of courage and pluck; they were injured time and again but they stayed in the game just as long as they could drag their feet across the chalk lines. What they did under such adverse conditions made it plain that if they had been in first-class condition they would have been a good match not only for the Harvard substitutes but for the first string players as well. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.

Felton, Dana, l.e.

Lawson, l.t.

McGuire, Withington, Pennock, l.g.

Wigglesworth, c.

VANDERBILT.

r.e., E. Brown

r.t., T. Brown

r.g., Daves

c., Morgan

Driscoll, Weston, r.g.

l.g., Swafford, Covington, Hoffman

T. Frothingham, Beebe, r.t.

Hollister, Milholland, r.e.

Logan, Freedley, q.b.

H. Hardwick, Graustein, H. Frothingham, l.h.b.

r.h.b., Collins

Lingard, r.h.b.

Bettle, Willetts, f.b.

Score—Harvard, 9 Vanderbilt, 3. Touchdown

—Bettle. Goals from field—Milholland, Curlin.

Umpire—W. N. Morice, U. of P. Referee—J. B.

Pendleton, Bowdoin. Head linesman—H. L.

Dadmun, Worcester. Time—Four 12 1-2 minute

periods.

The only games now left on the Harvard schedule are the ones with Dartmouth and Yale. Dartmouth will be a sturdy antagonist; although beaten by Princeton, the Hanover team is still believed to be one of the strongest of recent years, and Harvard expects to have to do its utmost to escape defeat. Dartmouth has this advantage—for several weeks it has brought all its efforts to bear on next Saturday's game, which is the most important and the last on its schedule, but Harvard has in view only the Yale game and can therefore make for the Dartmouth game no special preparation which will disturb the progress of the eleven towards the final contest of the season. In other words,



O'Brien.



Hollister.

although Harvard wants very much to win from Dartmouth, Saturday's game will be unhesitatingly sacrificed if the coach and captain believe that by so doing they can improve the chances of defeating Yale.

The Harvard players were pretty well used up after the Princeton game, but most of them have regained their weight and general physical condition. The only men now on the list of injured are Coolidge, right end, and Bradley, the substitute quarterback, who was hurt in practice last week. Coolidge has water on the knee and will probably not play again this season; he was the most brilliant of the ends, but O'Brien, who will take the position, is a good end and has had more experience than Coolidge. The loss here will probably not be very serious. Bradley has a badly sprained ankle which will keep him out of the Dartmouth game at any rate and perhaps out of the Yale game also, but the trainers hope he will be fit to play at New Haven. Captain Wendell's ankle seems to be well; he has taken part in some of the scrimmages of the past week but has been very careful of his injured leg. If he be-

gins playing in the Dartmouth game and finds that his ankle still pains and hinders him he will give way to Bradlee. It goes without saying that, although Bradlee is a first-class player, he has not yet become as valuable as Captain Wendell to the team. Trumbull, whose side and thigh were badly hurt in the Princeton game, has apparently recovered; he is young and not very heavy, and now that McGuire has become eligible, it would not be surprising if the latter played a large part of the game at left guard. But the chances are that the eleven will be made up for the beginning of the Dartmouth and Yale games just as it was for the Princeton game, except that O'Brien will be in Coolidge's place.

There is no betrayal of confidence in saying that the theory of the Harvard coaches this year has been that under the rules of the game of football as it is now played, no team, however good it may be, can reasonably expect to rush the ball at will against another first-class eleven, especially against greater weight. Yale will probably outweigh Harvard about eight pounds to a man, perhaps more. Harvard has pre-

pared for the Yale game this year on the sound principle that the best all-around team, the one which makes the fewer errors, will win. In pursuance of this plan the Harvard players have been carefully drilled; they are still weak in tackling, but in other respects they are as well prepared as any team Harvard has had in a long time.

The rush line does not weigh as much as the coaches wish it weighed, but it has given a good account of itself in all the earlier games, and the Dartmouth game will demonstrate how effectively the Harvard men can play when they are opposed by much heavier opponents. The line has done, and is expected to do, well on the defence; whether it will be able to open holes for the backs is another matter. As has been said many times, the rush line is the key-stone of football construction. If it is weak the best backs in the world can not gain ground, but backs which are only ordinary can advance the ball if the rush line consistently outplays the opposing line.

Luckily, Harvard will not depend entirely on rushing the ball; kicking will be a large and important part of the game as Captain Wendell and his men will play it, not only in defence but also in offence. Felton is one of the best punters now playing in this country; he may be the very best. If for any reason Felton fails or has to go out of the game the loss will not be as serious as it might be, for Hardwick can kick almost if not quite as well as Felton. Willetts showed last Saturday that he is not far inferior to Felton in punting. Brickley is an excellent punter, and Gardner and Wendell kick fairly well. Brickley's drop-kicking has made many points for Harvard this year, and the satisfactory feature of his work is that he does his best in the games, when the opposing rushers are charging upon him. If Harvard has the ball anywhere in Yale's territory Brickley's accurate place-kicking is likely to be useful. Milholland, one of the substitute ends, is almost as good a drop-kicker as Brickley; and Hollister, another substitute end, is far above the average in drop-kicking. There are no better backs for rushing the ball than Wendell, Hardwick, and Brickley. Wendell is at his best in going

through the line; the other two men can gain either through or around the line against an average eleven, but they have yet to show what they can do against Yale. This brief statement of Harvard's resources in kicking shows, however, that the rushing capabilities of the backs will be by no means the only reliance of the team. Forward passes have doubtless been developed in the secret practice although few have yet been tried in the games.

In the last analysis, if two teams are equally well coached, the one which has the best individual players will win. Football elevens are made up of men, and the strongest, quickest, fastest, most intelligent ones will always defeat their opponents unless the latter have had exceptional teaching. For a good many years Harvard teams were beaten by Yale because they knew more football at New Haven than they did in Cambridge. The past few seasons have shown, however, that the Harvard coaching system does not suffer from comparison with that of its keenest rival. Of the last four games played between Yale and Harvard, Yale has won one, Harvard has won one, and two games have been ties. Therefore, when the two teams face each other a week from Saturday neither will have much advantage in the prestige carried over from previous contests. The eleven which has the best individual players, then, may be expected to win. In general, Yale seems to be the stronger in the rush line, and Harvard in the backfield.

If any conclusion can be drawn from this year's records of the Yale and Harvard elevens and from the prospects as viewed with Harvard eyes, it is that Harvard may look forward to the Yale game not with confidence but certainly with high hopes.

ENTERTAINING VANDERBILT

The players on the Vanderbilt football eleven on their arrival in Boston from Nashville last Friday went to the Woodland Park Hotel in Newtonville. After dinner they were visited by T. W. Palmer, 3L., Silas Williams, 3L., and R. Fensterwold, 1G.B.S., who, as representatives of the Cotton Belt States Club, gave the team

a handsome loving cup. On one side of the cup was inscribed the date of the Harvard game, and on the other "To the Vanderbilt Football Team, as a Token of Admiration from the Cotton Belt States Club of Harvard."

This club has more than 60 members and is one of the active student organizations. Special seats were reserved for them at the game and they enthusiastically cheered the visiting team all the afternoon. After the game the club entertained the Vanderbilt players at dinner.

DINNER TO THE CREW

The Harvard Club of Boston will hold a dinner in honor of the university crew of 1912 at the Hotel Somerset on Tuesday, November 19, at 7 o'clock. The following, the members of the winning eight and four-oar crews, and the manager and coach, will be the guests of the evening: G. H. Balch, '12, H. Eager, '12, Q. Reynolds, '14, A. M. Goodale, '13, L. H. Mills, '14, A. Strong, Jr., '12, G. P. Metcalf, '12, G. F. Newton, '12, C. T. Abeles, '13, G. F. Stratton, '13, F. H. Trumbull, '14, E. D. Morgan, '13, L. S. Chanler, '14, A. T. Abeles, '13, Ralph Lowell, '12, manager, and James Wray, coach.

HARVARD WINS CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard won a sweeping victory in the cross-country run with Yale last Saturday over the Chestnut Hill course. Every one of the ten men on the Harvard team crossed the finish line ahead of the first Yale runner; only the first five men on each team counted in the score, however, and that stood: Harvard, 15; Yale, 65.

F. W. Copeland, '13, who was the first man to finish, ran the distance in 34 minutes and 45 seconds. This time broke by 1 minute and 3 seconds, the record for the course; it had been held by H. Jaques, Jr., '11. It should be stated, however, that the course is now somewhat shorter than it has been. The other Harvard men finished in the following order: R. St.B. Boyd, '14, H. P. Lawless, '13, B. S. Carter, '15, F. H. Blackman, '14, A. J. de Gozzaldi, '14, W. M. Tugman, Jr., '14, B. V. Zamore, '15, H.

G. MacLure, '15, and A. R. Boynton, '14. The order of the Yale men was A. M. Loveman, C. E. Clark, A. B. Gardner, D. F. Frost, M. W. Stottler, H. P. Brady, C. C. Gulliver, R. S. Lyman, T. K. Hendrick, and T. W. Willor.

Before the race between the university teams, the freshman teams ran over a three-mile course; Harvard won this race also, 25 points to 31. The first two men over the line were Yale runners, but five Harvard men came next. The Harvard freshmen finished in the following order: 3, K. E. Fuller; 4, W. Edgar; 5, E. M. Peters; 6, W. W. Kent; 7, W. J. Bingham; 10, W. R. Bullard; 13, F. R. Devereux; 14, G. Lamont; 16, S. C. Almy; 17, B. M. Fullerton.

THE SWIMMING TEAM

Swimming will be this year for the first time an organized sport at Harvard. Candidates for the team will have regular practice in the tank of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., and in the Brookline pool. P. Withington, '09, will be head coach, and it is expected that E. H. Jose, '10, will have charge of the water-polo team. Meets have been arranged with Yale, Amherst, and Brown.

FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

The officials for the Dartmouth game will be: Referee, A. E. Whiting, of Cornell; umpire, W. G. Crowell, of Swarthmore; linesman, F. W. Burleigh, of Exeter. Those for the Yale game will be: Referee, W. S. Langford, of Trinity; umpire, D. L. Fultz, of Brown; linesman, W. N. Morice, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. P. J. Baker, who was captain of the Cambridge, England, track team and won the mile race in the international meet two years ago, is now in this country trying to arrange for next June another track and field meet between Cambridge and Oxford, and Yale and Harvard. It is hoped that the meet may be held in the Stadium on the day after the Yale-Harvard boat race.

The fall practice of the baseball squad ended last week. About 50 men took part, and 25 games were played. The weather was unusually favorable.

Alumni Notes

'58—Winslow Warren has published an address which he delivered before the Bunker Hill Monument Association in Boston last June, on "The Struggle of Thirteen States for Thirteen Years to Create a Government, 1776-1789".

'87—Edgar Buckingham, associate physicist in the United States Bureau of Standards, is giving a course of lectures on technical thermodynamics before the officers of the Graduate School of Marine Engineering at Annapolis.

'95—Horatio W. Dresser is professor of philosophy at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.

'95—Francis L. Gilman, who has been general manager of The Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., has resigned to accept a position with the Western Electric Company. He will have charge of several of the latter company's large shops at the Hawthorne works, Chicago.

'97—William J. Denholm is vice-president of the Norcross Brothers Company, general contractors, of Worcester, Mass.

'97—C. M. Weld is a consulting mining engineer at Low Moor, Va. His permanent address is care of H. T. White, 14 Wall Street, New York City.

'98—Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, M.D. '02, has recently been appointed physician-in-chief of the Maverick Dispensary, East Boston. He has moved his office from Massachusetts Avenue to 86 Bay State Road, Boston.

'00—W. Lee Beardsell is with Hawes, Tewksbury and Company, bankers and brokers, 19 Congress Street, Boston.

'00—Freeman F. Burr is lecturer in geology at Barnard College, Columbia University. In December he will give three lectures at the New York Library School on "Natural History Bibliographies." His address is 149 Waller Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

'00—Edward T. P. Graham is the architect of the new City Hall Annex in Boston, and also of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children.

'01—Frederick M. Ives, LL.B. '03, and Sheldon E. Wardwell, LL.B. '07, A.B. (Yale) '04, have become members of the law firm of Burdett, Wardwell and Ives, 84 State Street, Boston.

'01—Frederick W. Lovejoy, who has been with the General Chemical Company in New York, is now with the same concern in Newell, Pa.

'02—Donald Gregg, M.D. '07, son of Rev. James G. Gregg, '66, was married on October 12 at Sherborn, Mass., to Miss Barbara Channing, daughter of Walter Channing, M.D. '72.

'03—J. G. Patterson, of the engineering department of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, recently read a paper on "Toll Line Studies" before the Boston Plant Chapter of the Telephone and Telegraph Society of New England.

'04—Edward Bell, formerly at the United States Legation in Teheran, has been transferred to the Legation at Havana, Cuba.

'04—Nicholas Feld is with the P. H. Feld Cot-

ton Company, cotton buyers, with headquarters at Vicksburg, Miss.

'04—Edward B. Krumbhaar, M.D., has been appointed instructor in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He is also assistant physician and neurologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital. His address is 1836 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

'04—Roger Pierce, of the Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, who acted as secretary to President Eliot during his trip around the world, was married on October 19, at Chestnut Hill, Mass., to Miss Ruth Eliot, granddaughter of President Eliot.

'05—Frederick L. Candee is with the New England Mutual Insurance Company, 95 Milk Street, Boston.

'05—Arthur Pray Rice was married in Dorchester, Mass., on November 4, to Miss Gladys Lauretta Weld.

'06—Herbert Eustis Winlock was married in Boston, on October 28, to Miss Helen Chandler. They will spend the winter in Upper Egypt where Winlock is engaged in research work for the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York.

'07—Thomas M. Clafin was married at Boston, on June 3, to Miss Alice Frances Morton.

'07—Walter A. Forbush was married on October 22, at Newton Centre, Mass., to Miss Helen B. Dill, Wellesley, '07. Forbush is assistant electrical engineer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton, Mass.

'07—Harold W. Nichols is vice-president and secretary of The Fox Paper Company, Lockland, O. His residence remains 2345 Madison Road, Cincinnati.

'07—Richard J. Walsh, who is in the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Company, has been transferred from the Boston office to the New York office of the company. His address is 421 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J.

'08—Clarence Baldwin Clafin has become a member of the firm of Waldo M. Clafin, shoe dealers, Philadelphia. The house was established by his father more than forty years ago. Clafin's address is 3409 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia.

'08—Gregory W. Grover is with the firm of Weyburn (Lyon Weyburn, LL.B. '08) and Bottomly, 53 State Street, Boston.

'08—Philip Balch Weld, son of General Stephen M. Weld, '60, was married in Milton, Mass., on November 2, to Miss Katharine Saltonstall, daughter of Philip L. Saltonstall, '89.

'08—William W. White is mechanical draftsman with the General Electric Company, Pittsfield. His address is 66 Bradford Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

'09—Francis P. Farquhar, who has been with the Federal Telegraph Company, in San Francisco, is this year in the Graduate School of Business Administration. His present address is 6 Arlington Street, Cambridge.

'09—G. R. Forbes, who left the office of

George Burnap, landscape architect, of Washington, D. C., in order to study in Italy, France and England, is now in the office of William Pitkin, Jr., 62 Chestnut Street, Rochester, N. Y.

'09—John M. Groton graduated from the Philadelphia Divinity School last June and is studying this year in the University at Marburg, Germany.

'09—J. Kearsley M. Harrison is investigating engineer for Turner, Tucker and Company, bankers, 24 Milk Street, Boston. His present residence is The Tudor, Beacon Street, Boston.

'09—Sidney F. Kimball is instructor in architecture at the University of Illinois. His address is The University Club, Urbana, Ill.

'09—Walter L. Remick is superintendent of the Gold-Stream Mining Company, of Ketchikan Mining District, Alaska.

'09—Frans A. Thomson is instructor in French and Latin at the Powder Point School, Duxbury, Mass.

'10—Raymond W. Coburn, who has been for some time with the Massachusetts State Highway Commission, is now engineer in charge of the construction of the state road along the Merrimac River between Lowell and Lawrence.

'10—Preston T. Large, Jr., and Hamilton R. Large have formed the corporation the Large Bros. Lumber Co., Inc.; its offices and yards are at North Tonawanda, N. Y.

'10—Henry B. Palmer is with the William R. Staats Company, bonds, 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

'10—Minton Machado Warren is in the hydraulic division of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, 147 Milk Street, Boston.

'11—Albert D. Barker is with the Brockton Daily Enterprise, Brockton, Mass.

'11—Nathan J. Beals is secretary to Mr. A. G. Duncan, treasurer of the Harmony Mills and the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, 70 Kilby Street, Boston.

'11—Henry M. Brooks, formerly with the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, is statistician with the Central Illinois Public Service Company. His address is Mattoon, Ill.

'11—John A. MacLaughlin was a member of the American fencing team in the Olympic games at Stockholm.

'11—James M. Moore was a member of the American fencing team in the Olympic games at Stockholm.

'11—Alexander L. Quinn is teaching in the B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass.

'12—Joseph T. Day is with the St. Louis Cordage Company, St. Louis, Mo.

'12—William H. Heywood is with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. His address is 276 Arlington Street, Youngstown, O.

'12—Edward L. McKinney is with James McKinney and Sons, iron workers, Albany, N. Y.

'12—Ralph W. Peters is with the B. F. Goodrich Company, rubber goods, Akron, O.

'12—Oswald D. Pfaelzer is with the Dexter Folder Company, New York. His present address is 32 Llewellyn Road, Montclair, N. J.

THE BEST ACCOUNT OF THE Harvard=Dartmouth Game WILL APPEAR IN THE Boston Sunday Herald

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Who writes Football for The Herald, has no equal in this specialty
among Newspaper Men in the East.

Other Experts besides Mr. McMillan will give Sunday Herald readers
their analyses of next Saturday's Game.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1912.

NUMBER 9.

Opinion and Comment

The discovery of the insect carrier of the virus of infantile paralysis, or *poliomyelitis*, is a brilliant proof of the advantages under which medical research is carried on at Harvard. Here is a discovery of capital importance which has been arrived at through the coöperation of two departments of the University, the Medical School and the Bussey Institution, and of the Massachusetts State Board of Health. The State Board of Health supplied the exact census of cases and the investigation of the places and conditions under which they occurred; the Bussey Institution supplied the expert knowledge of all the insects among which the carrier might be found which narrowed down the search to the probable source of danger; and the Medical School supplied the methods and the material through which the probability was turned into a certainty. Of those who took part in the discovery Dr. Rosenau and Mr. Brues are officers of the University, and Dr. Richardson is a graduate of the College and of the Medical School and secretary of a Board of which Dr. Walcott of the Corporation is chairman. It is this combination of men, each especially trained and expert in his own field and each equipped by his position with especial facilities for his own kind of work, that led to the

result. There could be no better proof of the possibilities of coöperation among the different departments of a great university, and of the advantageous position of investigators who can turn for expert aid in many subjects to men who are already their colleagues.

The dread of infantile paralysis lies cold at the hearts of all fathers and mothers of children: their gratitude will go out to the men who have thus so greatly advanced the knowledge of the disease and prepared the way for the direct study of its control. The University, too, owes them gratitude, for they have enabled it to give new evidence of its zeal to serve the general good.

* * *

This discovery proves also once more, if further proof were necessary, that great laboratories and scientific establishments are absolutely a necessity today for the advance of man's welfare. A generation or two ago men threw out the ejaculation, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made", over achievements in anatomy which now seem pretty external: in these days stains and the ultramicroscope have unveiled the home life of bacteria and bacilli, and physiological chemistry is weighing their products and beginning to dream of putting together inert chemicals to form living sub-

stance. All this advance means the bringing together of knowledge which once belonged to different and hardly related branches of science in order to solve the new problems which have thrust themselves up where once there were boundaries. For all this there must be men and laboratories, and they must be easily accessible to one another. The bacteriologist must have the support of the physiological chemist, the physiological chemist leans on the physical chemist, the latter on the physicist, and he on the mathematician; and each field may at one time or another reach out for aid in almost any direction. We now see, though still as in a glass darkly, that the processes of life are endlessly complex; and that the issues of life and death turn on physical and chemical reactions of the most recondite character or on operations of heredity on which we are barely beginning to get gleams of light. Progress in the alleviation of suffering and the prolongation of life therefore hangs on the multiplication and the support of laboratories and other means of investigation in which the discoveries made must at times seem almost indefinitely removed from practical action. But the time surely comes when each fragment of knowledge laboriously won will as in this case be joined with others and become an engine for the amelioration of life.

• • •

The announcement that the Associated Harvard Clubs are founding scholarships to be assigned to freshmen from certain states in the West and South will be of wide interest to graduates. These scholarships will serve somewhat the same purpose that the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford do, in that they will ensure that the University shall receive some students from all the states, and shall send out graduates to all the states.

It needs no argument that this arrangement works good both for the University and the states. If American universities are to take their place beside foreign universities they must draw universally on the

whole country and outside it for their students; and in this respect the American college in no way differs from the American university. There will always be a place for the local college, and at any rate it will always exist. But the national colleges and the national universities have a great and important service to do to the nation: they can contribute largely to the breaking down of sectional prejudices and to the building up of the national idea. It is fitting that an association organized on a national scale, like the Associated Harvard Clubs, should take the lead in equipping the University to perform this service more efficiently. Harvard College will be the better for the establishment of these scholarships, and in time to come the states in which the holders of them settle will share in the benefit of the broader horizon and larger ideas of citizenship which they bring back with them. We venture to hold this public spirited action up for imitation, not only to individual Harvard Clubs which have not yet risen to their opportunity, but also to the graduate associations of other colleges.

• • •

These scholarships will help to maintain a state of affairs which has long been normal at Harvard. So long ago as 1860 President Felton noted in his annual report that 26 states were represented among the undergraduates, and 29 in the Law School. At that time there were only 33 states in the Union, and communication between the various parts of the country was slow and inconvenient. So in the present time, as is shown on another page, it appears that in a comparison of the numbers of students in six leading universities of the East drawn from the various states, Harvard stands first in 20 states. The same article brings out the fact that there has been in the last five years a comfortable increase in the number of students from beyond the borders of Massachusetts. Harvard is at least holding its place among the universities of the country which are counted national.

The region in which we conceive it would

most benefit the country to have Harvard and all other northern universities now make more gains is the South. Before the Civil War we had many students from that region; but what with poverty, the slow fading of the bitter feelings created by war, and the liberal position of Harvard as regards negro students, we have not yet regained our ground. Yet to bind the North and the South together in the spirit of cordial respect for each other on which alone a national spirit can be nourished no means will be more potent than the wholesome give and take of college life. We conceive that every man who helps to bring a southern boy to a northern college therein serves the Republic; and we may be pardoned for thinking that since Harvard has been and is in temper the most northern of northern universities, for that reason it furnishes the best atmosphere in which to steep a boy from the South.

* * *

In the regret caused by the coming retirement of Mr. James Bryce from the British ambassadorship to Washington Harvard University shares with the rest of the country, and with especial reasons. He has long been on terms of friendship with both the living presidents of the University and with many members of its faculties; but probably few graduates know that his name adds to the lustre of the long and distinguished list of its benefactors. Thirty years ago, when the Boston fire of 1872 made a great hole in the income-bearing investments of the University, Mr. Bryce sent ten pounds from London to the general subscription for the restoration of those investments. The year before he had spent a fortnight with President Eliot and had come to know the University well; and the gift expressed his generous sympathy with its misfortune.

When the British government selected Mr. Bryce for the ambassadorship to Washington it chose a man who more than almost any living Englishman would be an ambassador to the whole United States, and in particular to the universities and col-

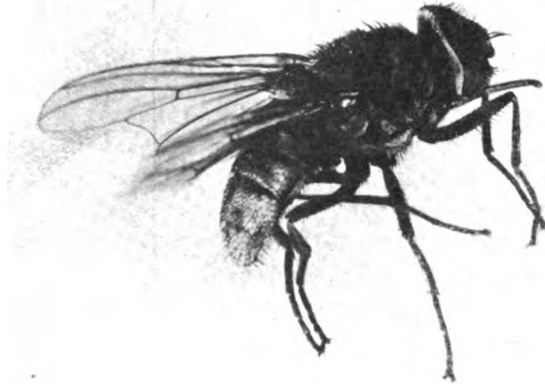
leges of the United States. All Harvard men will congratulate him on the notable success of his ambassadorship, and give him their best wishes for his long enjoyment of the rest he has so honorably earned.

* * *

Congratulations to the Harvard football elevens which played last Saturday—to the university team which won a hard-fought game with Dartmouth, and to the freshmen who went down to New Haven and, although the score was at one time 14 points to 0 against them, defeated their rivals on their own field, 18 points to 17! A freshman team which can play and win such an up-hill contest brings credit to the College and deserves more than mere perfunctory praise from the graduates.

On Saturday the university team will go with a clean slate, as far as defeats are concerned, to meet its most dangerous opponent. We trust that Harvard men when they look forward to that game will not let their proverbial optimism run away with their judgment. An observer who knew nothing about football might be excused for believing, since Yale last Saturday was able only to tie a team which Harvard had previously beaten, that Harvard was sure to win from Yale; but the truth is that the scores of the preliminary games of a football season cast little light on the result of the final game. No one, however expert he may be, can tell which of two elevens is the better one until the two have played each other. The undisputed fact is that Yale has had this year the best material seen in New Haven in a long time and that the Harvard material for the rush line has been the least promising Mr. Haughton has had since he took charge of football in Cambridge. To assume under such circumstances that Harvard will win next Saturday's game with Yale is practically to say that Yale has lost all the football prestige and knowledge which through several college generations were her almost exclusive property. There may be reason for hoping that Harvard will beat Yale; there is certainly no ground for confidence.

The Carrier of the Virus of Infantile Paralysis



Stomoxys Calcitrans. (Seven times the natural size.)

Within the last few months officers of the Bussey Institution and the Medical School working in collaboration with the Massachusetts State Board of Health have discovered the means by which the virus of infantile paralysis (*poliomyelitis*) is distributed. By close scientific reasoning they have shown that the disease can be carried by the common stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*), which is very largely distributed throughout the world.

The knowledge that insects serve as intermediate "hosts" of diseases which attack human beings goes back to the discovery by Professor Theobald Smith, of the Medical School, that Texas fever of cattle is transmitted through ticks. Following directly on this discovery came the discoveries that the virus of malaria and yellow fever was transmitted by certain mosquitoes, and that of the sleeping sickness of Africa by the tsetse fly. As a result of these discoveries the United States authorities cleared first Cuba and then the Canal Zone of the epidemics of yellow fever and the constant scourge of malaria which had hitherto made living so dangerous for white men in the tropics.

The fact that these diseases were known to be transmitted through insect carriers

raised the possibility that infantile paralysis might also be transmitted in the same way. Acting on this possibility the Massachusetts State Board of Health, of which Dr. Henry P. Walcott, '58, of the Corporation, is chairman and Dr. Mark W. Richardson, '89, M.D. '94, is secretary, set on foot in the summer of 1911 a thorough investigation of the disease in Massachusetts through tabulation and careful study of all the cases reported. The active work was put in the hands of Mr. C. T. Brues, instructor in economic entomology in the Bussey Institution, and Dr. Philip A. E. Sheppard, M.D. '10. Their investigation aimed to determine whether there were any insects whose habits fitted in with the distribution of the disease, both in time and place, as shown by the tabulations of the cases by the State Board of Health. Study of the cases showed that they occurred during the summer and early autumn, growing more frequent after the middle of the summer, and lasting until well on towards cold weather. There were so many isolated cases that contact was soon seen to be an improbable mode of transmission.

The investigators turned, therefore, with some confidence to the theory of an insect carrier. Starting from a complete list

of the biting, blood-sucking and household insects which by their habits seemed suited to carry infection their first step was to eliminate all those which did not satisfy these conditions. Such insects as fleas and bedbugs were ruled out because many cases of infantile paralysis occurred in households where these insects are unknown, and the scattering occurrence of the disease did not agree with the non-traveling habits of these insects. Others that cause painful bites were ruled out, since histories of such bites were not obtained in the majority of cases. By such reasoning it was possible tentatively to eliminate all insects except one, the common stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*). This insect seemed to satisfy all the conditions made by the distribution of the cases, so that a strong probability was established that the stable fly is the means by which infantile paralysis is carried from one person to another.

The next step was to see by experiment whether the disease could be transmitted by this insect, under conditions which could be absolutely controlled. It had long been known that monkeys were subject to the disease. Accordingly the investigation was transferred to the Medical School and put under the charge of Professor M. J. Rosenau. He, working with Mr. Brues, undertook to determine by experiment on monkeys whether the stable fly can actually serve as a carrier for infantile paralysis. The results have shown that it can.

Monkeys were first infected with the disease by injection and then allowed to be bitten by stable flies. After the necessary interval these flies were allowed to bite other monkeys. The first results were negative. Then it was suggested that the monkeys should be watched; and it was found that being expert fly catchers they caught and ate all the flies that were brought into their cage. In the next series of experiments, therefore, the paws of the monkeys were tied. This time, after they were bitten by flies which had bitten other monkeys already infected, they exhibited all the symptoms of the disease in six cases out of twelve. This established the fact that the disease could be carried by these insects.

No principle, however, is regarded as

scientifically established until it has been confirmed through repetition of the experiments by other observers. Accordingly at the request of Dr. Rosenau, Drs. Anderson and Frost, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Washington, working on the basis of the facts attained at the Medical School, repeated the experiment and proved that the disease which developed in monkeys bitten by infected stable flies was infantile paralysis by injecting another set of monkeys with a culture from the monkeys bitten by the flies. Thus the proof that the fly carries the virus of the disease is complete.

The stable fly which has thus been proved such a dangerous enemy to human beings is very much like the ordinary house fly, to which it is closely related and for which it is frequently mistaken on account of its size, somewhat similar coloration, and common occurrence near human habitations. It differs, however, in a number of important respects, both in habits, structure, and distribution.

The adult stable fly feeds exclusively on blood, biting various animals, and less commonly, human beings. The domestic animals that they usually infest are cattle and horses, which are particularly pestered by them during the latter part of the summer. On this account the flies are more common in the country, where the number of such animals is large, or in the neighborhood of stables or barns in cities or towns. It is difficult, however, to find any place of any size where, under ordinary conditions this fly does not occur.

Although the flies are found near human habitations, they do not enter houses so commonly as does the ordinary housefly but rather remain in open and sunny places except when attracted elsewhere to feed. Their normal food consists of the blood of mammals, and during its lifetime each fly feeds every two or three days, perhaps oftener, upon some warm blooded animal. The habit of this insect of staying out of doors in good weather has given rise to the popular tradition that houseflies bite before a rain, which is based upon the fact that at such times the stable fly is more apt to come indoors. It bites more commonly, however, out of doors and in bright, sunny

weather. It has been known to bite sometimes at night near an electric light.

The stable fly appears early in the spring and becomes much more abundant after midsummer and persists in considerable numbers late into the fall after the house fly has begun rapidly to disappear.

Both sexes are blood-suckers and become greatly swollen when allowed to feed unmolested. When thus engorged they remain sluggish for a time and are apt to rest with the wings somewhat more widely spread apart than the housefly and with the body more distinctly elevated.

If one of the flies is closely examined from above as it rests in this position, the proboscis can be seen projecting horizontally like the tip of a fine black pin directly forward from the lower edge of the head. Viewed from the side, the proboscis is seen to emerge from the lower side of the head and then bend forward at right angles for a distance about the height of the head, in shape somewhat like a bayonet. When sucking blood the proboscis is straightened so that it projects directly downward from its attachment to the head. Since in the housefly, when it is at rest, the mouthparts never project so as to be visible from above, the two species can be thus distinguished.

The breeding habits are much like those of the housefly. The eggs, which are distributed in small masses, hatch into a small white maggot which feeds rapidly, increasing in size and molting twice before changing into the pupa or resting stage, from which the adult fly emerges four or five weeks after the egg has been laid. The eggs are laid directly upon materials which will serve as food for the larvae. Fermenting heaps of grass, straw and similar substances, horse-manure, cow-dung and even garbage may serve as breeding places. The relative importance of these different foods is not yet very well known, but it seems probable that it is about in the order named. Excessive moisture is also particularly favorable for the development of the larvae.

Stomoxys calcitrans is very widely distributed over the earth, occurring abundantly throughout Europe, North and South America, the West Indies, Northern Africa, Asia, Australia, etc. It is the only member of its genus in the New World, but has a

number of congeners in the tropics of the eastern hemisphere. The tsetse fly of Africa is a close relative of *Stomoxys*. Whether it is native to North America or is an importation from the Old World is difficult to say, but from its wide occurrence, one would be perhaps inclined to think it native to our own region. At any rate it has been in America for a long period.

The control of the stable fly will probably prove as difficult as that of the house fly and its eradication is obviously impossible. The ordinary fly traps and sticky fly papers which have proved so useful in dealing with the housefly are of no practical benefit in combating the stable fly since it is not attracted to the resinous coating of the paper, nor, since its only food in the adult condition is the blood of living animals, can it be tempted into traps. The "coming and going" fly traps devised by Professor Hodge, however, will undoubtedly catch large numbers of *Stomoxys* if attached to the doors and windows of stables and barns. The most important control must undoubtedly depend upon the fact that the species develops in manure, decaying grass cuttings, etc. To take care of these in such a way as to prevent the stable fly from breeding in them is a very difficult matter. Nevertheless it should be possible to develop methods which will greatly reduce the number of breeding places for this fly, which is now known to be so dangerous to human beings.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

On October 25 the Harvard Club of New Jersey held a field day at the Essex County Country Club of Orange. Seventeen members of the club attended, and brought their wives and families with them. The morning was devoted to tennis and golf. After lunch, the married men played the bachelors at baseball. The game was called on account of darkness, and there was no time to calculate the score; there was an abundance of excitement. Dr. Newton, '74, was a whirlwind on bases, and Gerrish Newell, '98, at shortstop, maintained the high athletic reputation which he and his brother Marshall had at college.

Students in Eastern Universities

The following figures are drawn from an article in *Science* of October 25, by Mr. Rudolph Tombo, Jr., of Columbia University. It should be noted that they relate to enrollment by universities and that they are therefore somewhat dangerous ground for generalization, since the basis of admission to the various schools differs so greatly in different universities, and the period of residence almost as greatly, and in many cases graduates of colleges are to be found in the professional schools of other universities than their own. The original article sets forth the geographical distribution of the student body of twenty-four American universities, five New England colleges for men, five colleges for women, one eastern and one western school of technology, and one Pennsylvania college and engineering school. Students in summer sessions are not included. In summarizing the article the BULLETIN confines itself almost wholly to the figures for six eastern universities which are (in alphabetical order), Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. The figures are for the year 1910-11, except where other years are used for comparison.

In the two years since 1908-09 all of the six universities except Yale show an increase in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and North Central Divisions and the insular territories; in the South Central all of the six have made gains; in the Western Division all except Princeton, and in foreign countries all except Pennsylvania. Among the gains noted by Mr. Tombo are the 132 gained by Harvard in the North Central Division and the 60 each in the Western Division and in foreign countries. Harvard leads in all the New England States except in Connecticut and Vermont, where Yale is ahead.

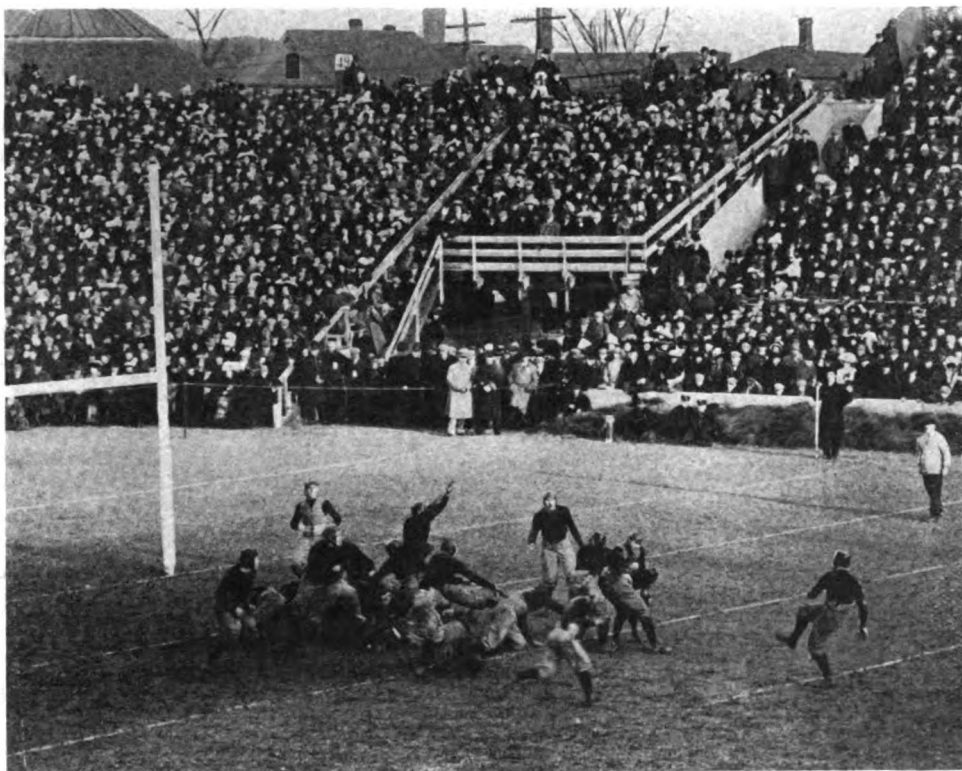
In tabulating the proportion of students each of these universities drew from within the state in which it is situated, Mr. Tombo found that Pennsylvania had 67 per cent. of such students, the same percentage that it had in 1906; Columbia had 62 per cent. as against 66 per cent. in 1906; Cornell 55 per cent. as against 56 per cent. in 1906; Harvard 50 per cent. as against

54 per cent. in 1906; Yale 35 per cent. as against 33 per cent. in 1906; and Princeton 21 per cent. as against 20 in 1906.

In the South Atlantic Division the order of the six universities is Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. In the South Central Division the order is Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania. In this Division Harvard gained from 88 in 1905 to 113 in 1911; Columbia from 72 to 133; Cornell from 76 to 91, and Yale from 80 to 90. The figures for the others are not given. In the North Central Division the order of the six universities is Harvard, Cornell, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton. In six years Harvard gained in this Division from 526 to 628, Columbia from 262 to 514, Cornell from 381 to 556, Pennsylvania from 139 to 203, Yale from 506 to 523; Princeton fell from 209 to 190. In the Western Division the order is Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Princeton. In this Division Harvard advanced from 126 students in 1905 to 186 in 1911; Columbia from 111 to 152; Yale from 78 to 130; Cornell from 76 to 119; Pennsylvania from 22 to 71; Princeton fell from 41 to 31.

In all the states of the Union, of these six universities, Harvard leads (counting ties in fractions) in 20 2-3 states; Columbia in 12 5-6; Cornell in 6 1-2; Yale in 4 2-3; Pennsylvania in 4; and Princeton in 1-3. In the insular and non-contiguous territories the order is Cornell with 48 students; Pennsylvania with 23; Harvard with 17; Columbia with 14; Yale with 11; Princeton with 0. In the number of students from foreign countries, the order is Pennsylvania 205; Columbia 191; Cornell 161; Harvard 154; Yale 89; and Princeton 21. The number of foreign students in all the six taken together in 1911 was 821 as against 540 in 1905. In the 37 institutions in the complete tables Mr. Tombo found that there were 1,782 foreign students in 1910-11, distributed as follows: Canada 344; China 330; Japan 197; Mexico 193; Turkey (in Europe and Asia) 84; India 73; Great Britain and Ireland 72; Cuba 62; Germany 48; Russia 48; and Australia 47.

Dartmouth Beaten at Football, 3 to 0



Brickley Kicking the Drop-Goal Against Dartmouth.

Harvard defeated Dartmouth, 3 points to 0, in the Stadium last Saturday, thus winning another important game of the football schedule. The three points were scored in the third period by a drop-goal which Brickley kicked from the 18-yard line. Brickley had three other tries at goals from the field; on two of them the ball went wide of the uprights and the last kick was blocked. His first attempt was made in the second period from the 28-yard line. Early in the third period Harvard carried the ball to Dartmouth's 12-yard line, but could go no further, and Brickley there missed his second try at a goal from the field. Later in the same period Harvard advanced to Dartmouth's 7-yard line, but again the defence stiffened, and Brickley once more tried for a goal, this time successfully. In the last period Brickley made another attempt at a goal, but he was standing almost in the middle of the field and the kick was blocked. Fortunately Harvard recovered the ball and then carried it to Dart-

mouth's 23-yard line. On the next play, Brickley ran clear across the goal-line and made what seemed to be a touchdown, but the umpire saw holding in the Harvard line, and sent the ball back 15 yards from the point where the scrimmage took place. Almost at the end of the game Dartmouth, defending its goal, in desperation tried a forward pass, but Brickley caught the ball and ran to Dartmouth's 8-yard line before he was downed; on the next four downs Harvard advanced to Dartmouth's 2-yard line, and was preparing for the crucial rush when the whistle blew. In the first period Dartmouth tried a place kick from the 37-yard line, and in the second period one from the 38-yard line, but both attempts were complete failures. Neither goal was in danger except in the plays described above.

Harvard won because it had the better-drilled and more resourceful team. The splendid punting of Felton, the ground-gaining of Wendell and Brickley, and Brickley's drop-kicking made a combina-



Wendell Making a Long Run in Saturday's Game.

tion altogether too strong for the visitors. The score does not accurately measure the difference between the two elevens. Dartmouth made but three first downs during the game, except where a penalty was imposed on Harvard. Two of these downs were made by startling long runs, one of 25 yards by Morey, and the other of 31 yards by Ghee; the other first down for Dartmouth was made in the last period of the game on two line plays. Harvard had eight first downs. Two of these were made by O'Brien, who ran around the end, each time for 20 yards. The other six downs were made in the regular course of play. Harvard carried the ball in the second period from its 45-yard line to Dartmouth's 25-yard line; at the beginning of the third period from Harvard's 37-yard line to Dartmouth's 22-yard line, and, after a penalty of five yards on the visitors, continued to the 13-yard line; later in the same period from Harvard's 47-yard line to Dartmouth's 7-yard line. Harvard made another first down in the last period, and was in a fair way to make still another when the

game ended. This synopsis of the ground gained by each team is better evidence of the strength of the two elevens. Most of the time the Dartmouth backs were stopped in their tracks.

Captain Wendell played through the first three periods but soon after the beginning of the last period he gave way to Bradlee. Wendell gained ground as well as ever, and his ankle seemed to be practically well. He and Brickley ran with the ball most of the time and each made consistent gains when the offence was working well. Hardwick frequently played in the rush line, even when Harvard was advancing the ball, and consequently he did not make many gains but his interference was of great value. He also took Felton's place at end when the latter went back to punt; Hardwick's running down the field and superb tackling when Felton kicked was the most brilliant playing of the game.

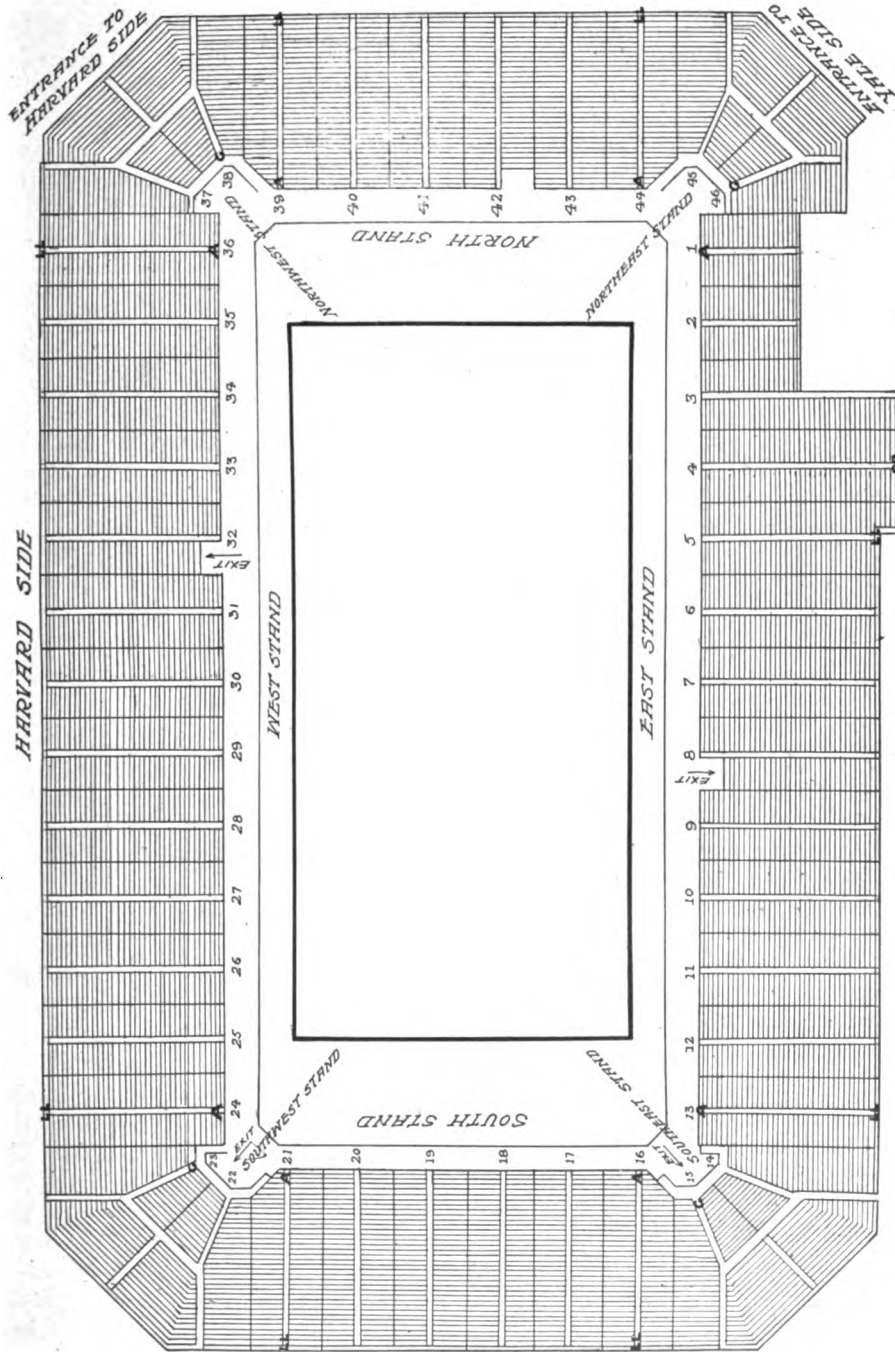
The Harvard rush line played well and seemed to be stronger on the offence than it was in the Princeton game. When the men went on the field Driscoll was at right

guard in place of Trumbull; it transpired than on Friday Trumbull was taken with an acute attack of muscular rheumatism, probably the result of the practice in the cold, drizzling rain of Thursday afternoon, and had to go to bed. He may be able to play or at least to substitute in the Yale game. Trumbull was not missed, for Driscoll played splendidly in spite of the fact that four Dartmouth giants, one after another, fought against him all the afternoon; his weight added to the substance of the rush line. Parmenter worked hard, as he always does, and just before the end of the game, much against his wishes, he was replaced by Wigglesworth. Dana played a little while in the last period in O'Brien's position at right end. O'Brien is not very strong, but he was extremely effective on the end, and as has been pointed out above, he added greatly to the offensive power of the team. Pennock, Hitchcock, and Storer, although playing against much heavier men, were always dependable. Gardner made two costly fumbles but most of his work was above adverse criticism; he ran the team with good judgment and with the exceptions mentioned, handled the ball cleanly. Harvard could not have won if it had not been for Felton's punting; he kicked better and better as the game progressed.

It was a splendid afternoon for football, although a brisk wind blew up and down and across the Stadium, interfering with Felton's kicks especially in the first part of the game. About 43,000 people were in the Stadium. Harvard won the toss and chose to defend the north goal, giving Dartmouth the kick-off. The ball was kicked to Brickley who fumbled it on the 5-yard line, but recovered it, and, aided by the splendid interference of the other players carried it back to Harvard's 39-yard line before he was thrown. That play put Harvard in splendid position; all it had to do was to kick the ball and keep Dartmouth defending its own goal throughout the period. Unfortunately, on the very first play Gardner fumbled the ball while trying to pass it to the backs and Dartmouth recovered it. This fumble was the first Gardner has made this year. The experts say that it and most of the other fumbles were doubtless due to the cold; the weather has been warm

throughout the preliminary season, and the low temperature of Saturday found the men unprepared. At any rate, Gardner's error changed the whole aspect of the game, for it gave Dartmouth the ball on Harvard's 38-yard line and put Harvard at once on the defensive. Dartmouth made eight yards in four downs and then Englehorn tried a place kick, but the ball was blocked and went to Harvard on its 22-yard line. Felton then made a splendid kick which sent the ball to Dartmouth's 28-yard line. The rest of the period was given up to a rather dull exchange of punts. Dartmouth could not gain and Harvard did not try to. Morey's punts were more effective than they deserved to be, chiefly because they were low and the sun was shining in the eyes of the Harvard men, making it impossible for them to see the ball; consequently they did not try to catch it but let it strike the ground. At the very end of the period Morey made a long low punt which carried the ball almost to Harvard's goal-line, and close to the side line; Gardner let the ball bob along, hoping, as he had reason to expect, that it would bound outside, but it perversely remained within bounds and finally the quarterback had to fall on it at the very north-east corner of the field only two yards outside the goal-line. For a moment the situation looked serious. The Harvard players lined up almost on their own goal-line and tried to advance the ball, but Brickley gained only a scant yard. Then time was called for the end of the first period, and the ball was transferred to the corresponding spot at the other end of the field.

On the first play of the second period Harvard again tried to rush the ball, but could not gain an inch, and so Felton had to go back of his own goal line to punt. He kicked to the 45-yard line, where Llewellyn tried to catch the ball, but now the sun was shining in his eyes, and he made a bad fumble; Parmenter, who headed the Harvard rushers as they ran up the field, fell on the ball, and held it. This play again radically changed the situation and gave Harvard the advantage it had lost at the beginning of the first period. After four rather weak attempts by the Harvard backs to rush the ball, Felton kicked to Dart-



Plan of Seats on the Yale Field.

mouth's 10-yard line, but Llewellyn ran back 15 yards before he was downed. Then Morey made a poor punt which gave Harvard the ball on its own 45-yard line. From that point Wendell and Brickley, by consistent steady plunges through the right side of Dartmouth's line, carried the ball to Dartmouth's 25-yard line, but there the visitors held firm, and Brickley tried for a drop-goal; the wind carried the ball a little to the right of the right post. Dartmouth brought the ball out to the 20-yard line. On the first play Morey broke through the Harvard line and, protected by an interferer, ran 25 yards to the 45-yard line before he was thrown. The Harvard supporters breathed easier when he was finally tackled and brought to earth. This was the first long run of the game. Dartmouth could gain no more and so tried a long forward pass, but Gardner caught the ball on Harvard's 32-yard line. Then came an exchange of kicks. When Morey punted, Gardner caught the ball and started to run back with it but he was tackled hard and dropped it, and Dartmouth recovered it in the middle of the field. Several short gains and a penalty on Harvard for off-side play enabled Dartmouth to carry the ball to Harvard's 32-yard line. There Englehorn tried another placement kick, but it was a poor attempt, and the ball went to Harvard just as the first half of the game ended.

Harvard kicked off at the beginning of the third period, and, after one rush, Dartmouth punted back to the middle of the field. Then in an old-fashioned criss-cross play O'Brien took the ball and gained 20 yards around Dartmouth's right end, carrying the ball to Dartmouth's 38-yard line. Wendell and Brickley again began their ground-gaining, and, aided by a penalty of five yards, rushed the ball to Dartmouth's 13-yard line. Here after two fruitless attempts had been made to advance the ball, it was passed to Brickley who tried for a goal from the field, but the ball went far to the left of the posts. As soon as Dartmouth had brought the ball out to the 20-yard line Ghee made what seemed to be an attempt at a forward pass, but it was a "fake", and before the Harvard rushers knew what was happening he had broken through and was on his way down the

field; he ran 31 yards to a point just beyond the middle of the field before he was downed. Then Morey punted across Harvard's goal-line, and the ball was brought out to the 20-yard line. On each of two successive plays Dartmouth was penalized 15 yards for "piling on" Harvard runners after they were down. These two penalties took the ball to Harvard's 46-yard line, from which point O'Brien once more circled clear around the other side of the rush line and again gained 20 yards. Then Brickley and Wendell went to work again and carried the ball to Dartmouth's 7-yard line. On this series of rushes Harvard advanced 45 yards. Once more, however, Dartmouth safely protected its goal-line, and Brickley made his third try for a goal from the field; this time he succeeded. After an exchange of punts the third period ended. During that period Harvard had persistently attacked its opponent's goal-line and had made a much better showing than in the first half of the game.

The first half of the last period was taken up by exchanges of punts; there were four of them without much result,—the ball being almost always in Dartmouth territory,—until Morey made a poor kick which gave the ball to Harvard on Dartmouth's 45-yard line. After eight yards had been gained in short rushes, Brickley made another try for a drop-goal, but the ball was blocked; luckily Hitchcock recovered it on Dartmouth's 47-yard line. Felton and Brickley together made a first down on Dartmouth's 28-yard line and Dartmouth was penalized 5 yards more for off-side play. On the next scrimmage the ball was given to Brickley, who dashed through Dartmouth's left tackle, eluded and threw off the backs who tried to stop him, and ran across the goal-line. The Harvard stands fairly rocked with enthusiasm. But the officials said there had been holding in the Harvard line, and so Brickley slowly and reluctantly took the ball back to the 38-yard line from which point Felton kicked across the goal-line, after a long forward pass had failed. A moment later, when Dartmouth tried a forward pass, Brickley caught the ball and ran to the 8-yard line. Harvard had gained almost seven yards when the referee's whistle blew for the end

of the playing. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	DARTMOUTH.
Felton, l.e.	r.e., Loudon, Lafferty, Ashton
Storer, l.t.	r.t., Estep
Pennock, l.g.	r.g., Bennett, Rogers
Parmenter, Wigglesworth, c.	c., Gibson
Driscoll, r.g.	
l.g., Dunbar, Hinman, Whitmore, Beer	
Hitchcock, r.t.	l.t., Englehorst
O'Brien, Dana, r.e.	l.e., Hoggsett
Gardner, q.b.	q.b., Llewellyn, Ghee
Hardwick, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Morey
Brickley, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Whitney
Wendell, Bradlee, f.b.	f.b., Snow

Score—Harvard, 3; Dartmouth, 0. Goal from the field—Brickley. Umpire—W. G. Crowell, Swarthmore. Referee—A. E. Whiting, Cornell. Head linesman—F. W. Burleigh, Exeter. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

HARVARD FRESHMEN WIN

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen at football on Yale Field last Saturday, 18 to 17. Yale scored a touchdown in the first few minutes of play and a little later made another; Guernsey kicked goals from both these touchdowns. Thus, almost before the Harvard players realized that they were in a game, their opponents had scored 14 points. During the rest of the first period the Cambridge men were gradually recovering their poise and when the whistle blew they had the ball on Yale's 20-yard line. Early in the second period a forward pass and two or three line-plunges sent Miller across for Harvard's first touchdown. The try for a goal was a failure. The score at the end of the first half was 14 to 6 in favor of Yale. In the third period the Harvard players kept plugging away and with the aid of another long forward pass scored another touchdown; this goal also was missed, and the score was 14 to 12. In the last period Guernsey kicked a drop-goal from the 37-yard line; this made the score 17 to 12. Only a few minutes of play were left when a clever forward pass carried the ball to Yale's 8-yard line; on the fourth down Mahan went across the line for Harvard's third touchdown. As the try for goal was a failure, the score was 18 to 17 in favor of Harvard. Mahan, Lyman, Watson, and McKinlock played well for the winners. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD 1916.

Lyman, l.e.
Morgan, R. Curtis, l.t.
Perkins, Amory, l.g.
Soucy, c.
Cowen, r.g.
Gilman, r.t.
Rollins, L. Curtis, r.e.
Watson, q.b.
Mahan, r.h.b.
McKinlock, l.h.b.
Miller, Whitney, f.b.

YALE 1916.

r.e., Brann
r.t., Conroy
r.g., Weideman
c., White
l.g., Way
l.t., Loughridge
l.e., Washburn
q.b., Thompson
l.h.b., Metcalf
r.h.b., Guernsey
f.b., Knowles

Score—Harvard 1916, 18; Yale 1916, 17. Touchdowns—Guernsey, Thompson, Miller, Lyman, Mahan. Goals from touchdowns—Guernsey 2. Goal from field—Guernsey. Referee—Newton, of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Dadmun, of Worcester. Head linesman—Fisher, of Columbia. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The first prize in the second competition for the Topiarian Club Trophy in the School of Landscape Architecture has been awarded to Henry Lawrence Whitney, '12, of Boston. The problem for solution was the planning of a wooden house which could be enlarged to any reasonable extent in order to make it conform to an additional acquisition of ground. The plans were to include also a small garage, a flower garden, a road to the house and to the garage, and such other provisions for convenience and beauty as might be appropriate.

The winner of first prize will have his name inscribed on the trophy and will have the custody of it until another competition is held, when he must return the trophy to the committee in charge.

Second and third places were awarded to I. J. McCrary, 2G.S., of Denver, Colo., and F. A. C. Smith, 2G.S., of New York, N. Y., respectively. Professor F. L. Olmsted, '94, judged the contest.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

Arrangements for the meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs in Hartford the day before the Yale game are almost completed.

Delegates from Boston and the other clubs near by will take the 9.15 A. M. train via Springfield, on which there will be a special car for Harvard men. The Worcester delegates will join this car. Dele-

gates from the western part of New England will plan to reach Hartford before noon time. The Connecticut men will meet the delegates, who will lunch at the Hartford Golf Club as guests of the Connecticut Harvard Club. The business meeting including reports of committees, election of officers, etc., will come immediately after luncheon.

The dinner in the evening will be at the Allyn House, and both President Lowell and Dean Briggs have promised to be present.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The Associated Harvard Clubs have decided to offer during the academic year 1913-14 not less than eleven and probably fourteen scholarships of \$300 each. They are to be awarded to properly qualified applicants for admission to Harvard University, preference being given to applicants entering the Freshman Class, from the following states: Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. These states have been selected because in 1911-12 they were represented in the undergraduate department of the University by less than four students. The Associated Harvard Clubs plan to continue the scholarships in future years, constantly selecting the states on the principle of the number of the representatives in Harvard College.

The undertaking has been in charge of the committee on scholarships of the Associated Harvard Clubs of which F. W. Burlingham, '91, is chairman. The committee has had the coöperation of the Harvard Clubs of Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Minnesota, North Carolina, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Florida, and the Harvard men in West Virginia. Full information in regard to the scholarships, including blank forms of application, may be had by applying to Mr. Burlingham, 715 The Rookery, Chicago.

DRAMATIC COMPOSITION

The Craig Prize in Dramatic Composition for this year has been awarded to John Frederick Ballard, of Nucla, Colo., A.M.

1911, a second year student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1911-12, for a play in four acts entitled "Believe me, Xantippe." Under the terms of the award Mr. Ballard will receive \$250, and the play will be produced at the Castle Square Theatre, Boston. In addition the Harvard University Library will receive \$250 for the purchase of books on the history of the English stage.

PROFESSOR PALMER'S TRIP

At the end of the first half-year Professor Palmer will go west as Harvard Exchange Professor. He expects to give three lectures a week for one month at each of the colleges he will visit; his general subject will be: "The Problem of Duty." He hopes to give also two public lectures each week on "Types of English Poetry."

He will go first to Colorado College, and then in turn to Beloit College, Grinnell College, and Knox College.

BOSTON MUSIC SCHOOL PRIZE

The Boston Music School offers a fellowship of \$150 open to graduates and undergraduates of Harvard, Tufts, Radcliffe, and Wellesley Colleges. Applicants for the fellowship must send to 110 Salem Street, Boston, before May 1 an essay on "Possibilities of Music in Settlement Work". The holder of the fellowship must devote three hours a week, preferably in two periods, to social service under the direction of the officers of the settlement.

THE LAMPOON BOARD

The Lampoon board has elected Phillip Russell Mechem, '15, of Chicago, Ill., George Wilhelm Merck, '15, of Orange, N. J., and Everit Albert Herter, '14, of New York, N. Y., regular editors, and Richard Sanger, '15, of Cambridge, and William Whitman Hobbs, '15, of Brookline, business editors.

Rev. Minot O. Simons, '91, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland, O., is conducting morning prayers in Appleton Chapel. Mr. Simons is president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

At the University

The *Advocate* again offers prizes for essays on college subjects, but this year for undergraduates only, and the subjects are set. Two prizes are offered, one of \$200, the other of \$50, for essays on any of the following subjects: "Athletics at Harvard as sport for its own sake", "Shall athletics at Harvard be made compulsory in order to count for a degree?" "Section meetings or the tutorial system", "The unknown student at Harvard", "How shall the intellectual curiosity of Harvard men be stimulated?" and "Shall the price of education at Harvard be reduced?"

The Menorah Society has arranged a series of six lectures this year. The first lecture was given last Monday evening by Professor Israel Friedlander, of the New York Theological Seminary, on "The National Element in Judaism"; he will give also two other lectures. Professor M. Kaplan, also of the New York Theological Seminary, will give three lectures later in the year.

The Harvard Forum, which has had one meeting for the discussion of current topics, will be made a permanent organization, and will meet from time to time. The members of the Union and of the Speakers' Club are members of the Forum. The Speakers' Club has offered two prizes, one of \$50 and the other a silver cup, for members of the Forum.

Mr. Selden Miller, singer and pianist, is giving at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, three concerts under the auspices of the music departments of Harvard and Radcliffe. The first concert was given on Monday evening of this week; the others will be on December 2, and December 17.

The seniors who room in Stoughton entertained last Wednesday evening the seniors who live in Hollis and Matthews. Music and refreshments were provided from 8 until 10 in Stoughton 3 and 4. The interdormitory smokers, of which this was one, have been a great success.

Work will be begun soon on the new Anderson Bridge across the Charles River.

The bridge will be 440 feet long and 60 feet wide; it will be built of reinforced concrete with granite and red brick trimmings. The Metropolitan Park Commission will have charge of the work.

The Cercle Français has chosen for its play this year a comedy in three acts, "Les Surprises du Divorce", by Alexandre Bisson and Anthony Mars. The piece has eleven characters. The performances will be in Jordan Hall on December 18 and 20.

The Fogg Museum has recently bought a painting by an unknown German master of the first part of the 16th century. The subject is the Descent from the Cross, and is treated in a striking and imaginative way. The color is unusually rich and beautiful.

Phillips Brooks House will hold a festival on Thanksgiving Day for the men who stay in Cambridge. The whole house will be appropriately decorated and will be thrown open. In the evening there will be an entertainment and a festival supper.

The Deutscher Verein will give for its play this winter a comedy in four acts, "Zwei Wappen", which has eight characters. The performances will be in Jordan Hall on December 13, and in Brattle Hall on December 16.

Kenneth White Snyder, '14, of Kansas City, and Benjamin Perry Whitney, '15, of Wayland, Mass., have been elected editors of the Student Council Register from the junior and sophomore classes respectively.

The subscription this year for music in Memorial Hall amounted to \$1275. During the first half-year Kanrich's orchestra will play three times a week, and twice a week during the second half year.

Representatives of the different territorial clubs of the University have formed a federation which corresponds in a general way to the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Professor Royce is giving at the Lowell Institute a course of eight lectures on "The Problem of Christianity".

Alumni Notes

'91—Rufus S. Chase is rector of the Church of the Messiah at Santa Ana, Calif. His address is Box 366.

'99—Frank W. C. Hersey, instructor in English at Harvard, will give four lectures on "Types of Modern Drama", in the course of free public lectures on the drama and the opera on Sunday afternoons at the Boston Public Library.

'00—William Phillips, who has been for the last three years first secretary of the American Embassy in London, sailed from Liverpool on November 16. He will spend the winter in Boston at 407 Commonwealth Avenue.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, read a paper on November 2 before the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology upon "Neglect Lying,—Care and Treatment".

'05—J. Otto Stack has resigned his position as superintendent of the Harvard Club of New York to become manager of the Holland House, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, New York City.

'07—Dudley L. Pickman, Jr., LL.B. '10, is practising law at 84 State Street, Boston.

'07—John Richards is a master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

'07—Stanley B. Swaim, formerly with the Travelers' Insurance Company, has formed a partnership with Charles C. Gilman for carrying on a general insurance business; their offices are at 159 Devonshire Street, Boston.

'07—Ray F. Weston is in the land surveying department of the Great Northern Paper Company, 160 Exchange Street, Bangor, Me.

A.M. '07—William O. Sawtelle, S.B. (Mass. Inst. Tech.) '99, has received a grant of \$250 from the Rumford Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in aid of his research at the Jefferson Physical Laboratory on the spectra of the light from the spark in the oscillatory discharge.

'c8—Joseph W. Butler, M.F. '09, is salesman with W. R. Butler & Company, lumber, Milk Street, Boston.

'09—Henry C. Drown is a mechanical engineer with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, 147 Milk Street, Boston.

'09—Francis M. Rackemann, M.D. '12, is interne on the medical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'09—Paul Raymond Smith was married in Dorchester, Mass., on October 23, to Miss Helen Dakin Anderson. Their address will be 163 Church Street, Watertown, Mass.

'09—Chauncey Worcester Waldron was married on October 9 to Miss Mildred M. Rogers, Wellesley, '07. They will live at 197 Linwood Avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

'10—Charles H. Coffin, formerly with R. Hoe & Company, New York, is now with the Sullivan Machinery Company, manufacturers of mining machinery, 841 Court Street, Huntington, W. Va.

'10—W. Kistler Huff is in charge of the Eng-

lish department of the Barnard School for Boys, Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. His address is 509 West 112 Street, New York.

'10—Edward Eyre Hunt, who was last year secretary for student employment at the University, is now with the American Magazine, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

'10—Paul A. Merriam, M.M.E. '12, is with the Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company of Carteret, N. J. His address is 335 Union Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

'10—William Fellows Morgan, Jr., was married in New York, on October 12, to Miss Mary Rathbone.

'10—E. Blake Robins, Jr., has opened at 35 Congress Street, a Boston office for E. W. Clark and Company, bankers, of Philadelphia. For the past two years Robins has been with the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, Portland, Ore., one of the properties controlled by E. W. Clark and Company.

Ph.D. '10—Sergius Morgulis, Sheldon Fellow at Harvard during 1911-12, who has been engaged in investigation in the laboratory of Professor Zuntz of Berlin, has been appointed associate in animal metabolism at the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Roxbury, Mass.

'11—Ernest M. Ach is a salesman and assistant manager with the Samuel Ach Company, Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

'11—Henry C. Clark was married on November 7 at Beverly Farms, Mass., to Mrs. Mary Head Russell.

'11—Marshall W. Cox is chemist with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. His address is 4812 Fountain Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

'11—Frank E. Crawford is teaching history at the Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass.

'11—Charles E. Dunlap is with the New River & Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, Herberston, West Va.

'11—William B. Fraser-Campbell is with Crossman and Sielekin, general merchants, 74 Wall Street, New York City.

'11—Gardner D. Howie is tutoring in the family of Charles A. Platt, 135 East 66th Street, New York City.

'11—George Barnum Hoyt is studying at the General Theological Seminary, New York. His address is 175 Ninth Avenue, New York City.

'11—Herbert Jaques, Jr., was married in Philadelphia on October 19 to Miss Mary B. Townsend. Their address is 65 Winslow Avenue, Norwood, Mass.

'11—Max Levine is instructor in Greek and Latin at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

'11—Hanford MacNider is with the First National Bank, Mason City, Ia.

'11—Wayland M. Minot is with William Read and Company, bankers, 19 Congress Street, Boston.

'11—Clemens O. Mueller is with the Mooney, Mueller Drug Company, Indianapolis.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1912.

NUMBER 10.

Opinion and Comment

Harvard's football victory on the Yale Field last Saturday brought to an end a most successful season. The schedule arranged for the eleven was hard and exhausting; many people doubted whether the men could be kept in good physical condition through three such trying games as those with Princeton, Dartmouth, and Yale, all of which were played in four weeks. But the problem was solved, and the team was at its top form when it met its most important test. It is not exaggeration to say that the eleven was one of the best Harvard has ever put on the field. Captain Wendell and his men were self-reliant without being over-confident, they were well-taught and resourceful, and they played the game in a clean and decent way. They deserve the thanks of every graduate and friend of the University.

But the players alone could not have won the games; they needed the coaching of Mr. Haughton and his associates, the efficient services of Dr. Nichols, and the help of everyone who has been a part of the football organization. Since Mr. Haughton took charge of football, Harvard has won twice from Yale, has played two tie games, and has been defeated but once; that record has never been equalled in the history of the sport in Cambridge. These results have not

been mere chance; they have been obtained by intelligent, hard work, and the exercise of common sense. The game showed that our men had been taught not only to execute plays planned for them by the coaches, but to think football clearly and coolly under stress and excitement. A continuation of the same methods will give Harvard its full share of victories in the years that are to come.

* * *

The Boston newspapers said last Saturday night that Mr. Haughton had agreed to coach for another period of five years. We wish that statement were true; but it is not. Mr. Haughton has not consented to renew his contract with the athletic authorities, and, moreover, we are informed that his inclination is to end now his career as a coach. He could not be blamed if he preferred to retire while the laurel wreath was fresh on his head. The strain of carrying the responsibility for a university football season is by no means light, and in many ways the lot of a coach is not altogether happy. Doubtless Mr. Haughton could earn in business much more than he has been paid for teaching football. And yet we trust he may be convinced that he has been and can be of real service to the University, and that in such a service there are

rewards which are not to be measured by standards of money but are commensurate with the responsibilities involved. It is not to be forgotten that many people still have grave doubts as to the value of American football as a sport; Mr. Haughton has done almost more than anyone else to remove the justification of these doubts by turning out a team which has proved that hard football can be clean football. It adds to the good fame of the University that it is one of its teams which thus has given this proof; and it is undeniable that this example of intense eagerness to win with regard for the limits of fair play will have its effect on undergraduates both here and elsewhere. Mr. Haughton has done more for the University than merely to train a winning team: he has shown that high standards of sportsmanship can hold their own in the game.

* * *

The inquiries of the committee of the New England Federation into the forces which take boys from New England high schools into one or another college produced some facts that are picturesque, and a good many which show the need of attention if those high schools are to distribute their graduates to the best advantage of New England. It would seem that the graduates of one New England college at any rate have unanimously formed themselves into the sort of "boosting club" described by President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation; and in their enthusiasm for their college they follow many methods, academic and otherwise. Now in so far as rooting induces more boys to go to college it is clear gain for the country; but in so far as it narrows the range of the colleges to which those boys resort it is not. Apart from all questions of playing fair in this good game of getting more boys into the colleges, any campaign which is based on misunderstanding or misinformation spread about another college is an evil.

The report of the committee shows that Harvard is not getting anything like its fair share of the public school boys of New England. There are various forces operat-

ing against us. In the first place, admission through certificate is an easier path than admission by examination only; and it is easier for a principal to make a clean record with his school committee when he sends boys where they will be received on his own certificate, than when he exposes them to examination by a college. Besides this, the boy from the country town is apt to feel shy and even more to dread that he will feel shy in a big urban college. And we still have to meet the curious old legends which are so industriously, and we hope innocently, spread about the state of society among Harvard undergraduates. It would seem that lists of our teams, including that of the heroes of last Saturday, would make it obvious that there is no college in the country where a boy has a better chance to make for himself the place he wants and deserves. To make this fact generally known the various Harvard Clubs of New England must work with the New England Federation, and insist that the boys in the New England high schools shall know the facts about Harvard before they make their final choice of a college.

* * *

The *Festschrift* or congratulatory volume in honor of Professor Toy's seventy-fifth birthday which has just appeared, is a pleasant and appropriate example of a custom which is more usual in Europe than in America. As advanced instruction increases with us, however, the number of men who like Professor Toy have trained a body of disciples also increases, and such volumes as this are the natural product of the affection and admiration inspired by such a leader.

Professor Toy has well earned such a mark of esteem. He was a pioneer in this country of the historical and comparative study of the Old Testament which is known as the higher criticism; and his learning in Hebrew and other Semitic languages is profound, extensive, and exact. He thus brought to the field of the history of religions, a field in which there are so many temptations to unwary generalising, that

scrupulous sense of the boundaries between fact and inference from fact which alone makes possible progress in that field. What he has accomplished in this difficult subject has long been known to scholars, as this volume attests. It will soon become accessible to others through the book which he has prepared for the press since his retirement from active teaching.

We beg to offer to Professor Toy the congratulations of graduates on this handsome testimony from competent judges of the success of his long labors in the interests of liberal scholarship; and we wish him all prosperity in the continuation of the activities to which he is giving his well-earned leisure.

• • •

The publication of this volume makes an occasion for drawing the attention of graduates to the remarkable equipment of the University in this field of the history of religions. Though the list of courses is not extensive, it is supplemented by important courses in other parts of the elective pamphlet; and the subject itself has engaged the interest of some of the strongest scholars in a variety of departments. Professor Toy through his gathering of the History of Religions Club out of members of the Faculty crystallized the interest; and Professor George F. Moore, under whom the instruction is organized, is a tower of strength in this as in all other subjects he undertakes. In each of the departments dealing with the various literatures, whether ancient and modern, there are scholars who take a lively interest in the subject of comparative religion, and their studies are complemented by those of the philosophers and of the archaeologists and ethnologists. Thus many special studies are going on in all portions of the field and on all its aspects.

The subject is dependent for its facts on exact philological and archaeological knowledge, and for the conclusions to be drawn from those facts on great range of knowledge and on courage in generalizing. Achievement in it, therefore, is closed to all

except scholars of exceptional equipment. It would seem as if the highly successful activity at the University in such a subject as this were good insurance both against sciolism and against content with the mere digging up of fact.

• • •

The Harvard Opera Association has done good service to the numerous men in the University who have been drawn to Cambridge by the manifold openings for cultivated enjoyment with which it is surrounded. In the past many men have gone abroad to study, particularly men from the lesser towns of the country, largely because in the university towns of Europe they could hear good music, both instrumental and operatic, at moderate prices. That reason for crossing the Atlantic is now wholly removed. For many years, thanks to Major Higginson, Boston has had the best orchestral and instrumental music in the country; indeed, some good judges hold that the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Muck is now the best in the world. In addition to the symphony concerts, both in Boston and in Sanders Theatre, we have had in Boston the best chamber music and instrumental and vocal recitals. Since the establishment of the Boston Opera Company three years ago there has been also each winter a season of excellent opera. Hitherto, however, the high prices which are necessary to support an opera company have stood between many students and this admirable means of cultivation and pleasure. Now through the efforts of the Opera Association, the generosity of several friends of the University, and the cordial coöperation of the Boston Opera Company, tickets will be sold to students at greatly reduced rates. The membership in the Association has reached nearly a thousand.

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The Publication Office in University Hall will be glad to receive copies of old catalogues and President's Reports. They will be used to help graduates and libraries to complete their files.

New England Federation

The annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs was held in Hartford on Friday, November 22, under the auspices of the Harvard Club of Connecticut. The delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Connecticut Club at the Hartford Golf Club; and the business meeting was held in the afternoon, with Dr. Homer Gage, '82, the president of the Federation, in the chair.

J. D. Phillips, '97, the secretary, read his report, showing that 21 clubs are now members of the Federation, all in active condition. He urged that the clubs should be careful in the selection of secretaries, and especially that each club should regularly appoint a member of the Council of the Federation. He reported that the Council had held this year two meetings instead of one; and that the five standing committees of the Federation had been active.

After the report had been accepted, a vote of thanks was passed by the delegates to Mr. Phillips on his retirement from the secretaryship, for his very efficient service to the Federation.

In accordance with a suggestion of the secretary the name of the Committee on New Organizations was changed to the Committee on Organization.

The report of the Committee on New Organizations was presented by H. L. Belisle, '96, of Lawrence, in the absence of the chairman, C. C. Lane, '04, of Cambridge. The report showed that during the last ten years on the average less than fifteen boys (leaving out the eastern half of Massachusetts) have come to Harvard from New England public high schools; and the committee presented a chart showing the distribution of Harvard Clubs in New England, and of Harvard Club scholarships. It recommended the formation of clubs wherever there are 20 or 30 Harvard men living near each other, and more coöperation among the clubs.

The report of the Committee on Secondary Schools was read by the chairman, J. S. Ford, '04, of Exeter. The Committee had made some inquiries into the very active efforts of graduates of other colleges to induce boys from New England schools to

go to their own colleges; and it found that these efforts in some cases took the form of entertaining boys who might be induced to go to college, sending them to a college to see games or for a longer stay, cordial entertainment during the visit, and actively taking care of them both during their college course and afterwards. The committee made no suggestion of any improper influence, but brought out the fact that the graduates of one college in particular are carrying on an enthusiastic and unceasing propaganda in the high schools of many towns in New England in favor of their own college. The committee also found that the efforts of most of the other colleges are aided by the fact that their colleges accept boys on certificate; and that in some cases, at any rate, the principals of schools hesitate to jeopardize their standing with their school committees by encouraging their boys to take the chances of an examination. The Committee recommended an increase in the number of scholarships offered to boys going to Harvard, and instanced the good effects of the Teshemacher scholarships at Exeter and of the Harvard scholarships at Andover in sending picked boys to Harvard. The Committee also found that the prizes of books offered to various schools by the Federation were having good effect, and recommended that at the presentation of these prizes there be some ceremony, and if possible a speaker to represent the University. The Committee had met a hearty response when they had invited the editors of the *Crimson* to join in efforts to extend the influence of the University among the schools.

C. H. Fiske, Jr., '93, chairman of the Committee on Prizes, presented the report of that Committee, showing that Harvard prizes of books had been given in the year 1911-12 at Andover, Exeter, and Worcester Academy; and that this year prizes will be given also at some school in Maine, and at Hartford. The books chosen were Gilbert Murray's translations of Greek plays, "Panama" by Albert Edwards, and "The Life of Alexander Hamilton" by H. C. Lodge, '71. The Committee proposed a plan for making these prizes permanent,

which was accepted later in the meeting; and it was voted to authorize the Committee on Prizes to draw on the Treasurer for such sums as might be necessary to complete the amount necessary for the prizes offered at Andover, Exeter, and Worcester Academy.

It was voted to authorize the Treasurer to collect from contributing members of the Federation \$3 each which should entitle them to admission to the annual dinner. Any unexpended surplus from the fund thus collected may be drawn on by the Committee on Prizes.

J. B. Langstaff, '14, representing the undergraduate Federation of Territorial Clubs, was introduced to the meeting, and expressed the desire of his organization to work with the Federation of New England Harvard Clubs in furthering the interests of the University.

Invitations for the next meeting of the Federation were received from the Harvard Clubs of Lowell and of New Hampshire; and the Federation voted to accept that of the latter.

During the morning, through arrangements made by the Committee on Secondary Schools, Professor R. B. Merriman, '96, addressed both sessions of the Hartford High School, and J. H. Gardiner, '85, spoke to the high schools in East Hartford, West Hartford, and New Britain.

During the dinner the committee on nomination of new officers reported the following nominations which were unanimously accepted by the Federation:

President, Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven; vice-president, James D. Phillips, '97, of Boston; secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, of Brookline; treasurer, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, of Boston; honorary vice-presidents, Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, of Andover; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York; Charles H. Beckwith, '94, of Springfield; Luther Atwood, '83, of Lynn; Howard Corning, '90, of Bangor; Henry H. Crapo, '83, of New Bedford; James A. Tufts, '78, of Exeter; George P. Winship, '93, of Providence; and Austin M. Pinkham, '94, of Somerville.

At the high table there were seated, on each side of the president of the Federation, President Lowell and Dean Briggs, and

Charles T. Billings, '84, of Lowell; E. A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven; J. H. Gardiner, '85, of Boston; Professor F. C. Babbitt, '90, of Trinity College, Hartford; Herbert G. Woodworth, '82, of Boston; Colonel Samuel E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester; Everett J. Lake, '92, of Hartford; Professor Roger B. Merriman, '96, of Cambridge; and Henry M. Rogers, '62, of Boston.

The speakers were, besides the president of the Federation, President Lowell, Dean Briggs, Professor Babbitt, Mr. Woodworth, and Colonel Winslow.

President Lowell spoke briefly of the freshman dormitories, contradicting the reports that they are to be subject to any grandmotherly supervision, and emphasizing the opportunity they will give to bring all freshmen at once into an active and healthy college life. He spoke also of the success of the new plan of admission in bringing to Harvard College students from the public high schools, and of the excellent quality of the men who entered under the new plan the first year.

Dean Briggs spoke of the generous attitude of President Hadley and Mr. Walter Camp of Yale in making the arrangements for the events of Commencement week last year; and he gave some account of the training of the football team. Colonel Winslow, who is vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs for the Eastern states, urged all the clubs of the New England Federation to join the Associated Clubs; and he pointed out how effective the latter organization is in making the influence of the University felt throughout the country.

The following were present at the dinner:

From the Andover Club, Bartlett H. Hayes, '98; from the Boston Club, Henry M. Rogers, '62, L. B. R. Briggs, '75, A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, Herbert G. Woodworth, '82, J. H. Gardiner, '85, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, Roger B. Merriman, '96, J. D. Phillips, '97, Herbert M. Chase, '00, Charles N. Baxter, '02, Gilman L. Chase, '03; from the Haverhill Club, Henry H. Gilman, '82; from the Lawrence Club, Charles G. Saunders, '67, Hector L. Belisle, '96; from the Lowell Club, Charles T. Billings, '84, Walter H. Howe, '86, Frederic

C. Weld, '86, William T. Sheppard, '97, James M. Abbott, '98; from the Lynn Club, Luther Atwood, '84; from the Newburyport Club, Edward H. Little, '01; from the New Hampshire Club, James A. Tufts, '78, Harlan P. Amen, '79; from the Somerville Club, Austin M. Pinkham, '94; from the Connecticut Valley Club, Henry G. Chapin, '82, of Springfield; from the Worcester Club, D. W. Abercrombie, '76, Homer Gage, '82, Samuel E. Winslow, '85, Ralph Abercrombie, '03; from the Connecticut Club, W. B. Briggs, Charles W. Page, M.D. '70, T. C. Craig, '87, Edward A. Harriman, '88, F. S. Marden, '88, P. M. Leakin, Frank Cole Babbitt, '90, Clar-

ence H. Woolsey, '90, Edward S. Berry, '91, Clement C. Hyde, '92, Everett J. Lake, '92, K. E. Rogers, '92, Herbert A. Ross, '96, Cushing Mudge, Henry E. Cottle, '98, Frank M. Buckland, '00, Nathaniel H. Batchelder, '01, Charles W. Gross, LL.B. '01 (A.B. Yale, '98), Herman D. Margraff, D.M.D. '07, William B. Bartlett, '02, Elbridge H. Greene, '02, R. Morris, '02, John C. Rowley, '02, George C. St. John, '02, Newell W. Edson, '03, Frederick G. Brinsmade, '04, Hiram W. Mills, '06, Paul R. Temple, '07, H. H. Sutphin, '07, R. D. Murphy, '08; from New York, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, and H. W. Horne, '94; from Des Moines, Ia., F. O. Thompson, '07.

Volume Published in Honor of Professor Toy

A handsome volume entitled "Studies in the History of Religions" has just been published in honor of Crawford Howell Toy, Hancock professor of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages, Emeritus.

On the approach of Professor Toy's seventy-fifth birthday, which fell on March 23, 1911, a number of his colleagues or former pupils determined to celebrate the occasion by giving him a volume of essays in the field of study to which he was chiefly devoted. The project originated with the members of a small Faculty club for the study of the history of religions, a group over whom Professor Toy had been the presiding spirit since their organization in 1891. Professors Lyon and G. F. Moore undertook the editing of the volume and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Professor Toy's personal friend and a liberal supporter of Semitic studies at Harvard, generously promised to bear the expense of the publication. Six members of the Religions Club—the general editors already named, and Professors Sheldon, Kittredge, C. H. Moore, and F. N. Robinson—contributed articles which formed the nucleus of the collection; and a number of other scholars, both European and American, were invited to join in the tribute. For various reasons the printing of the book was delayed, and it did not actually appear until October of the present year.

The substantial volume now issued bears

appropriate testimony to the extent of Dr. Toy's reputation and the range of his interests. Widely different phases of the history of religion are treated in its pages by scholars representing widely scattered branches of learning. The first and longest article, and one of the most valuable in the series, is a study by Professor Kittredge of the relation of King James I to the prosecution of witches. It corrects in important particulars the current opinion on the subject. Other articles of considerable extent and interest are those of Professor Torrey of Yale, on "The Translations Made from the Original Aramaic Gospels", of Professor Jastrow of Philadelphia, on "The Liver as the Seat of the Soul", and of Professor Carpenter of Oxford, on "Buddhist and Christian Parallels". Semitic subjects, as might be expected, occupy a considerable portion of the volume. Professor Lyon discusses "The Consecrated Women of the Hammurabi Code", and Professor Gottheil of Columbia "The Figurines of Syro-Hittite Art"; and various phases of Jewish religion are taken up by Professor Barton of Bryn Mawr, Professor Budde of Marburg, and the Rev. Dr. Peters of St. Michael's Church, New York. The Aryan religions of the Orient are represented in articles by Professor Bloomfield of Johns Hopkins and Professor Hopkins of Yale. Greek Mythology in that of Mr. W. H. Ward, the editor of the *Independent*, and

the religion of the Roman Empire in Professor C. H. Moore's discussion of "Oriental Cults in Spain". Professor G. F. Moore's account of "The Theological School at Nisibis" relates to early Christian religious thought, and the mediaeval period is represented in Professor Sheldon's translation and annotation of the Old French *fabliau* of "St. Peter and the Minstrel" and in Professor Robinson's essay on "Satirists and Enchanters in Early Irish Literature". The volume concludes with an impressive biblio-

Professor Toy has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1889, and from Harvard in 1904.

His principal books are "The Religion of Israel", 1882; "Quotations in the New Testament", 1884; Judaism and Christianity", 1890; Hebrew Text and English Translation of Ezekiel, 1899; Commentary on "Proverbs" in the International Critical Commentary, 1899.

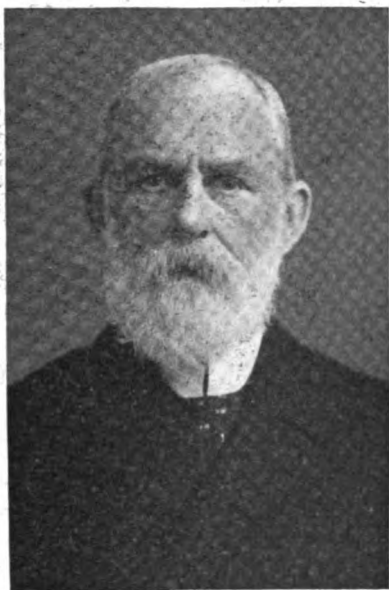
TERRITORIAL CLUBS

The representatives of 25 territorial clubs made up of members of the University met last week and organized the Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs. The following officers were elected: president, J. B. Langstaff, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing the Brooklyn Association; secretary-treasurer, P. B. Halstead, '13, of St. Paul, Minn., representing the Minnesota Club; members of the executive committee, W. R. Bowles, '13, of Seattle, Wash., representing the Washington State Club, S. H. Olmsted, '13, of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the Buffalo Club, and S. P. Speer, '13, of Oil City, Pa., representing the Pennsylvania Club.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

According to the fall report of the Social Service Secretary of Brooks House, about 240 men are now engaged in social service work. About half of these men are teaching at the Cambridge Prospect Union, the Social Union, and the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. They have classes in English, civics, arithmetic, spelling, composition, and debating. The remaining men are divided about equally in boys' club work of various kinds, such as dramatic and athletic clubs and boy scout troupes. About 12 men are also occupied in juvenile court work.

G. H. Gifford, '14, of East Boston, O. G. Saxon, '14, of Garden City, L. I., N. Y., and C. F. Hawkins, '14, of Warwick, N. Y., have been retained for further consideration by the committee in charge of the award of the Rhodes Scholarship for Massachusetts. The candidates have taken the examinations in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.

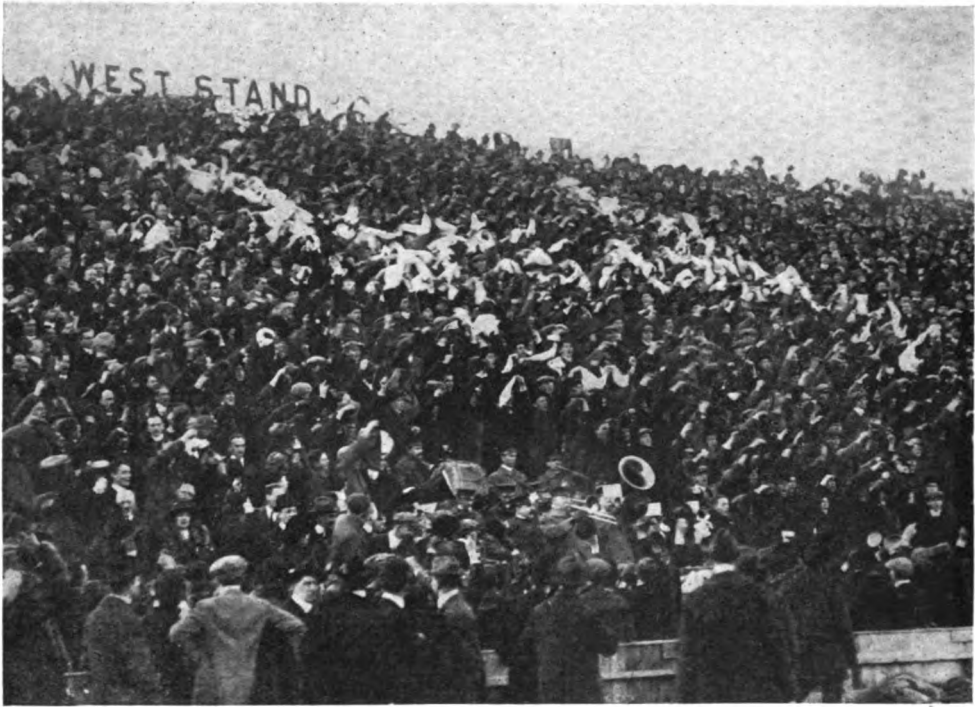


Professor C. H. Toy.

graphy of Professor Toy's own publications, compiled by Mr. Harry Wolfson of New York.

Professor Toy received the degree of A.M. from the University of Virginia in 1856, and was professor of Greek at Richmond College, Va., in 1860-61, and of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of Alabama, in 1864-65. From 1866 to 1868 he studied at the University of Berlin. From 1869 to 1879 he was professor of Old Testament Interpretation in the Southern Baptist Theological School. In 1880 he was called to Harvard as Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature, and was elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages. In 1909 he resigned, and was elected Hancock Professor Emeritus.

Harvard Defeats Yale at Football, 20 to 0



The Harvard Cheering Section.

Harvard defeated Yale, 20 to 0, in the football game at New Haven last Saturday. In the first period Storer picked up the ball after Wheeler, the Yale quarterback, had dropped it, and ran 40 yards for a touch-down; later in the same period Brickley kicked a drop-goal from the 33-yard line. There was no scoring in the second period, but Brickley made an unsuccessful try for a field-goal. In the third period Brickley made a touchdown and kicked another drop-goal, this time from the 17-yard line. He made his touchdown by a brilliant run of 18 yards around Yale's left end. Harvard's goal was threatened in the last period. Yale once carried the ball to the 8-yard line where it was lost on downs, and again advanced to the 25-yard line; Pumphelly was about to try for a goal from the field when the whistle blew for the end of the game.

Harvard won the game by splendid team play. Several individuals were conspicuous, but they could not have done what they did if it had not been for the steady, persistent support of the other men on the

eleven. It was commonly said both before and after the game that in physical qualifications the Yale candidates were far superior to the men in the Harvard squad, but the latter had been carefully drilled until they had acquired a precision of play, a confidence in their own powers, and a resourcefulness which never deserted them, but made them far more effective than their heavier opponents. The Harvard eleven was one of the strongest, if not the strongest, that has ever worn the crimson.

The second goal from the field was preceded by, and really due to, a long run by Brickley, who caught the ball on Harvard's 37-yard line when Yale had attempted a forward pass; he ran about 40 yards to Yale's 28-yard line before he was downed. All the other scores can be laid at the door of the Yale backs, every one of whom found it almost impossible to catch the ball when Felton kicked it. He punted 17 times in the game. Twice the ball went outside, and five times it was caught; the other ten times it was muffed. Harvard got the ball on three of these fumbles, but

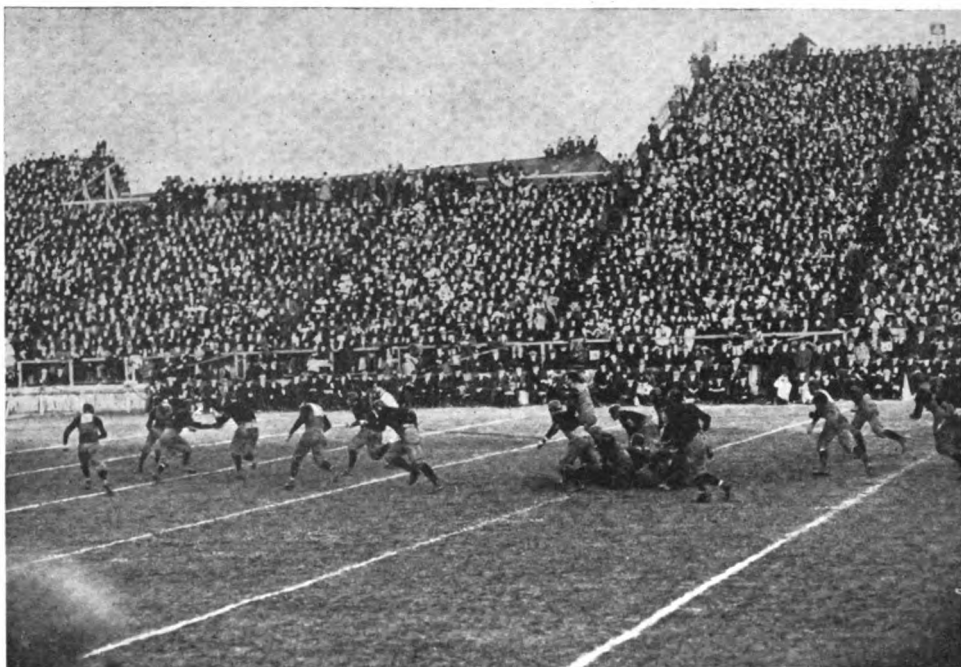
Yale recovered it the rest of the time. This poor handling of kicks almost demoralized the Yale team and destroyed whatever chance it might have had of winning under other conditions. But it is not fair to put too much blame on the Yale backs. Few men have been able at any time this season to catch Felton's kicks. As is well known, he punts with his left foot, and in some way he gives the ball a peculiar motion which makes it most elusive. Felton never kicked better than he did on Saturday; and his performance has seldom if ever been surpassed on any field; he seemed at first to lack confidence, and two or three times Flynn, the Yale back, got longer distance with his kicks, but Felton steadily improved as the game went on and he was perhaps the most potent individual factor in the winning of the game.

A glance at the charts which are published elsewhere will show how much Harvard outplayed its opponents in Saturday's game. In the first period Yale did not have possession of the ball on Harvard's side of the field, but Harvard was three times within scoring distance, and scored twice. In the second period Yale once carried the ball from its own 37-yard line to Harvard's 38-yard line, but did not again have the ball in Harvard's territory. In that period Harvard carried the ball to Yale's 23-yard line, where Brickley missed a try for a goal, and again went five yards beyond the middle of the field, only to lose the ball on a fumble. In the third period Yale got the ball on another fumble by Harvard in the middle of the field but advanced only five yards; Harvard scored twice in that period. In the fourth period, however, conditions were reversed, and the ball was in Harvard's territory most of the time. At the beginning of the period Yale advanced from its 28-yard line to Harvard's 44-yard line and there lost the ball on an intercepted forward pass. A little later, aided by two penalties for off-side play by Harvard, Yale carried the ball from its own 21-yard line to Harvard's 8-yard line where, as has been said, Harvard recovered the ball on downs. This advance of 71 yards, ten of which was contributed by penalties, was by far the most consistent ground-gaining of the afternoon. Yale used in all these plays varia-

tions of the so-called "Minnesota shift." When Harvard had recovered the ball and Felton had kicked to the 47-yard line, Yale made one small gain and then ten yards more on a forward pass which carried the ball to Harvard's 27-yard line. Time was called after one more play.

It is easy to see why Yale was able to make its long gain in the fourth period. Up to and including that series of plays, 14 changes had been made in the Yale line-up. New and fresh men had been frequently put in the rush-line and back-field; three, who had been sitting on the side-lines throughout the game, were hurried in as the ball was carried from Harvard's 40-yard line to the 20-yard line. Against this infusion of strong and unspent material Harvard struggled along with almost the same men who had begun the game. Towards the end of the third period, Trumbull, worn out by his splendid and successful struggle against a man who outweighed him 35 pounds, had given way to Driscoll; and just before Yale's long series of rushes began, Storer severely injured his knee and was replaced by T. Frothingham. These changes were the only ones made in the Harvard line-up until Yale had carried the ball to Harvard's 8-yard line and had been stopped there. On the very last play at that point Wigglesworth took Parmenter's place at centre. When Yale's advance had been halted and Harvard's goal saved by the veterans, and Felton had kicked the ball away from the goal-line, six Harvard substitutes ran together on the field to win their H's and take the places of some of the men who had borne the brunt of the struggle. Bradlee went in for Hardwick, Hollister for O'Brien, Graustein for Wendell, Lawson for Hitchcock, Lingard for Brickley, and Bradley for Gardner. All the new men except Bradlee are seniors, and the Harvard captain wanted to give them a chance to wear the football insignia. They participated in but six plays and did not once put their hands on the ball, but they took part in the game. The men who retired stayed on the side-lines and had a little preliminary congratulation for the victory already won but not officially declared until the referee blew his whistle.

The team-work of the Harvard men has



Harvard's Only Forward Pass—Gardner to Felton.

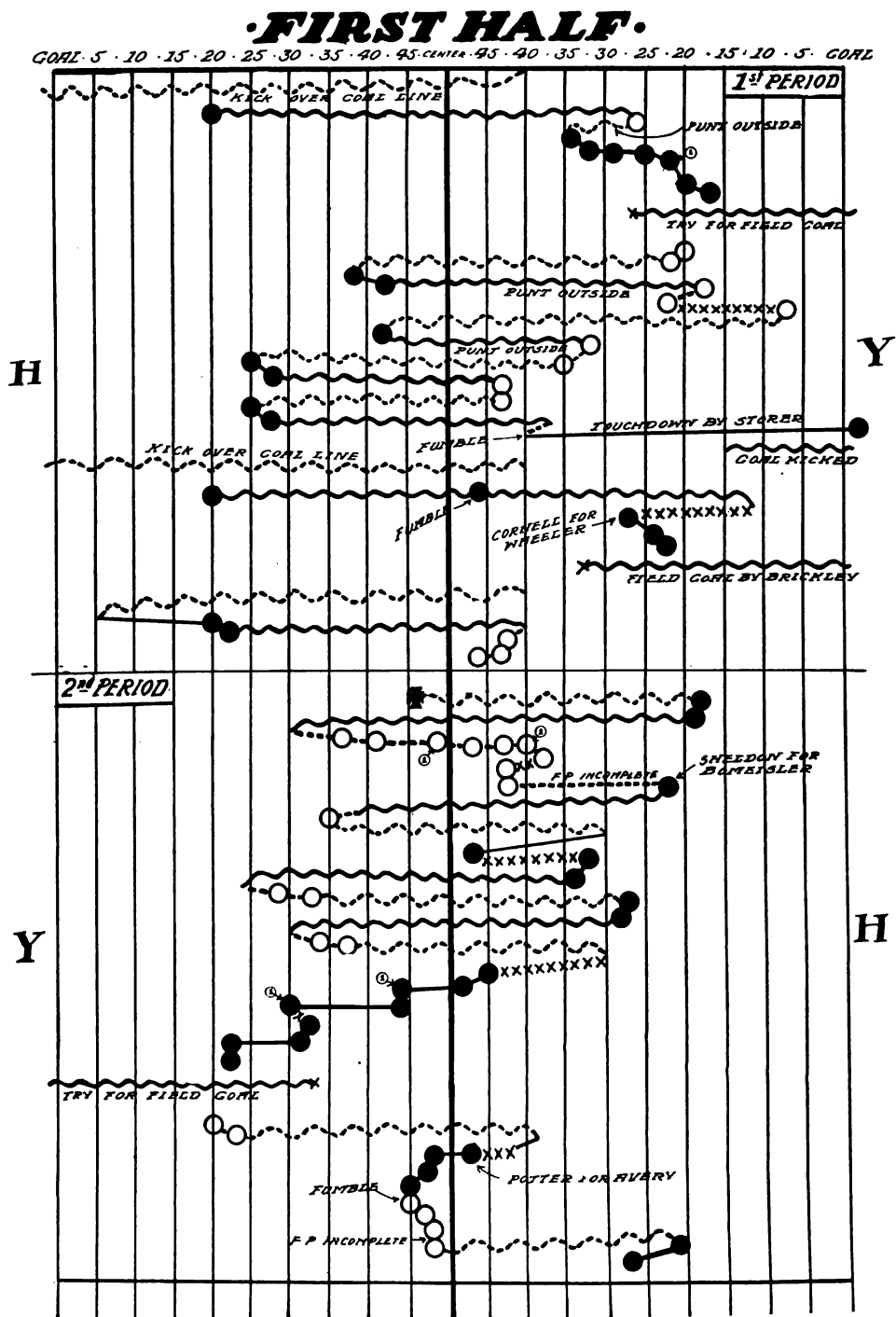
already been spoken of; their playing as individuals was of the highest order. Captain Wendell was a tower of strength on both the offence and defence; he made many short gains and several long ones in spite of the fact that he was closely watched by his opponents. His interference for other runners enabled them to gain ground. Brickley was the most conspicuous man on the field. He tried four times for drop-goals and twice was successful. He made Harvard's second touchdown, a run of 40 yards, and several others of more than average length. Once in the second period he had gained about ten yards and might have gone much further if he had not been upset by the umpire who, in spite of all his efforts, could not get out of the way. Hardwick seldom ran with the ball and hence was not as prominent as Wendell and Brickley in the offence, but Hardwick's interference was superb; as usual, he played on the end when Felton kicked. Hardwick's work in that position was not surpassed during the game; he was always on hand to tackle the men who caught the ball, and his tackling caused more than one muff. Gardner, playing his last game as quarterback, played his best one; he ran the team admirably, chose

the plays with good judgment, and in the backfield handled punts with but one mis-play, which, fortunately, cost nothing. His sure catching of the ball stood out in vivid contrast to the work of the Yale backs. Almost every man in the Harvard rush-line was outweighed by his opponent, but it more than held its own. Cooney weighed 36 pounds more than Trumbull, but the latter did his full share of work on both the defence and the offence. Pennock, who has hitherto been inconspicuous, was one of the strongest men in the line; he frequently broke through and stopped the Yale runners before they reached the scrimmage point. Parmenter was, as usual, the leader of the rush-line; with one or two exceptions his passing was all that could have been desired, and he was at least equal to the man opposite him. Storer and Hitchcock were the best tackles on the field. Not only did they play well in the rush-line, but they followed the ball persistently; Storer recovered it after one fumble and made a touchdown, and Hitchcock twice fell on the ball after Yale men had dropped it. O'Brien tackled beautifully in the line as well as in the open field. Felton also played well at end.

The day was perfect. The air was per-

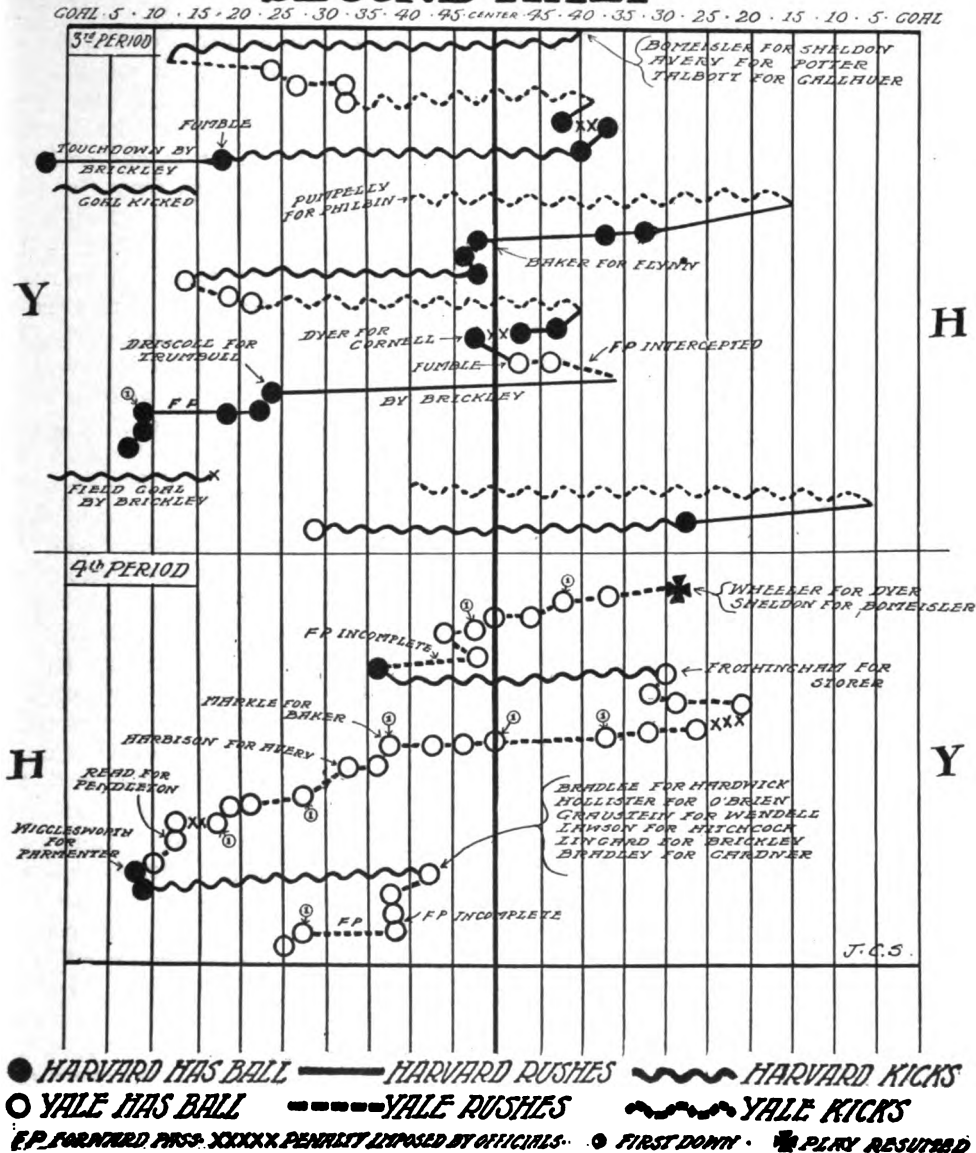
haps a trifle warm for the players but they did not suffer from the heat, and the spectators were as comfortable as could be. There was very little wind. Every seat on the Yale stands was occupied; about 35,000 people were there, half of them Harvard adherents. The Yale team was the first on the field. They had been practising for a few minutes when a big gate at the entrance under the east stand was opened, and suddenly the squad of 40 or more Harvard players led by Captain Wendell dashed on the field and ran across the gridiron straight towards and to the Harvard stands; it was a most dramatic entrance. Harvard won the toss and chose to defend the north goal because the slight breeze seemed to be coming from that direction. Flynn kicked off for Yale and sent the ball across Harvard's goal-line. The ball was brought out to the 20-yard line and Felton immediately punted; the kick was short and the ball fell to the ground in front of the Yale backs who had been waiting for it, but it rolled along and went outside on Yale's 26-yard line. So it was a very effective kick, after all. The ball was then passed to Flynn who made a poor punt and the ball went outside on Yale's 34-yard line, where Harvard took it and immediately started its rushing game. It took five downs to make a first down, and so, after two more rushes which carried the ball to the 17-yard line, Brickley, standing on the 26-yard line, tried for a goal from the field. The ball rose splendidly but went a couple of feet to the left of the left upright. Thus Yale was quickly relieved of the strain which had been caused by Flynn's poor kick and the suddenness with which Harvard made its first attempt to score. Yale brought the ball out to the 20-yard line, and, after one play which did not gain much, Flynn made a fine punt which sent the ball to Harvard's 38-yard line where Gardner, who caught it, was downed in his tracks by Bomeisler. Felton then made another kick almost like his first one; again the ball struck the ground in front of the Yale backs and rolled outside, this time on the 18-yard line. After Spalding had gained three of four yards through the line, Flynn started on a wide run around Harvard's left end; he

gained 12 yards, but the umpire had seen holding in the line and penalized Yale 15 yards. This decision took the ball back to Yale's 7-yard line, from which point Flynn made a beautiful kick; the ball went 50 yards beyond the line of scrimmage and was sailing over Gardner's head when he jumped to catch it, for he knew that if it went by him it might roll almost to the goal-line. The play was dangerous but justifiable. Gardner got the ball in his hands, but could not hold it and it fell to the ground while Bomeisler, the Yale end, was speeding towards it. Hardwick was close at hand; the natural thing for him to do was to try to recover the ball, but without the slightest hesitation he left it to Gardner and threw himself in front of Bomeisler who was thus prevented from diving for the ball. This splendid bit of interference enabled Gardner to recover the ball and saved Harvard from what might have been disaster. Felton immediately kicked again, and the ball went outside on Yale's 37-yard line. Flynn tried to run around O'Brien's end but made only three yards and then he kicked once more to Gardner who caught the ball on Harvard's 25-yard line where Bomeisler threw him hard. Again, after only one rush, Felton made a poor punt, and Flynn made a fair catch on Yale's 43-yard line. Things had not been going well for Harvard. When Yale began to punt after Brickley's try for a field-goal the ball was on Yale's 22-yard line, but in the exchange of kicks which had since taken place Yale had gained 20 yards. Flynn had outpunted Felton, and Bomeisler had prevented the Harvard backs from running back the ball. But a sudden change took place. Felton made on his next attempt one of his old-style, high, carrying punts, and the ball sailed along to Yale's 38-yard line where Wheeler was waiting to catch it. He apparently got the ball in his arms, but when Hardwick tackled him he dropped it. At this precise instant Storer appeared on the scene; running at top speed he scooped up the ball, tucked it under his arm, and started for the goal line, 40 yards away. The Yale crowd stood aghast, and the Harvard supporters hardly realized what was happening. There was no Yale man within 20 yards of Storer, but



he was closely pursued by four or five of his team-mates who were prepared to ward off any Yale runner who might suddenly appear. The procession quickly crossed the Yale goal line, and Storer put the ball

down directly behind the goal-posts. This touchdown was the first Harvard had scored against Yale since 1901, and the first either team had made against the other since 1907. While the Harvard crowd was

•SECOND HALF•

cheering, Gardner brought the ball out and and Hardwick kicked the goal. Flynn then kicked off again and once more sent the ball across Harvard's goal-line. Felton immediately punted to Yale's 45-yard line where Wheeler again muffed the ball and Hitchcock fell on it. Felton quickly punted from that point and the ball went to Yale's 12-yard line where Wheeler caught it, but one of the Yale men had tripped a Harvard player who was running down the field, and so, according to the rule, the referee gave the ball to Harvard at the point where the tripping took place, in this instance

Yale's 27-yard line. The penalty was a very severe one for Yale. For after the Harvard backs had made two rushes, Brickley stepped back to the 33-yard line, and kicked a goal from the field. That play made the score 10 to 0 in favor of Harvard. Flynn once more kicked off, this time to Harvard's 5-yard line. Gardner caught the ball and ran it back 15 yards before he was downed. Felton punted to Yale's 45-yard line where Cornell, who had taken Wheeler's place, caught the ball. Yale had gained four yards in two rushes when the first period ended.

An exchange of punts opened the second period. Flynn muffed the ball but managed to recover it, and then Yale started to rush the ball from the 37-yard line. Flynn, Spalding, Philbin, and Cornell made gains through the Harvard line and carried the ball for two first downs to Harvard's 38-yard line where Yale was penalized for off-side play. Spalding next tried two long forward passes; each time he threw the ball straight down the field for about 25 yards, hoping that a Yale man might recover it, but on the first try the ball struck the ground, and the second time Brickley caught it on Harvard's 22-yard line. Here Bomeisler, who had played himself out, gave way to Sheldon on Yale's right end. Felton once more kicked the ball to Yale's 35-yard line where Cornell made a muff, but was lucky enough to recover the ball in the scramble for it. Flynn kicked to Harvard's 30-yard line; Hardwick caught the ball and ran it back 16 yards before he was pushed outside. On the next play Harvard was penalized 15 yards for holding in the line. Then came two more exchanges of punts; Spalding muffed the ball the first time and Cornell did the same thing the second time, but Yale recovered the ball in both instances. Yale could not gain, and so Flynn punted once more. Gardner, standing on Harvard's 30-yard line, signalled for a fair catch, but Ketcham knocked the quarterback down before he had a chance to try to get the ball; that play cost Yale 15 yards and put the ball on Harvard's 45-yard line. Wendell, Hardwick, and Brickley advanced for a first down on Yale's 44-yard line. Brickley then stepped back as though he intended to try for a goal from the field, but instead he took the ball and, aided by good interference ran around Yale's right end; he had gained 15 yards and had almost a clear field for the goal line when Mr. Fultz, the umpire, became an involuntary interferer for Yale. The official had been standing well back of the Yale line and evidently thought he would not be in the way of any Harvard runner, but he had not counted on Brickley's swiftness or quick dodging. Before Mr. Fultz knew what had happened Brickley had struck him and both men went down. The umpire said afterwards that he felt as though an automobile had hit him. At any rate, it looked as

though Brickley would have made a touchdown if the umpire had been able to avoid him, but of course Mr. Fultz is not to be blamed for the incident; it was one of the fortunes of war. The ball was now on Yale's 30-yard line; three tries resulted in a gain of but seven yards, and so Brickley tried to kick a drop goal from the 33-yard line, but the ball went far to the left of the posts. Another punt by Yale and ineffectual attempts by each team to rush the ball took up the remainder of this period.

Bomeisler returned to the game at the beginning of the third period; Avery took Carter's place, and Talbot went in for Gallauer. There were no changes in the Harvard line. Brickley kicked off to Flynn who ran the ball back to Yale's 24-yard line before he was stopped. Yale made nine yards on four rushes and then Flynn kicked to Gardner on Harvard's 42-yard line. After one rush, Felton kicked; the ball went sailing along the Yale 18-yard line where Flynn muffed it and Hitchcock fell on it for Harvard. On the next play the ball was given to Brickley who went through and past the left end of Yale's line and then squared away for the goal posts; the Yale backs forced him more and more to his right but he kept on and was not thrown until he had gone across close to the corner of the goal-line and the east side of the playing field. No one on the seats knew whether Brickley had made a touchdown or had been forced out of bounds, but in a moment the Harvard players were seen waving their hands and it was evident that a touchdown had been made in the corner of the field. As soon as the players had grown a little calmer Felton punted the ball out to Wendell who made a fair catch on the 15-yard line directly in front of the Yale goalposts; then Hardwick kicked the goal, thus making the score 17 to 0. Before Yale kicked off again Pumpelly took Philbin's place. Flynn sent the ball to Harvard's 15-yard line; Wendell caught the ball and ran it back 17 yards before he was downed. Hardwick made a short gain and then Wendell shot clear of the Yale line for a gain of 15 yards. At this point Flynn went out and Baker took his place. On the next two downs Harvard could not gain and so Felton kicked to Cornell who caught the ball on Yale's 14-yard line. Pumpelly soon re-

turned the punt, and Harvard started to rush the ball from its own 43-yard line. On the third play Brickley dropped the ball and Spalding recovered it; for a minute it looked as though the Yale captain might make a touchdown, but Hardwick was again on the spot and tackled Spalding when he had run only five yards. Dyer, who had just supplanted Cornell at quarterback, tried to make a forward pass, but Brickley, always ready for these plays, caught the ball on Harvard's 37-yard line and instantly started for Yale's goal. He ran down the field close to the east side-line, and directly in front of the Yale crowd. He covered just 40 yards before he was tackled and thrown on Yale's 24-yard line; this run was one of the most brilliant plays of the game. The next two downs advanced the ball but five yards, and then Brickley trotted back, apparently to try for a goal from the field; but Gardner took the ball from Parmenter and made a short, swift forward pass to Felton, who caught the ball on Yale's 9-yard line. This forward pass was the only one Harvard attempted during the game. The next two plays did not advance the ball, and again Brickley stepped back. This time he tried for a drop-goal and made it; he was standing on the 17-yard line. This goal made the score 20 to 0. Pumpelly then kicked off to Harvard's 7-yard line, and Wendell ran the ball back to the 27-yard line. On the next play, the last of the period, Felton kicked to Yale's 29-yard line; Dyer dropped the ball but recovered it before the Harvard forwards could fall on it.

Yale did all the ground-gaining in the last period. With fresh men in and back of the line the "Minnesota shift" was very effective. Yale quickly made two first downs and carried the ball to Harvard's 48-yard line. After another gain of three yards Yale was penalized five yards for off-side play, and so the quarterback tried a forward pass but Hardwick caught the ball on Harvard's 37-yard line. Felton immediately kicked to Yale's 30-yard line. Wheeler, who was again playing quarterback, once more dropped the ball but recovered it. Storer was badly hurt in this play and had to be taken out of the game; it was at first feared that his leg had been broken but a more thorough examination showed that his knee

had been badly wrenched. T. Frothingham took Storer's place. In the next two scrimmages Yale made little gain, and then O'Brien threw Pumpelly back for a loss when the latter tried to run around the end. On the next line-up Harvard was penalized five yards for off-side. That decision gave Yale a first down on the 26-yard line, from which point started the advance, which carried the ball to Harvard's 8-yard line. The fresh Yale players pushed the exhausted Harvard back over one yard-line after another; sometimes the gain was short, and once it was 13 yards, but it was always a gain. Yale made five successive first downs, and on Harvard's 17-yard line received five yards for Harvard's off-side play. There Harvard made its last stand, and Yale gained only five yards in the next four downs, but the quarterback and captain did not want to try for a goal from the field and determined to rush the ball to the fifth down; on the next play Yale lost a yard and the ball went to Harvard. Felton kicked to the 42-yard line. Yale made five yards on the next four downs and then a successful forward pass gained ten yards more. Another advance of two yards had been made and Pumpelly was preparing for a drop-kick when the game ended. As soon as the whistle was blown the Harvard supporters, undergraduates and graduates, rushed down from their seats and took possession of the field to celebrate the decisive victory of the eleven.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Felton, l.e.	r.e., Bomeisler, Sheldon
Storer, T. H. Frothingham, l.t.,	r.t., Warren
Pennock, l.g.	r.g., Pendleton, Reed
Parmenter, Wigglesworth, c.	c., Ketcham
Trumbull, Driscoll, r.g.	l.g., Cooney
Hitchcock, Lawson, r.t.	l.t., Gallauer, Talbot
O'Brien, Hollister, r.e. l.e., Howe, Avery, Carter	
Gardner, Bradley, q.b.	q.b., Wheeler, Cornell, Dyer
Hardwick, Graustein, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Spalding
Brickley, Lingard, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Philbin, Pumpelly
Wendell, Bradlee, f.b.	f.b., Flynn, Baker, Markle

Score—Harvard, 20; Yale, 0. Touchdowns—Storer, Brickley. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick 2. Drop-kick goals from the field—Brickley, 2. Referee—W. S. Langford, of Trinity College. Umpire—D. L. Fultz, of Brown University. Head-linesman—W. N. Morice, of the University of Pennsylvania. Time—15-minute quarters.

Dinner to the 1912 University Crew

The Harvard Club of Boston gave a dinner at the Hotel Somerset on Tuesday evening, November 19 to the university eight and four-oar crews, which defeated Yale at New London last June. The large ball room of the hotel was filled with members of the club and great enthusiasm was displayed.

Odin Roberts, '86, vice-president of the club, called the company to order, and introduced as toastmaster Hon. Robert Bacon, '80. The speakers were F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00, who was captain of the university eight in his junior and senior years in College; Robert F. Herrick, '90, chairman of the graduate rowing committee; Alexander Strong, '12, captain of last year's crew; Charles T. Abeles, '13, captain for the current year; and P. D. Haughton, '99, the coach of the football eleven, who came late and was asked to tell something about the progress of and outlook for his team.

In behalf of the club Mr. Bacon gave miniature gold oars to the members of the eight: G. F. Newton, '12, G. P. Metcalf, '12, A. Strong, '12, L. H. Mills, '14, A. M. Goodale, '13, Q. Reynolds, '14, H. M. Eager, '12, G. H. Balch, '12, and C. T. Abeles, '13; to the members of the four: L. S. Chanler, Jr., '14, F. H. Trumbull, '14, E. D. Morgan, Jr., '13, G. F. Stratton, '13, and A. T. Abeles, '13; to Ralph Lowell, '12, the manager of last year's crew; and to James Wray, the rowing coach. All these men except Eager and A. T. Abeles were present.

F. L. Higginson, Jr., who was captain of one winning crew and also of another which would have won without much doubt if it had not been for his accident a few days before the Yale race, made in his address some interesting comparisons of rowing conditions in his time and those of today. He said:

"My time was the end of the last century. My first year on the University crew I had the privilege of working under a gentleman who came all the way from England to see what he could do for Harvard rowing, and he did a good deal. The next year I worked under a man who was one of the three great coaches that this country has seen in recent years. He started out

with a nucleus of two men left from the previous crew, each of whom had had only one year of experience on the University crew, and that as a sophomore. He had no other visible material that was supposed to be of even the second rating. It was a motley looking set that was raked together when College opened. The College's hopes and anticipations, which were at a low ebb after years of defeat, sank still lower. The rank and file of the undergraduate body took no interest. People would come up with a polite smile that showed only too clearly the absence of interest and ask in a perfunctory way how the crew was getting along. Under the circumstances there was little to say but 'I don't know', or 'moderately, thank you'.

"But the dearth of material and the lack of interest did not deter our coach; nor was he any more deterred later in the year when he was attacked in the most unwarranted way in the papers and by certain graduates. From the start he worked not only during the day time but also in the evening, when we used to go to his house in Boston after dinner to practice on the rowing machines; he worked not only when he was actively coaching, but ever since, whenever his service and advice was wanted, with a degree of patience, courage, ability and self-effacement and generosity that I have always remembered with the keenest gratitude and admiration.

"We continued our work through the winter and spring, and gradually improved. We went to New London and eventually turned out a crew that could be relied upon to perform to its best ability,—a crew that could not compare with our recent crews in strength and power, but a crew that had been taught and stimulated to learn and understand the principles of rowing and watermanship to a degree that is seldom met with in college athletics. We were enabled to meet and beat decisively a crew that was almost identical with that which had beaten us badly the year before.

"The following year he turned out a crew that was considerably faster still, and which would very likely have duplicated the victory of the year before if I had not been

punished with a broken leg because I played ball on Sunday.

"Gentlemen, anyone who knows anything about his work firmly believes that as a coach and a teacher of the art and ethics of rowing,—at any rate in recent years,—Ned Storrow has had no superior and but two peers; and of these two peers, it is Harvard's good fortune to have her fair share today.

"After Ned Storrow was obliged to give up active coaching, the fortunes of Harvard rowing again began to decline until Oliver Filley came along. Filley was elected captain immediately after the 1904 race. As usual, he was confronted with the task of finding a coach. He thought it over and finally one day came before the graduate rowing committee and said he must have Jim Wray. It was quite a departure and there were a number of doubters, of which I am free to confess I was one; but Filley was convinced and carried the day; and gentlemen, that was an exceedingly fortunate day for Harvard. Wray began as most others begin,—without experience. But he soon developed a trick of teaching rowing that was as effective as it was peculiar to himself. He developed another peculiarity. People have pointed out that Wray has had an exceptional set of men. They were right,—he has had an exceptional set of men,—exceptional in comparison with past standards. But there have always been exceptional men at Harvard. The point is that Wray had the ability to recognize them when he saw them, and afterwards to develop them. Since Wray began with Filley's 1905 crew he has lost but twice. Do you men realize that no one who was in College last year or is there today has ever experienced a defeat at the hands of a Yale University crew? Gentlemen, Jim Wray has made good, and made good at the noblest and grandest of our sports.

"There is no place on a university crew for anyone who is not a thoroughbred, and a thoroughbred is one who will never quit either in practice or in the race. The practice is long and arduous. There is no grand stand to cheer one on; there are no spectacular individual plays to be made, nor interesting personal comments in the paper

to read; there is no physical contact to keep one up to the mark. An oarsman must be his own whip and spur. But don't think for a moment that the practice is stupid and dull. Those who have never rowed on a decent crew cannot realize the tremendous pleasure and satisfaction of a good beat and rhythm and drive, even though rowing well within yourselves, that gives a sense and feeling of power and irresistibility that is indescribable. And as for the race, there is not a sport today that can compare with the excitement and fury in the drive for the finish line at the end of a close race when your eyesight and hearing are all but gone and your legs feel as though they were on fire, with nothing left but a mad frenzy and desire to beat down and crush everything human.

"Probably no one regrets more than Alec. Strong that his crew was not to have the satisfaction of ending the year with such a finish. I don't know Strong particularly well, but he always looked to me as though he would exult in a murderous finish, just as Jack Richardson appeared to exult in a murderous beginning. Strong had a fine crew and deserved a better opponent. Run-away races are neither interesting to the spectator nor good for rowing. Let us all sincerely hope and wish that Charley Abeles' crew next spring may just stagger across the line half a length in the lead of a record-breaking Yale crew".

CROSS-COUNTRY VICTORY

Harvard won the intercollegiate cross-country run which was held last Saturday at Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell, which has been the winner of twelve of the thirteen meets previously held, was second, and Dartmouth was third. The team scores were: Harvard, 32; Cornell, 48; Dartmouth, 87; Brown, 117; Pennsylvania, 154; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 156; Syracuse, 174; Princeton, 199; Yale, 207; College of the City of New York, 312.

Jones, of Cornell, was the first man across the line, and Taber, of Brown, was second. Then came F. W. Copeland, '13, R. St. B. Boyd, '14, H. T. Ball, of Dartmouth, J. H. Brodt, of Cornell, H. P. Lawless, '13,

B. S. Carter, '15, L. R. Longfield, of Cornell, H. G. MacLure, '15, P. S. Harmon, of Dartmouth, and F. H. Blackman, '14. Harvard thus won third, fourth, seventh, eighth, tenth, and twelfth places. Only the first ten men counted in the score, however. Seventy-two runners started, and 67 finished.

Jones took the lead at the start and was never headed. Near the finish Taber and Copeland had a hard fight for second place, but the Brown man finished a few yards ahead. The strength of Harvard lay in its well-balanced team. The course was six miles long across a hill and dale country. The weather conditions were excellent.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

At the annual meeting last week of the participating members of the Coöperative Society the following officers were elected:

Stockholder, to serve five years, Professor C. H. Haskins, A.M. (hon.) '08; president, Professor W. B. Munro, Ph.D. '00; treasurer, John L. Taylor; secretary, A. A. Ballantine, '04; directors—from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Professor L. F. Schaubb, LL.B. '06; from the University at large, Dr. H. L. Blackwell, '99; from the Medical School, Professor W. B. Cannon, '96; from the alumni, H. S. Thompson, '99; from the Graduate Schools, A. Beane, '11; from the Law School, A. Wheeler, '11; from the senior class, G. N. Phillips; from the junior class, Q. Reynolds; from the sophomore class, J. C. Talbot.

MUSICAL CLUBS

Arrangements for the Christmas trip of the Musical Clubs are practically completed. The clubs will give concerts in eight cities, possibly in eleven, as compared with five on the trips in 1907 and 1909, and nine last year. The actual mileage covered, however, will be approximately two-thirds of that covered in 1911.

Fifty men will be chosen by competition to represent the Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs; and R. Bowser, '13, manager, and an assistant manager, who has not yet been chosen, will accompany the clubs to attend to all the details of the trip.

The schedule at present is as follows: December 21, Springfield; December 23, Philadelphia, Pa.; December 26, Louisville, Ky.; December 27, Cincinnati, O.; December 30, Reading, Pa.; December 31, Washington, D. C.; January 1, Baltimore, Md.; January 2, Brooklyn, N. Y. December 24, 25, and 28 are at present open dates. It is probable, however, that Columbus, O., and Toledo, O., will be added to the list of cities. For the other date the city has not yet been determined upon.

After the last concert the men will return directly to Cambridge, reaching here the morning College opens.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

A short address to commemorate the 305th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard was made at morning prayers in Appleton Chapel on Tuesday. There has been great uncertainty about the exact day of John Harvard's birth, but November 26 has been finally determined upon.

In the shoot with Harvard and Princeton at the Yale traps Saturday, Yale won with a total of 396 points, Princeton was second with 393, and Harvard was third with 360 points. White of Princeton was high gun with 85 out of a possible 100 birds. Bullock, '15, killed 84 birds.

Last Monday evening the seniors who room in Hollis and Matthews entertained in Hollis 27 the seniors who live in Thayer. A general invitation was extended to all other members of the class. This meeting was the fourth of the interdormitory smokers which have been so successful.

About 50 men responded to the call for candidates for the university swimming team, and others are expected now that the football season has ended. Practice is held in the tank of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.

Professor E. C. Moore will give in the parlor of Brooks House at 6.45 on five successive Wednesday afternoons, beginning December 4, a series of lectures on St. Paul.

Harvard defeated Yale at chess in New Haven last Friday night, 6 1-2 points to 3 1-2.

The Study of the Classics

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Bishop's letter of October 16 leads me to offer certain suggestions which have been prompted by my experience as a teacher of Latin.

I believe that both Greek and Latin must eventually yield to the *Zeitgeist*, as the old order changeth, yielding place to new; and it seems unlikely that the world will be much worse in consequence. Students will turn to equally productive lines of thought, I imagine. The arguments for the old classical curriculum are sometimes curiously akin to those used in support of our protective tariff.

While Latin still appeals to some undergraduates, however, it might be made a more efficient instrument than it is. A considerable number of students elect it for one year, after which they drop the subject. I shall confine myself to this one fact.

The freshman reads Livy, Horace and a few other poets, and two plays of Terence. His knowledge is therefore limited to the period of the Republic. He gets no acquaintance with the tremendous change that the Empire wrought during the first three centuries after Christ. The rise and progress of Christianity and the development of Roman law, the two aspects most pertinent to our modern life, receive no attention. The freshman is also not going to know that the legal rights of women during the Empire became practically equal to those of men, that the laws on slavery grew much more humane than they were in the South before our Civil War, that society was remarkably modern in its social life, and the like.

These phenomena may be studied in extracts from writers in whom the elegance and majesty of the Latin tongue suffer no diminution. Twenty judiciously chosen pages from Quintilian will convince the reader that much of modern pedagogy is quite ancient. Pliny the Younger in ten letters will prove himself a typical Bostonian. Seneca is a keen social-service worker (in theory). Petronius depicts slum life as well as the *nouveaux riches*. Suetonius represents *Town Topics*. Juvenal and Persius are a moral tonic, in spite of

their exaggerations. St. Augustine's *Confessions* and *The City of God* are interesting pictures of Christian life, though he wrote at a fairly late date. Finally, the *Commentaries* of Gaius not only present the fundamentals of Roman law in lucid and elegant Latin, but they are not equalled as an approach to a scientific method in the study of legal distinctions.

If a freshman were presented with a course of reading in such writers, he might arrive at some just appreciation of what the Roman Empire meant. He will surely not get it from Latin B.

Very truly yours,

EUGENE A. HECKER.

MR. CARRINGTON'S LECTURES

The *New York Evening Post* has recently devoted a considerable editorial article to the announcement, which was noted in the BULLETIN of October 23, of the reorganization of the Print Department at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, with the appointment of Mr. Fitzroy Carrington as Curator, and the arrangement by which he has been appointed to a lectureship on prints at the University. In the course of the article it speaks as follows of the gain to the University:

"There is no other American university whose fine arts department is so well organized as Harvard's. In the combined treasures of the Boston Museum and the rich Gray collection at the Fogg Museum, the Harvard student will have unparalleled facilities for the study of prints; and in Mr. Carrington, who will both lecture at the University and talk informally to students in the galleries of the two museums, he will have an instructor thoroughly trained in the knowledge and appreciation of his subject."

Schofield Thayer, '13, of Worcester, has been elected secretary of the *Monthly*. The following have been elected literary editors: Charles Hartshorne Weston, '14, of Merion Station, Pa.; Irving Pichel, '14, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Merrill Rogers, Jr., '14, of Cambridge.

Alumni Notes

69—Hon. Augustus E. Willson, formerly governor of Kentucky, has moved his law office to 611 Louisville Trust Co. Building, Louisville. He is president of the Great Southern Fire Insurance Company of Anchorage, Ky. He will make an address at the Governors' Conference, which meets in Richmond, December 3-7.

'79—Rev. Edward A. Robinson has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church of Hingham Centre, Mass.

'80—Herbert P. Bissell has been appointed by Governor Dix to fill the vacancy in the New York supreme court caused by the death of Justice Spring.

'88—Larz Anderson, who has been since August, 1911, minister to Belgium, has been promoted ambassador to Japan. There are two other Harvard ambassadors: Curtis Guild, '81, to Russia; and Edwin V. Morgan, '90, to Brazil.

'88—William A. Leahy has resigned his position as private secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston.

'92—The City Club of Boston gave a dinner on November 14 to W. Cameron Forbes, governor-general of the Philippines.

'93—Freeman Allen, M.D. '99, has been appointed lecturer on anesthetics in the Harvard Medical School. His address is 200 Beacon Street, Boston.

'94—Joseph S. Ford, who has been for several years a teacher of modern languages at Phillips Exeter Academy, is now assistant to the Principal, Harlan P. Amen, '79. In Mr. Amen's absence, Ford has the duties of acting principal.

'94—Edward K. Rand, professor of Latin at Harvard and secretary of his class, is now in Rome as one of the professors at the American School of Archaeology. During his absence Dr. Lincoln Davis, 217 Beacon Street, Boston, is acting as secretary of the class.

'94—George Bennett Wilson, formerly in Searchlight, Nev., is president and general manager of the Racine Rubber Company, Racine, Wis.

'95—Chauncey D. Parker, of C. D. Parker & Company, Boston, has been elected a trustee, for four years, of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies, of Boston.

'95—Norman H. White, of Brookline, has been appointed by Governor Foss chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Economy and Efficiency. This commission will make a thorough examination of the finances and financial methods of the state; the appointment is regarded as a very important one.

'11—Daniel C. Nugent, Jr., is with B. Nugent and Brothers, dry goods, Westminster Place, St. Louis.

'11—William Shepard Seamans, Jr., was married in Brookline, Mass., on October 12, to Miss Ruth Huntington Flint. They will live at 515 Madison Avenue, New York City.

'11—Seward C. Simons is secretary of the San Gabriel Valley Inter-City Commission, a semi-

public body, whose purpose is coöperation in solving the problems of the cities of Los Angeles County, Calif. His address is 1107 Buena Vista Street, South Pasadena.

'11—Norman Southworth is with the Library Bureau, 43 Federal Street, Boston.

'11—Ralph C. Staebner is in the United States Forestry Service, Washington, D. C.

'11—Arthur Sweetser has returned from a year's trip around the world, and is now on the staff of the Springfield Republican, Springfield, Mass.

'11—Philip Ver Planck, 2d, is with Blodget and Company, bankers, 60 State Street, Boston.

'12—Gordon H. Balch is with Stone and Webster, 147 Milk Street, Boston.

'12—Frederick S. Boyd is in the architectural department of the Boston & Maine Maine Railroad.

'12—Rollo Britten is editor of the Manistee Daily News, Manistee, Mich.

'12—Thomas J. Campbell is instructor in ancient history and also physical trainer and director of the new gymnasium at the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.

'12—Henry C. Dewey is with the Chapman & Dewey Lumber Company, Marked Tree, Ark.

'12—Charles C. Earle, Jr., who during the past summer went to St. Petersburg on the small motor yacht, Detroit, is now chemist at the Eastern Laboratory of the DuPont Powder Company, Chester, Pa. His address is 502 East Broad Street.

'12—Henry W. Farnsworth sailed on October 22 from New York for England on his way to the Balkans where he hopes to do work as a newspaper correspondent.

'12—Herbert L. Groves is with the International Harvester Company, Chicago.

'12—Montgomery Locke Hart is taking a course in dyeing at a textile school in Crefeld, Germany. His present address is Neue Linnerstrasse 63, Crefeld.

'12—Warren S. Henderson is private secretary to Alfred S. Gage, cattle dealer, 102 East Crockett Street, San Antonio, Texas. Henderson lives at 1210 McCullough Avenue, San Antonio.

'12—Edwin M. Robinson was married on October 29 in Boston to Miss Amanda E. Bartholomew. They will live in Sandwich, Mass.

'12—Irving G. Rouillard is secretary of the State of New York Reservation Commission at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

'12—Wheeler Sammons is assistant secretary to E. A. Filene of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston. Sammons' address is 39 Holyoke Street, Cambridge.

'12—Robert Wiener is in the advertising department of the New York Times. His address is 610 Riverside Drive, New York City.

'12—John Gregory Wiggins is a master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

'12—Rufus N. Wenrick is in the office of the auditor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1912.

NUMBER 11.

Opinion and Comment

The publication of the vote of the Faculty concerning the final examinations under the Division of History, Government, and Economics, if it be approved by the Corporation and Overseers, may well begin another important advance in American collegiate education, for it opens up a new mode of preparation and examination for the bachelor's degree. Everybody, including the firmest believers in the elective system, recognized in the new rules governing the choice of electives a notable reinforcement of that system, since it compelled all students to use it as all sensible students had used it from the beginning. There was still the difficulty, however, that with a rich and varied curriculum a youth may choose six courses for concentration which, though lying within a single division or even within a single department, are yet so diverse in period, in subject matter, or in treatment as to leave him with no apprehension of his subject as a whole. He might still step off the edge of his courses into darkness, and he might never know the geography of the field in which his acquirements lie. Furthermore, he may loosen his hold on all his accumulations in a course as soon as he has carried his burden through the final examination.

These irrational possibilities should dis-

appear for this subject if the new scheme is accepted by the Governing Boards and the details worked out in such a form as to satisfy the Faculty. Under it, though a student who concentrates in this subject will still take his courses in that part of it which most interests him, he must supplement them by enough other study to see how the parts which he has mastered in his courses are related to each other; and he must keep in mind what he learns in his sophomore and junior year in order to bring it to bear on what he learns in his senior year. In this way he will be under a continuous gentle pressure to do some independent comparing of the facts he accumulates, and to think about them for himself.

* * *

This effort to break down the walls of a cellular system of education in which the cell walls are more or less watertight, is not confined to Harvard. In many colleges it has been hoped that the group system would prove a solvent of arbitrary divisions of knowledge, and this hope led to the very elaborate and rigid scheme which last year turned Williams College into a hornet's nest. A group system in itself, however, does not oblige a student to carry the knowledge he has gathered in one year on

to an application of it to what he studies the next year or the year after. Columbia College is trying a different and a very interesting experiment by establishing certain "conference groups", in which instruction in certain subjects will be continued in the same subject through more than a single year, and in which the students will in turn present papers on various parts of the subject for discussion by the conference as a whole. Thus it is hoped to fix in students' minds subjects rather than courses and half courses as the ends of intellectual conquest.

All these efforts are signs of hope; and we believe that the scheme which is now proposed for approval by the Governing Boards will go far, if accepted, to make effective the principle that the object of an education is power to think, not merely capacity to hold facts. The educated man is not like the fellow voyager of R. L. Stevenson in the steerage, whose passion for facts Stevenson could compare only to the passion of a savage for beads. Undoubtedly the passion for facts is the necessary foundation of education; but a foundation on which nothing is built neither shelters man from the elements nor pleases his eye. Herein lies the prime difference between wisdom and some of the lower forms of learning: to change the figure, wisdom is not measurable in terms of quart capacity, and these lower forms of learning are. A merely examinable knowledge of a subject is a poor end of instruction. We believe that one virtue of this new scheme is that if it be adopted it will inevitably spread to other departments. In that event an education in Harvard College will be more surely a means of gaining intellectual power; since all students will get some idea of what it means to bring judgment at once both critical and creative to bear on masses of facts which otherwise would be inert.

* * *

The Phi Beta Kappa lists have an interest distinct from the scholarship lists, in that elections to the Phi Beta Kappa do not

follow strict order of rank. For the first eight from the Class of 1914, for example, the College Office sent to the Society twelve names, out of which the present members chose the eight who seemed to have given the greatest evidence of general intellectual distinction. This is sound policy for the Society. It should ensure the continuation in its membership of a high proportion of men who will make their mark in the life of the world.

* * *

The gift of Governor Forbes to the Museums of the University is an excellent illustration of the service which a graduate who travels to distant regions of the earth can do both to the University and to science. If the proper study of mankind is man it behooves us to know the life and habits of primitive man before civilization has lifted him out of his primitiveness, and trade cloth and the manufactures of Germany and Birmingham have both given him more covering and destroyed his native sense of color and form. The materials for the science of ethnology are in large part swiftly disappearing. Therefore gifts of the objects made and used by man in a primitive state have an increasing value as the years go on; and objects collected now will, like those given by Mr. Forbes, in a short time be irreplaceable.

We have always some graduates living in or going to out of the way places, where material of this sort is still to be found. They can do the University a benefit by bringing or sending home whatever looks interesting. They can do a still greater benefit, and at the same time add to the interest of their own journeying if they will go before they start to the Peabody Museum and look over the collections with the Curator.

* * *

The successful moving of nearly five hundred thousand books to temporary quarters in less than three months is a feat of which the authorities of the Library may well be proud; and during the undertaking no book has been inaccessible to bor-

rowers except for the hour or so in which it was in the actual process of transit. Though the books are now in at least eleven different places, any book which is called for can be delivered within a few hours. That seems slow, perhaps, on the standards of efficiency to which the Harvard College Library has accustomed its readers; but it is well up to the pace of university libraries abroad. Mr. Frank Carney, who so long has been in charge of the shelves, and who has directed the present moving, is to be congratulated on the skill of his engineering.

• • •

Now that the tumult and the shouting are over,—except for those in which the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday night will express its deep and proper feelings—and the captains and the coaches are getting back to the ordinary levels of life, we can look back and see that in the past football season there is much to remember with satisfaction, and that apart from the distinguished success of our team. To begin with, the most important game of the year showed not only the hardest playing of the year, but the cleanest on both sides. Then the prompt though tempered disavowal by the football authorities at Dartmouth of the unsportsmanlike playing of some members of their team has raised the general standards of the game, for it showed that the college men who condone low standards of play are few and uninfluential. We believe that this action shows that football everywhere, in the schools as well as in the colleges, is on the way to a level on which foul play will be rare, and will be tolerated by no one.

The game has not yet, however, wholly reached that level and that for the reason that some officials and some coaches have not yet reached it. In particular the officials as a body have not yet risen to the possibilities of their position. If all referees instantly and heavily penalized any attempt to injure other players or to defeat the spirit of the rules, all coaches would begin and end their day's work by

teaching fair play. The game has a heavy enough burden to bear without loading it with the responsibility for injuries intentionally inflicted, as in one game played by our freshmen, where one of the players was repeatedly pounded on the head in the scrimmages. After all, an amusement which is incomplete without surgeons, not only for the games but for daily practice, and which furnishes them with a large daily clinic, recalls Laputa and the immortal memoirs of Captain Gulliver. Such a game needs constant protection from all of its friends who do not recognize its dangers and its possibilities of evil.

• • •

Looking at the season as a whole, the rules seem to be approaching stability, for they now give us a game in which strength, agility, weight, courage, coolness, and quick thinking are pretty well balanced. The figures so far at hand seem to show, too, that the number of deaths caused by the game throughout the country has approached the vanishing point, and that the number of serious injuries has been very greatly diminished by the new rules. We can therefore come back to the fundamental question raised by President Eliot in the first mention of the game in his annual reports, when he said, "It is very improbable that a game which involves violent personal collision between opposing players can ever be made a good intercollegiate game". We believe that the game has disappointed this prediction, and that in spite of the long trail of permanently weakened knees, ankles, and shoulders which it leaves behind it, American football is coming into the ranks of the great sports, by virtue of producing hard and intense contests and developing fine moral as well as bodily qualities in the contests. There will always, however, be many men who will agree with Mr. Eliot about the game; and their number will rapidly increase if those who control its destinies do not unremittingly and vigorously work against all foul and underhanded playing, and for the reduction of the dangers of injury.

The University Library



Carrying Books from Gore Hall.

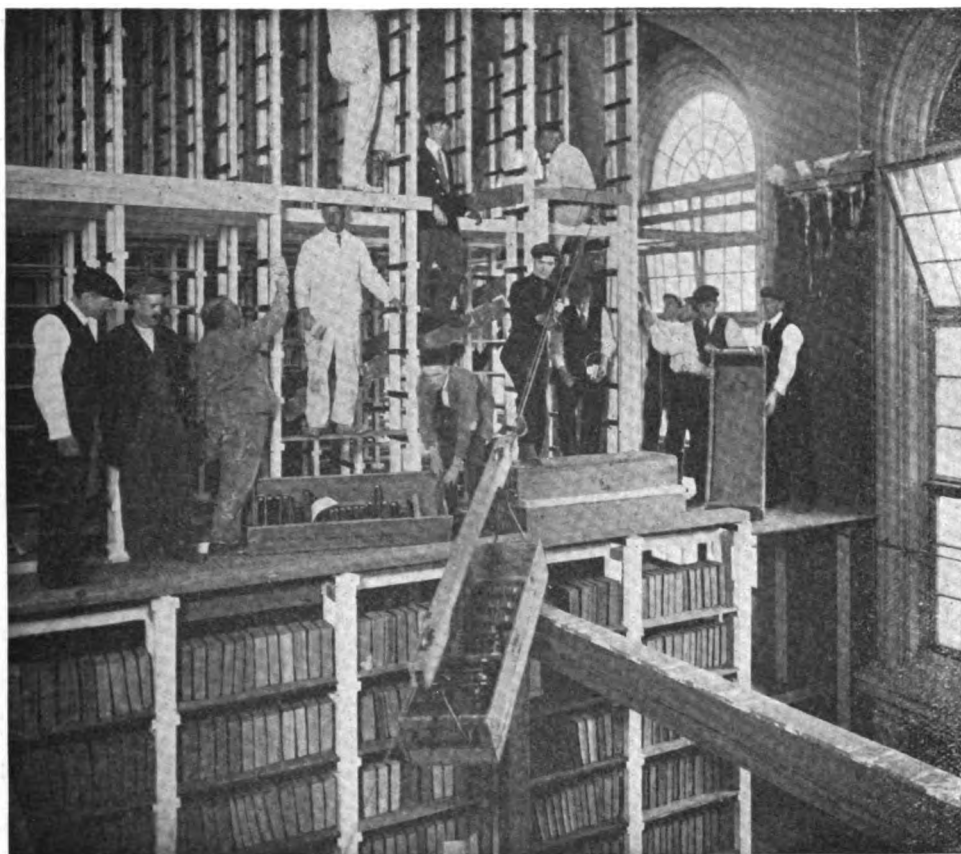
By the end of this week practically all the books in Gore Hall will have been moved to Randall Hall, Lower Massachusetts, the Divinity Library, the Andover Library, the University Museums, and the other places where the thousands of volumes of the College Library will be kept until the Widener Memorial Library has been completed. The work of moving the books has been going on since late last summer, when the generous gift of Mrs. George D. Widener was announced.

It is expected that the catalogues and delivery desk will be moved to Randall Hall on Saturday and Sunday, December 7 and 8; and that the cataloguing and other administrative departments will be moved at about the same time. After that there will

be the contents of the Treasure Room, the map collection and a few other things to move. It is thought that the building can be turned over by the end of the month to the contractors who are to tear it down. In the meantime the activities of the Library and of its staff have suffered no lapse.

The detailed plans and specifications for the Widener Library have been prepared, and the contract for constructing the great building will soon be, if it has not already been, awarded. The foundations will be laid as soon as possible, and the work will be carried on with as great rapidity as is consistent with proper methods.

The table below shows the total number of books and pamphlets in the various departments of the whole University Library,



Putting Books in the Temporary Stacks in Randall Hall.

This total number, 1,664,900, is an increase of 75,851 over last year:

	Vols.	Pams.
Gore Hall Collection,	586,872	400,350
36 Special Reference Libraries,	66,284	
Law School,	148,337	17,570
Divinity School,	39,757	11,175
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,	49,155	45,535
Phillips Library (Observatory),	13,762	31,165
Gray Herbarium,	13,396	10,457
Medical School (Boston),	18,637	39,994
Dental School (Boston),	1,806	13,000
Arnold Arboretum,	26,706	6,640
Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain),	3,062	12,051
Total,	972,574	592,434
Andover Theological Seminary,	62,764	37,128
Total number of volumes and pamphlets,	1,664,900	

Of the departmental libraries that of the Law School made the largest advance, with an increase of 25,600 volumes over 1911; this gain includes the Olivart Collection on international law, probably the greatest collection on the subject in existence. The library of the Medical School gained 4,851

titles, and that of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy 2,369.

In Harvard College Library, which has been housed in Gore Hall, the accessions exclusive of new pamphlets, have been 26,125 volumes and 498 maps, made up as in the following table:

Volumes by purchase and exchange	14,817
Volumes by binding serials,	2,303
Volumes by binding pamphlets,	1,594
Volumes by gift,	7,358
Volumes by binding pamphlets together	53

Total volumes added, **26,125**

Among the classes of books represented in the more important accessions of the year have been English poetry of the 17th and 18th centuries, and a valuable collection of English political tracts from the time of the Commonwealth, a considerable number of works on Portuguese history, over 1200 Spanish plays of the last 20 or 30 years, and great additions to the sources for European history.

These last additions are closely related to

an effort of the American Historical Association to prepare a list of all the collections on European history in American libraries, through a committee of which Dr. E. C. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University, is chairman. In 1911 Dr. Richardson issued the first edition of his list, which mentioned 2205 titles, and the list was sent to 90 libraries with the request that they check those titles which were represented in their libraries. This was not always very easy, since Dr. Richardson for reasons of economy had made up his list chiefly by using second-hand book dealers' catalogues, and the titles were therefore not always accurate and many were duplicated. Dr. Richardson presented his first report at the meeting of the American Historical Association in Ithaca on December 29th, 1911. According to this report, in which returns from 83 libraries were presented, it was shown that Harvard had 1297 of the titles in the Richardson List, the Library of Congress 971, the New York Public Library 864, Columbia University Library 771. Harvard was thus easily the first.

The staff of the Library continued its searches and by finding a corrected form of various titles was able to show by the time Dr. Richardson issued his "Proof Edition with Locations" that Harvard owned "not far from 1600 sets, or more than twice that of any other library except the Library of Congress (971) and the New York Public Library (864)".

Professor A. C. Coolidge, Director of the Library, then decided that Harvard should have so far as possible an entirely complete collection, and a special agent was sent to Europe in February and remained until September, in order to buy such sets as he might find which Harvard did not already possess. The result is that at the present writing, chiefly through the generosity of Professor Coolidge and Mr. William Endicott, Jr., '87, Harvard lacks only 325 of the 2205 titles given by Dr. Richardson. Furthermore, of these 325 titles probably many are merely titles of articles published in collections which the Library owns, others again are titles of works long out of date and obsolete, and still others are given in garbled form, so

that it is impossible to say with certainty that the Library does not own them. It is evident from this statement that Harvard possesses for European History nearly all the collections of sources required by a historical worker. The statement of the Library Journal of February, 1912, that "it is clear, from this situation, that no library is self-sufficient, even Harvard lacking 930 sets", is no longer correct.

In the meantime the cataloguing of the new accessions and the transformation of the card catalogue by the substitution of the large-sized, standard cards for the small cards goes steadily on. During the year about 70,000 printed cards from the Library of Congress and the John Crerar Library of Chicago have been substituted for the old cards. About 5,000 more cards of standard size have been printed. Of the accessions only about one third are represented by the cards issued by the Library of Congress and the John Crerar Library; the others are either rare or out of print works, or works of special scholarship. For these works cards are either written at the Library, or printed by the Publication Office.

An interesting bibliographical discovery has lately been made in the Library by Dr. R. R. Schuller, among the pamphlets relating to the languages of the South American Indians. This is a fragment of a book in the language of the Millcayac Indians of Cuyo, in the Argentine Republic, printed at Lima in 1607, and written by the famous Chilian missionary, Father Luis Valdivia, S. J. The book, though referred to by historians, has been unknown to bibliographers and has been considered lost forever or even as a bibliographical myth. It is the only book printed in the Millcayac language, which has long been extinct, and the two leaves found in the Harvard Library thus constitute the only source for a knowledge of the language. No record has yet been found of how the pamphlet came into the possession of the Library.

Professor T. N. Carver, of the Department of Economics, spoke Sunday evening at a meeting of the Graduate Schools Society of Phillips Brooks House; his subject was: "What is the Work of Religion?"

Gifts to the Museums



Kalinga Tree-House : Province of Isabela, Luzon.

W. Cameron Forbes, '92, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, has given to the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology and to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy some important collections of objects which illustrate life on those islands.

The gift to the Peabody Museum includes a considerable number of pieces of basket work and other objects collected by Governor Forbes in his tours through the archipelago. Among them are specimens

of the carrying baskets with covers of thatch for keeping out the wet, a number of specimens of hats worn by various tribes, pandanus fibre mats, cloth made out of beaten bark-fibre, a quiver with poisoned arrows, a blow-pipe for hunting, brass tobacco pipes cast in moulds of clay by means of wax matrices, feather headdresses, and feather ornaments for armbands. They represent the arts and industries of various native tribes, including the Bataks of Palawan, the primitive peoples of Mindanao,



Bagobo Warrior of Davao, in War-Dress.

the Ilocano, Bontocs, Ifugoo Igorrots, and the Moro or Mahometan tribes.

The most important and an invaluable part of the gift is the great collection of photographs, about five thousand in number, of the people of practically all the tribes of the Philippines. A number of these photographs were recently reproduced in the *National Geographic Magazine*. The scientific value of the collection cannot be overestimated, for they were taken with especial attention to ethnographic de-

tail. They include pictures not only of the people, but of their dwellings, their dances, and many other aspects which throw light on their customs and their manner of life. The value of the collection for the Museum is greatly enhanced by a manuscript catalogue, of which there are only four copies in existence. This catalogue gives the data relating to each photograph collected by Dean Worcester, Secretary of the Interior of the Insular Government.

To the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy Governor Forbes gave a series of bird-skins, chiefly of sea-birds, such as gulls, terns, boobies, and herons which he had collected himself; with a number of them go notes on their habits. These skins fill many gaps in the collections of the Museum, since a number of the species were

relating to the stone age, and also his library on the same subject.

Dr. Charles Peabody, in charge of the European Section, has given to the Museum a very important collection of bone and stone objects from the Cavern of Espélugues at Lourdes, France. Dr. Peabody has again been in Europe during the past summer, where he has represented the Museum at the several European Anthropological Congresses and where he has carried on investigations in the prehistoric archaeology of England and France.

Explorations have been carried on for the Museum in the Delaware Valley by the continuation of the extended research by Mr. Ernest Volk for traces of glacial man in America; in the Southwest, by Mr. A. V. Kidder, among the ruined pueblos and cliff houses, where he continued his special study of types of pottery and their distribution; in the Charles River Valley, Massachusetts, where Mr. S. J. Guernsey discovered and examined several rock shelters and caches of stone implements; at Marthas Vineyard, where Mr. Guernsey located prehistoric burial-places, village sites and shell heaps; in Douglas Co., Nebraska, by Mr. F. H. Sterns, who explored several prehistoric habitation sites with interesting results.



Kalinga of Bunuan, Province of Kagayan.

previously unrepresented in the great study collection of the Museum.

Besides the birds there are many shells and other marine specimens, which are of great value to the research collections of the various departments.

In the spring of 1912 the Museum received by bequest of the late Professor Henry W. Haynes, a large collection of objects in bone and stone which he had gathered from various parts of the world

THE AMES-GRAY LAW CLUB

The Ames-Gray Law Club of the Law School has issued a catalogue in preparation for the celebration of the thirtieth year of the Club's existence. The book contains a brief account of the foundation of the Club, and a list of the members for each year, with brief notes of their later life.

The Club was founded in 1883 by the union of the Ames Pleading Club and the Gray Club. The second year men in the former were Henry G. Chapman, '83, Robert T. Paine, 2d, '82, Josiah Quincy, '80, and John H. Storer, '82; in the latter, George R. Hughes, University of Virginia, '82, and Harold M. Sewall, '82. They, with Webster Kelley, '79, and Thomas Taylor, Knox College, Ill., '81, joined together to form the supreme court of the Ames-Gray Law Club, and elected a superior court from the entering class.

The Phi Beta Kappa

The following men have been elected to membership in the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. The list contains the first eight men elected from the junior class, and the 22 men elected to complete the quota from the senior class. In making the elections scholarship grades have not been the sole grounds taken into account, but consideration has been given also to the character of the courses which men have chosen, and their progress through their college career. The names are arranged alphabetically, and with each man's name is given his place of residence and the school at which he prepared for college. The subject in which each junior is concentrating is also given.

Of the schools represented in the list Groton School leads with four men, and Browne and Nichols and the Boston Latin School have two each. No other school has more than one:

1913.

Sidney Fay Blake, of Stoughton; Stoughton High School.

Carey Judson Chamberlin, of Beverly; Beverly High School.

Thomas Coggeshall, of Allston; Boston Latin School.

Frederick Coolidge Crawford, of Watertown, Mass.; Watertown High School.

Samuel Atkins Eliot, Jr., of Cambridge; Browne and Nichols School.

Byron Winthrop Grimes, of Woburn; Woburn High School.

Millard Burr Gulick, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boys' High School, Brooklyn.

Alan Dugald McKillop, of Lynn; Classical High School, Lynn.

Amos Philip McMahon, of Mexico City, Mexico; University of the South.

Lincoln MacVeagh, of New York, N. Y.; Groton School.

Nestor Antonius Pope, of Constantinople, Turkey, Zographion Gymnasium, Constantinople.

Frederick Ernest Richter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn.

Gracie Hall Roosevelt, of Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Groton School.

Howard Frank Root, of Ottumwa, Ia.; Ottumwa High School.

Harold Joseph Rosatto, of Lowell; Boston Latin School.

Hira Lal Roy, of Bengal, India; National College, Calcutta.

Daniel Sargent, of Wellesley; Groton School.

John Elliot Slater, of Somerville; Somerville Latin School.

Oscar Joseph Smith, of Toledo, O.; Central High School, Toledo.

George Safford Torrey, of Providence, R. I.; Phillips Academy, Andover.

Walter Freeman Whitman, of Cleveland, O.; East High School, Cleveland.

John Kirkland Wright, of Cambridge; Browne and Nichols School.

1914.

Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., of Boston; Groton School; History and Government.

Joseph Vincent Fuller, of St. Paul, Minn.; Central High School, St. Paul; History and Economics.

Isadore Levin, of Detroit, Mich.; Cass High School, Detroit; Economics and History.

Earle Carver Pitman, of Salem; Salem High School; Chemistry and Mathematics.

Henry Coe Place, of Gilbertsville, N. Y.; White Plains (N. Y.) High School; History and Political Science.

Pitman Benjamin Potter, of Long Branch, N. J.; Chattle High School, Long Branch; Government and History.

Walter Cecil Schumb, of Roxbury; English High School, Boston; Chemistry.

Webster Godman Simon, of Cincinnati, O.; Hughes High School, Cincinnati; Mathematics.

The following undergraduate officers have been elected for the current year: First Marshal, Ralph Beatley, '13, of Roxbury; Second Marshal, Donald Earl Dunbar, '13, of Springfield; Orator, Henry Coe Place, '14, of Gilbertsville, N. Y.; Poet, Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., '14, of Boston.

Professor E. C. Moore is ill and will be unable to deliver the series of lectures on St. Paul which he proposed to give on succeeding Wednesdays of this month. It is hoped that Professor F. G. Peabody will give two of the lectures in the near future.

New Scheme of Final Examinations

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences on November 5 passed the following vote, after long and full discussion:

"That the Division of History, Government, and Economics be authorized to require of all students whose field of concentration lies in this Division, in addition to the present requirements stated in terms of courses for the Bachelor's degree, a special final examination upon each student's field of concentration, and that the passing of this examination shall be necessary in order to fulfill the requirements for concentration in this Division".

This vote, since it involves a new and fundamental principle has been sent to the Governing Boards of the University, the Corporation and the Board of Overseers, for their approval of the principle involved. If that approval is granted the details of the administration of the new scheme will be worked out by the Division and then presented to the Faculty. These details involve the supervision of the work of students concentrating their studies under the Division and provisions for the examination. The ordinary mid-year and final examinations in the courses will be maintained, except that, as is now the case with the examinations for the degree with distinction, the final examinations of the senior year in the courses in the subject in which the student presents himself are omitted.

The measure is a further and logical step in the direction indicated by the new rules for choice of electives, since its purpose is to ensure that a student shall know the subject in which he is concentrating his work as a unit, and not merely as embodying six or more courses which, though in a single field of knowledge, may have no very definite relations within that field. Through the supervision of a student's reading, which will probably be some part of the system as finally worked out, it is intended by the Division that each student shall be brought to have a view of his subject as a whole. At the same time, it is hoped that it will be possible to make students do some reading outside their courses, in order that they may learn how

to acquire knowledge independently of their courses.

If the scheme meets the approval of the Governing Boards, and the details are approved by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, it will go into effect with the class which enters college next autumn.

APPLETON CHAPEL PREACHERS

The list of preachers in Appleton Chapel for the next few weeks is here given:

Dec. 8 and 15.—Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., President of Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge.

Dec. 22.—Rev. Lemuel Herbert Murlin, D.D., LL.D., President of Boston University.

Dec. 29.—Professor Albion Woodbury Small, Ph.D., LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 5.—Rt. Rev. Charles David Williams, A.M., D.D., L.H.D., LL.D., Bishop of Michigan.

Jan. 12 and 19.—Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, A.M., D.D., of New York, N. Y.

Jan. 26.—Rev. Professor Edward Scribner Ames, B.D., Ph.D., of Chicago, Ill.

THE HARVARD UNION

The membership of the Union has been steadily decreasing for the past few years and is now smaller than it has ever before been since the organization was established and the house opened. On November 30 there were 1670 active members; a year ago there were 1842. The total membership has fallen off more than 550 since 1910.

The following table gives the number of active, associate, and non-resident members in the past four years:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Active,	1909	1934	1842	1670
Associate,	445	422	305	223
Non-resident,	264	247	170	153
Totals,	2618	2603	2317	2046

Miss M. E. Wood, of Boone University, Wu-Chang, China, spoke on "Personal Experiences in the Chinese Revolution" at the weekly meeting of the Christian Association in Brooks House last Sunday morning.

The Harvard Clubs



Dr. Homer Gage, '82.



Edward A. Harriman, '88.

The Retiring President and the Newly-Elected President of the New England Federation.

The Harvard Club of Boston will give at the Hotel Copley-Plaza next Friday at 7 o'clock a complimentary dinner to the members of the football eleven which defeated Yale at New Haven on November 23.

Dean Briggs will preside. The speakers will be President Lowell; P. D. Haughton, '99, the coach of the eleven; Captain Wendell; and A. J. Cumnock, '91, captain of the first Harvard eleven which won from Yale.

John W. Hallowell, '01, is chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner. If any seats are unengaged at the time this notice appears they can be obtained of F. S. Mead, '87, secretary of the Harvard Club; his address is 55 Kilby Street, Boston.

HARVARD CLUB OF TORONTO

The Harvard Club of Toronto had a very successful meeting on Monday, November 18. Parker H. Kemble, '93, president of the club, gave an address on "The College Man in Business." In order to promote sociability among the members of the club, the president and the secretary, S. B. Trainer, '04, announced that they would take luncheon together on the first Thurs-

day of every month and that the other members of the club would be asked to attend.

It was voted to hold an informal meeting in February of each year. The club invited W. S. McLay, A.M. '00, to make an address at the annual meeting in 1913.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The Harvard Club of New York City provided for its members three special trains of parlor cars and sleeping coaches, and had additional cars on other trains, for the football game with Yale at New Haven on November 23. All the trains were filled and the waiting list was so large that two more trains could have been run. One of the club trains was for men; women were allowed on the other two trains. The club provided its own refreshments on all the trains.

The victory was celebrated in the clubhouse in the evening. Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary of the club, presided at an informal gathering which had attracted between 600 and 700 Harvard men to the house. Most of the coaches and players

of the eleven were present. Haughton, Daly, and Leary spoke for the coaches, and Captain Wendell, Brickley, Gardner, Felton, Hitchcock, Trumbull, Parmenter, and Pennock for the team. The other speakers were Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, '63, Evert J. Wendell, '82, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, and Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10. The house was decorated with Harvard flags, and red fire was burned all the evening on the sidewalk in front of the house.

Among the members of other victorious Harvard elevens who were present were: Arthur J. Cumnock, '91, and James P. Lee, '91, of the team, which defeated Yale, 12 to 6, at Springfield, in 1890; P. D. Haughton, '99, and Charles D. Daly, '01, of Diblee's team, which won from Yale, 17 to 0, at New Haven, in 1898; Crawford Blagden, '02, of Campbell's team, which defeated Yale, 22 to 0, at Cambridge, in 1901; and Victor P. Kennard, '09, and Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, of Burr's team which defeated Yale, 4 to 0, at New Haven in 1908.

HARVARD CLUB OF SPOKANE

The Harvard Club of Spokane had its annual dinner and election of officers on Saturday evening, November 23, at the Hotel Spokane in that city. Twenty-one members of the club were present, and also Hon. Paul Clagstone, of Clagstone, Idaho, who was recently a candidate for Governor of his state, and Ernest B. Cresap, of North Yakima, Wash. Frank T. Post, L.S. '86, presided. The meeting was unusually enthusiastic, in large measure because of the decisive victory which the football eleven had won in New Haven on the day the club met.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. John H. O'Shea, M.D. '05; vice-president, Fred K. Jones, '02; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Cooper, '01; trustees, Judge J. Z. Moore, L.S. '68, and William A. Montan, '07.

The most important points referred to by Mr. Jones, the retiring secretary, in his report, were the award of the silver cup to the debating team of the University of Washington for winning the debate between that institution, Whitman College, and the State College of Washington; and

the assignment of a club scholarship of \$100 to Owen Kilgore, who is a member of the freshman class of Harvard College.

The club voted to maintain each year for the next five years a scholarship of \$250 for the most deserving Harvard student from the "Inland Empire", which includes the territory tributary to Spokane.

HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

The Harvard Club of St. Louis held a smoker on Saturday, October 19, at the University Club, in that city, in honor of the new Harvard men in the city. About 60 men were present.

In a short address of welcome, W. L. R. Gifford, '84, president of the club, outlined the plans for the reception and entertainments of the Associated Harvard Clubs in St. Louis, on May 23 and 24, 1913. The evening was devoted chiefly to song and good fellowship.

UNIVERSITY CHOIR CONCERT

The University Choir will give a recital of *a capella* sacred music by Palestrina and his contemporaries, on Thursday afternoon, December 5, at 4.45 o'clock, in Appleton Chapel. The recital will be open to the public. The program will be:

Hans Leo Hassler (1564-1612). "Cantate Domino".

Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (1520-1594). "Adoramus Te" (1st setting in D minor).

Jacob Arcadelt (1514-1559). "Deus Salvator" (original text, "Ave Maria").

Michael Praetorius (1571-1621). "Lo, How a Rose e'er blooming".

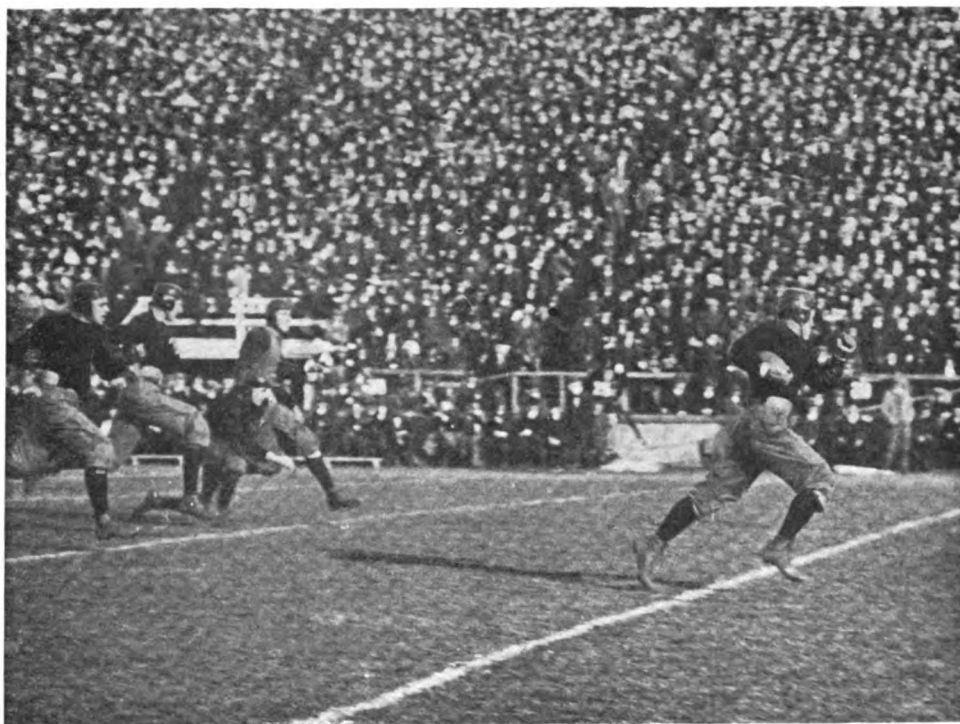
Thomas Luis da Vittoria (1540-1613). "Domine Noster" (original text, "Ave Maria").

Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (1520-1594). "Adoramus Te" (2d setting in C major).

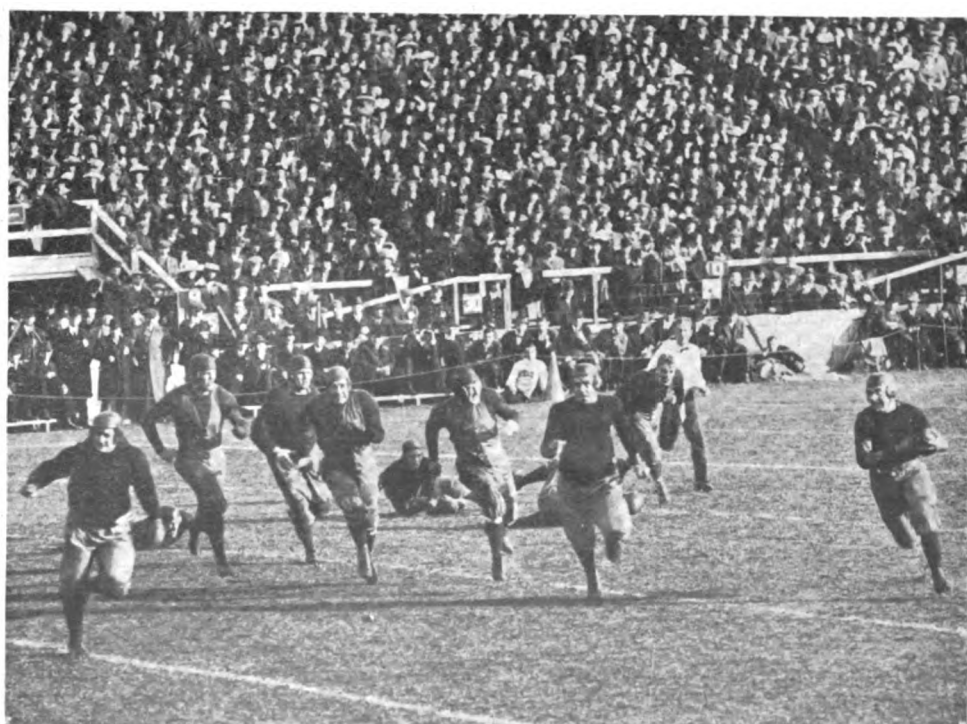
Ludovico Viadana (1565-1645). "O Sacrum Convivium".

Mr. F. W. C. Hersey, '99, Instructor in English at Harvard, is giving at the Boston Public Library a series of four lectures on "Types of Modern Drama."

Photographs of the Yale Game



Storer Making Harvard's First Touchdown.



Brickley Going Around Yale's Right End.

At the University

The first open meeting of the new Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs was held in the Union on Wednesday evening of last week. President Lowell spoke of the attempts which are being made to bring to Harvard men from all parts of the country and to take Harvard to them. J. D. Phillips, '97, vice-president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; Rev. Minot Simons, '91, of Cleveland, former president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; and H. G. Clemans, '11, also spoke.

Thanksgiving Day was a holiday in the University. A special dinner was served at noon in Memorial Hall and Foxcroft Hall, but both halls were closed in the evening. Morning prayers were held at the usual hour in Appleton Chapel. In the evening an entertainment was provided in Phillips Brooks House. Dean Briggs spoke, Mr. Hersey read selections from Herrick, an octette from the Glee Club sang, and an elocutionist and magician took part.

Tickets for "Die Zwei Wappen", the play which the Deutscher Verein will produce in Jordan Hall, Boston, on December 13, and in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on December 16, are now on sale at Grays 20 and at the branch store of the Coöperative in Cambridge, and at the various ticket agencies in Boston. The tickets are 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1 each.

Mr. W. S. U'Ren, a prominent publicist of Oregon, spoke in Emerson D Monday afternoon on "Direct Legislation." This address was the first of a series on the general topic of "Social Problems" which has been arranged for the current college year by a committee of the Faculty.

The following lecturers on Municipal Government have been appointed: John A. Sullivan, A.M. (Hon.) '11, Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, Stephen O'Meara, Police Commissioner in Boston, and David A. Ellis, '94, Chairman of the Boston School Committee.

President Lowell spoke at the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Prepara-

tory Schools of the Middle States in Philadelphia, on November 29, on "The Use of Comprehensive Examinations in College Education." On November 20 he attended a meeting of the Association of American Universities in Philadelphia.

Rapid progress is being made in the temporary bridge which will take the place of the old bridge across the Charles until the new Anderson Bridge is ready for use. The temporary structure is about 50 yards upstream from the old bridge. It is hoped that the Anderson Bridge will be finished in about eight months.

Rev. Edwin Holt Hughes, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday, and is conducting morning prayers this week. The Methodist Churches of Cambridge gave him a reception Monday evening at the Epworth Church.

Donald E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, Harold C. Greene, '14, of Baltimore, Md., and Charles G. Hoffman, '13, of New York City, have been elected editors of the *Advocate*; A. L. Lincoln, Jr., '14, of Brookline, has been elected a business manager.

The fall season of the association football team ended last Saturday with the game against the Methuen Cricket Club, at Methuen, Mass. Harvard lost this game 2 goals to 1. The team has won three of the nine games played.

Professor M. K. Schermerhorn, recently of Oxford University, and J. C. Foure, president of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, spoke at a meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club last Friday evening.

Battery A defeated the First Corps of Cadets in their annual football game in the Stadium on Thanksgiving morning. The score was 13 to 0. Several Harvard men played on each team.

Graduate Treasurer Garcelon has in his custody a man's gold watch and chain which were found at the Stadium.

Alumni Notes

'38—Jacob Weld Seaver has an office at 120 Milk Street, Boston, and attends regularly the weekly meetings of the directors of the Second National Bank of Boston, of which Thomas P. Beal, '69, is president. Mr. Seaver spends his summers in Duxbury, Mass., and his winters at the Parker House in Boston. His roommate in Hollis Hall at College, Dr. James L. Wellington, of Swansea, is still alive as are his other classmates Dr. James I. T. Coolidge, of Cambridge, the oldest living graduate of the College, and Dr. Edward A. Renouf, of Keene, N. H.

'81—Rev. F. T. Knight has resigned his position as pastor of the Congregational Church, Harwich, Mass., and accepted a call to Durham, N. H.

'96—George H. Chase, assistant professor of Classical Archaeology at Harvard, delivered the dedicatory address at the opening of the new Museum of Classical Archaeology and Art at the University of Illinois. His subject was "The Relation of a Museum of Classical Art to the University and to the State". He lectured, also, on "Greek Terracotta Figurines", under the auspices of the department of Art and Classics; and later was the guest at a smoker given by the Harvard Club of Eastern Illinois.

D.M.D. '96—Harold De W. Cross, formerly assistant professor of prosthetic dentistry in the Harvard Dental School, has been made director of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary of Boston. His headquarters will be at 149a Tremont Street.

'97—John W. Lincoln is sales manager of the Daniels Printing Company, 93 Broad Street, Boston.

'98—James Hazen Hyde, who is now living in Paris, began on November 3 a series of lectures in French under the auspices of the French Universities, entitled "The Role of France in the Development of the United States". These lectures were prepared at the invitation of the French Government.

'01—Robert M. Black has given up the active practice of engineering and is now assistant professor of mining in the University of Pittsburgh.

Gr. '04-'06—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has recently returned from three years of exploration on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, will sail with an expedition from San Francisco in June, 1913, for further ethnological work in the North. This expedition, like the preceding one, will be under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

'05—A daughter, Dorothy Curtis, was born to Sidney Curtis and Mrs. Curtis on November 5.

'06—Oliver D. Filley has left El Oro, Mexico, where he has been for the last three years with the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, and is now on his way to Rhodesia, where he will continue in the service of the same company in its mining operations in South Africa. His permanent address is in care of his brother-in-law, John S. Ames, '01, North Easton, Mass.

'06—Robert F. Guild, formerly in the financial

advertising department of the Boston Journal, is now with S. H. Cunningham, broker, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston.

'07—Rev. Theodore H. Wilson was recently installed as pastor of the Congregational Church at Skowhegan, Me.

'08—Guy Emerson, the secretary of his class, who has been since May 1, 1911, private secretary to James F. Curtis, '99, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been made a special agent of the Treasury Department. The appointment of Emerson was made by President Taft on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

'08—Rev. Samuel R. Harlow is a missionary of the American Board at Smyrna. The mission house has been turned into a military hospital and the entire missionary corps are engaged in caring for the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers.

'08—Charles W. Short, Jr., who recently married Countess Camilla Hoyos in London, will soon return to Boston and will live at 6 West Cedar Street.

'09—Merrick Gay Estabrook, Jr., was married on September 5 to Miss Marion Ward Hartley in Southbridge, Mass. His home address is 10 Hampshire Street, West Newton, Mass.

'09—Thompson S. Sampson, who for several months has been with the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, 50 State Street, Boston, has been made assistant secretary of the company.

Ph.D. '09—Tom Peete Cross, A.B. (Hampden-Sidney College) 1899, formerly instructor in English at Harvard, is professor of English at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Ph.D. '09—James H. Hanford, assistant professor of English at Simmons College, has written an essay entitled "Suicide in the Plays of Shakespeare". It has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the publications of the Modern Language Association.

Ph.D.'10—Rev. George F. Kenngott, recently pastor of the First Trinitarian Church, Lowell, has become city superintendent of the Congregational Society, Los Angeles, Calif.

'11—Howard C. Brown, who was last year principal of the grammar school at Yarmouth, Mass., is now teaching English in the State Street School at Hackensack, N. J.

'11—Averill D. Carlisle is teaching in the Evans School, Mesa, Ariz.

'12—Henry B. Ripley is with the Pennsylvania Railroad. His address is the University Club, Altoona, Pa.

'12—Robert B. Woolverton is United States radio inspector of the Pacific Coast; his office is at 224 Custom House, San Francisco, Calif.

A.M. '12—Gustave A. Finegold, A.B. (Trinity College, '11), assistant in philosophy at Harvard, received the honorary degree of Master of Science from Trinity College, Hartford, on Founders' Day, November 1.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1912.

NUMBER 12.

Opinion and Comment

Graduates will turn at once to those pages in the current *Graduates' Magazine* in which President Lowell sets forth the aim of the freshman dormitories, and then to those in which the acting Assistant Dean, Henry A. Yeomans, '00; and a representative undergraduate, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '14, show why and how from their respective points of view this radical modification of undergraduate life holds out great promise for future freshman classes. The scheme is generously conceived; freshmen will not be wrapped up in grandmotherly regulations, but they will be hedged round with every temptation a freshman can have to make an early start on the best opportunities and privileges of college life. Obviously the success of the plan will depend on its administration, especially in the first few years, and therefore very wisely President Lowell is determining in advance the broader lines only of this administration. Every one knows how greatly successive classes differ in temper, in coherence, in their attitude toward authority. Minute regulations, as Mr. Lowell points out, are a sure incentive to mischief. Tact, and understanding springing from a native liking for young men, are the only safe guides for an enterprise like this.

The enterprise is one of the manifesta-

tions of President Lowell's sympathy with undergraduates and his appreciation of the part played by their common life in their education. He has put himself constantly at their service, and quietly but steadily nurtured such movements as have resulted in the Student Council, in the return of the seniors to the Yard, in the development of the social life of the Phi Beta Kappa, and various other means of bringing men together on a basis which is at once academic and friendly. In athletics his influence is for fair play and a rational feeling of amity. In the Faculty he has been enabled through this intimate acquaintance with undergraduate life and point of view to lead in important improvements in the elective system, which without destroying its flexibility have greatly added to the safety with which it is applied to the increasing number of subjects which must be taught in a great university.

* * *

The tables and figures showing the geographical origins of the freshman class are on the whole satisfactory. The roll call of the States in the class of 1916 is not quite complete, but the gaps are few, and those chiefly in the sparsely settled States of the West and South. The percentage of States represented in the class is just about that

represented in the whole College in 1860; but at that time the whole College had only 431 students, and means of communication with the West were just being created. We are not therefore in a position to be wholly contented with the situation, and shall not be until every State in the Union is represented in every class that enters. Another year the scholarships established by the Associated Harvard Clubs should bring us to that goal.

An encouraging aspect of the figures is the improved showing from the New England States outside of Massachusetts. The gain from 28 to 36 freshmen from these States is a good step in the right direction. The tables indicate that the new plan of admission is responsible for part of this recovery; the activities of the New England Federation probably count for even more. To the Western brethren Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island probably seem to be pretty well under the shadow of the State House, and Connecticut irredeemably the country of a friendly enemy; they probably do not realize how much in recent years New England has come to be foreign territory for Harvard. We need to make still further gains from these States, as well as from the West and South. Boston and New York will take care of themselves; but graduates who live elsewhere must do their part if Harvard College is to take its part in the wholesome mixing up of the youth of the country.

• • •

Mr. Henry S. Thompson's letter to the *Crimson*, which we reprint on another page, is testimony concerning the success of the Union from the man who knows its history and condition better than anyone else. His report shows how thoroughly Major Higginson's farsighted generosity has been justified by the use of the building. As Mr. Thompson says, no one who goes to the Union has any doubt as to its success; and the fact that it maintains so even an active membership when the organized recruiting of membership has ceased, proves how essential a part of the life of the

University it has become. A striking difference in the impression that one gets now as compared with the first two or three years is that where at first one had a feeling that some of the men were there to help the Union, now it is obvious that every man whom one meets is there because he wants to be, and without any ulterior altruistic purposes. We should be among the last to undervalue altruism, but it cannot be denied that a club in which every one has a good time without effort on his part or someone's else approaches the ideal of a club. The Union has become an excellent example of that sort of club.

How the University and the College could get along without the Union it is hard to imagine. The restaurant is thronged, the library is a favorite resort for study or a quiet afternoon or evening of reading, the meeting rooms are in steady demand, and in the Living Room great crowds can gather to hear distinguished speakers. There need be no worry about the future of the Union.

• • •

The warm testimony borne by President Lowell and Dean Briggs at the Boston dinner for the football team to the friendliness and good sportsmanship shown by Yale men in the recent clash of the mighty is a welcome sign of the times. It hardly seems possible to us today that in 1889, less than twenty-five years ago, the President of the University used such words as the following:

"The very injurious antagonisms between American colleges used to be founded on theological differences, or on differences of policy in regard to studies or discipline. To these causes of discord and mutual distrust, between institutions which should invariably co-operate, are now added hot disputes over athletic contests—disputes in which charges of ungentlemanly and unsportsmanlike behavior are bandied to and fro by the students on either side, and appeal is made to official certificates and sworn statements, all the discreditable proceedings being spread out, often

in exaggerated and distorted forms, in the public press."

Between the state of affairs here described and that of today there is a great gulf, and we trust we may complete the quotation by adding "fixed." Common sense and the sense of humor have so far prevailed in the training that of the team of the present day it may be said as of the sun that it rejoiceth to run its race; and the colleges and their members are bound together in a rivalry which increasingly breeds mutual respect and liking. The colleges draw their students from the same schools, and there are few men in college today who have not old and warm friends at other colleges. In consequence undergraduates of recent years have thought of the large games as a time for entertaining friends or for being entertained by them. Friendliness is the stoutest bulwark of fair play, and the best guarantee that after college is over college men shall stand shoulder to shoulder in all good causes.

• • •

The football elevens of the large colleges in this country give too much time to secret practice. After November 1 in the season which has just ended both the Yale and Harvard teams did practically all their training in seclusion, and even before that time the gates were often closed. The result was that the undergraduates hardly knew by sight the men on their elevens and much of the personal interest, which should be an important factor, was lost.

The value of secret practice is commonly overestimated. No eleven ever won a football game by new and strange plays worked out and developed when no one but the coaches was looking on. In the early part of every football season the newspapers tell of a wonderful offence which Yale or Harvard is evolving in secret and reserving for the important contests of the year, but, when those games come, the opposing teams

for the most part play the same kind of football they have used all through their schedule. Back in the early 90's when Mr. Deland after many fruitless attempts finally persuaded Harvard to try his "flying-wedge", the spectators at the Yale game saw a brand new style of football, but even it did not win the game in which it was first used. Since that game there have been no radical developments in methods of play.

The football coaches say, however, that although so much secret practice may not be necessary for working out particular kinds of offence or defence which must not be revealed to prospective opponents, the candidates for the elevens make much better progress when their attention is not distracted by a crowd of spectators. This statement is doubtless true. But we believe that this advantage from secret practice is outweighed by the loss which comes when the undergraduate supporters of the elevens must remain strangers to the players who represent them.

The book of football rules is now crowded from cover to cover with involved and intricate limitations on the game and it might be unwise to add to that number, but there is no reason why Harvard and some of its athletic rivals should not agree at least to reduce the amount of secret practice in football.

• • •

It was unfortunate that Harvard's recent victory in the intercollegiate cross-country run should be so far overshadowed by the football game at New Haven. Both these athletic events came on the same day and almost at the same hour, and in each of them Harvard won a decisive victory. Cross-country running does not receive as much public attention as football; but the men who went to Ithaca and in competition with Cornell and other keen rivals took the intercollegiate championship in the former sport, deserve thanks and appreciation from the graduates.

Freshman Origins

The Publication Office has tabulated the geographical origins of the Class of '16, with the result shown in the first table below. 37 states of the Union are represented in the class, besides the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and of foreign countries, England and Siam.

Alabama,	1
Arizona,	1
Arkansas,	1
California,	6
Colorado,	1
Connecticut,	8
Delaware,	1
District of Columbia,	4
Florida,	2
Georgia,	1
Hawaii,	1
Illinois,	24
Indiana,	2
Iowa,	3
Kentucky,	3
Louisiana,	1
Maine,	11
Maryland,	6
Massachusetts,	383
Michigan,	7
Minnesota,	7
Missouri,	7
Montana,	2
Nebraska,	1
New Hampshire,	8
New Jersey,	10
New York,	84
North Carolina,	1
Ohio,	21
Oklahoma,	1
Oregon,	4
Pennsylvania,	27
Rhode Island,	4
South Carolina,	1
Texas,	2
Vermont,	5
Virginia,	1
Washington,	3
Wisconsin,	2

FOREIGN.

England,	1
Siam,	1
Total,	660

A tabulation of the Class by schools of preparation shows that of the 610 new men in the Class—the dropped men being excluded—292 come from private or endowed schools, 287 from public schools, and 11 from other colleges. 20 were either prepared by tutors or studied by themselves.

Of the schools represented in the Class 117 are public schools, and 73 private. The 11 men from colleges represent 11 different institutions.

Boston Latin School leads all the preparatory schools with a total of 51 men. The second in order is also a public school, the Cambridge Latin, with 34 men. The next public school in the order of the number of men sent is the English High School of Boston with 13.

Among the private and endowed schools Exeter leads with 32 men. Noble and Greenough's private school, of Boston, and Milton Academy each have 20, Middlesex and Andover each have 18, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., has 16, Volkmann's private school in Boston 14, St. Mark's and Groton each 10. Other private or endowed schools sent men as follows: Browne and Nichols private school in Cambridge 9, Roxbury Latin School, 7, Pomfret School 6, Stone's private school in Boston, 6, St. George's School at Newport, R. I., 5, the Berkshire School 4, Worcester Academy 4, Hotchkiss School 3, the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa. 2, Hackley School 2.

69 of the 190 preparatory schools are in Massachusetts; they include 48 public schools and 21 private or endowed. New York State is represented by 30 schools, of which 16 are public and 14 private. The other schools are scattered through 27 states, which are represented by anywhere from 51 men to 1. The largest number coming from schools in a single one of these states is the 51 from New Hampshire, in which are situated both Phillips Exeter Academy and St. Paul's School, Concord.

The 11 colleges represented in the class are widely distributed. They are as follows: Boston University, Brown, Georgetown University (District of Columbia), Tulane University (Louisiana), Washington University (State of Washington), Morningside College (Iowa), William Jewell College (Missouri), Colorado College, Occidental College (California), College of the Pacific (California), and Trinity College (Canada.)

A list of all the schools which sent five

or more men to the freshman class follows:

Boston Latin,	51
Cambridge High and Latin,	34
Exeter,	32
Noble and Greenough,	20
Milton Academy,	20
Middlesex School,	18
Andover,	18
St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.,	16
Volkman,	14
Boston English High,	13
Newton High,	11
Groton,	10
St. Mark's	10
Browne and Nichols,	9
Newton Country Day School,	8
Roxbury Latin,	7
Stone School,	6
Rindge Technical, Cambridge,	6
Dorchester High,	6
Pomfret,	6
Brookline High,	5
Chelsea High,	5
Somerville High,	5
St. George's,	5

A study has been made of the apparent effect of the new plan of admission on the geographical distribution of the schools which have prepared boys for the freshman classes of the last two years. The figures show that the new plan very decidedly broadens the territory from which Harvard draws its undergraduates. These figures, it will be noted, refer to men admitted to the respective classes, not to the number of men who finally registered. Out of the 491 men admitted in 1912 to the freshman class under the old plan of admission, 423, or 86.1 per cent., came from New England. Of the 154 admitted under the new plan, 79, or only 51.3 per cent., came from New England. Of the 154 admitted under the new plan 124 came from public schools.

As compared with the year before a larger proportion of the candidates trying the new plan was successful. In 1911 59.7 per cent. of the total number of applicants were admitted, and 40.3 per cent. were rejected. In 1912 out of 213 applicants 72.3 per cent. were admitted, and 27.6 per cent. rejected. This result was to be expected, since both teachers and pupils were more familiar with the examinations under the new plan, and had a set of the papers as guides for preparation. There has been no

falling off in the strictness with which the new plan is administered. That for the average boy in a private preparatory school the old plan is still regarded as the easier and surer avenue of approach to the College is shown by the comparatively small number of boys from private schools who tried the new plan.

The table below shows by states and groups of states the number of men admitted to the classes of 1915 and 1916 under the new and old plans respectively. The figures represent the distribution by schools, not by residence.

NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

	New Plan.		Old Plan.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Connecticut,	3	2	17	16
Maine,	2	5	3	1
Massachusetts,	34	65	400	352
New Hampshire,	0	2	41	49
Rhode Island,	0	2	11	5
Vermont,	1	3	0	0
<hr/>				
New England (total),	40	79	472	423
New Jersey,	5	8	9	6
New York,	12	20	33	22
Pennsylvania,	4	13	5	6
<hr/>				
Total,	61	120	519	457

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

District of Columbia,	3	1	0	1
Florida,	0	1	0	0
Georgia,	1	1	0	0
Maryland,	0	0	1	2
North Carolina,	0	0	0	1
Virginia,	1	0	0	0
<hr/>				
Total,	5	3	1	4

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Illinois,	2	3	8	7
Indiana,	0	2	0	2
Iowa,	0	1	0	1
Michigan,	1	1	3	0
Minnesota,	1	5	2	0
Missouri,	2	2	2	1
Nebraska,	1	1	0	0
Ohio,	3	10	8	3
Wisconsin,	1	0	1	1
<hr/>				
Total,	11	25	24	15

SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Alabama,	1	0	0	0
Kentucky,	1	1	0	0
Louisiana,	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma,	0	1	0	0
Texas,	0	0	1	0
<hr/>				
Total,	2	2	1	0

WESTERN DIVISION.				
Arizona,	0	0	0	1
California,	0	0	0	3
Colorado,	1	0	0	0
Montana,	0	1	0	0
Washington,	3	2	0	0
Total,	4	3	0	4
INSULAR POSSESSIONS.				
Hawaii,	0	0	1	0
FOREIGN.				
Canada,	0	1	1	2
England,	0	0	2	0
Germany,	0	0	1	0
Switzerland,	0	0	1	0
Total,	0	1	5	2
Prepared by tutors or self-prepared,	0	0	6	9
Grand total,	83	154	557	491
1911, 641; 1912, 645.				

THE GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

The *Graduates' Magazine* for December opens with an article by President Lowell on the freshman dormitories, which is reinforced by a description of Standish Hall, the first of the group for which plans are ready, with a reproduction of the architect's drawing of the building, and by articles discussing the project "As seen from the Dean's Office", by H. A. Yeomans, '00, acting assistant dean, and "An Undergraduate's View", by C. P. Curtis, Jr., '14. Besides these important articles there is an admirable biographical notice of Horace Howard Furness, '54, by Owen Wister, '82, and a portrait of Mr. Furness for frontispiece. The other obituary notices in this number are of Major B. M. Harrod, '56, by Jeremiah Smith, '56, and of Edmund M. Wheelwright, '76, by Barrett Wendell, '77. Other articles deal with the Widener Memorial Library building, illustrated by a good picture of Harry Elkins Widener, '07, a description of the Stadium Bridge to be given by Larz Anderson, '88, in memory of his father, Nicholas Longworth Anderson, '58, a description of the house of the Harvard Club of Boston, reviews of some important books by Harvard men, and noteworthy articles on the Collis P. Huntington Hospital for cancer and on the present state of tumor research, by members of the staff of the Hospital.

Besides these and other special articles

there are the usual thorough surveys of the life of the University, the Corporation and Overseers' records, and the varied news from the classes, and many other departments of interest.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The University Extension courses, in which Harvard shares with the other institutions in and near Boston, are now in full operation, and it is possible to put together significant statistics regarding them. The following figures give the number of students who were registered members of the courses on November 20 in each of the three years in which the system of courses has been in operation:

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Men,	231	349	231
Women,	558	508	604
Total,	789	857	835

It thus appears that the total number is substantially the same as last year. Last year just one third of the students completed their course and received a mark after passing the examinations.

Among the courses there is, as will always be the case, a considerable shifting of proportion from year to year. Thus, last year, when Elementary Economics under Professor F. Spencer Baldwin of Boston University had its turn as one of the evening courses, a large number of students were enrolled in that course, while this year decidedly to the surprise of those who arranged the courses, the History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century, even though given by so well-known and accomplished a teacher as Professor R. M. Johnston, has attracted a much smaller, although equally earnest and enthusiastic, class. The same is true of the class of moderate size (about thirty), which hears Professor W. T. Sedgwick of the Technology on Sanitary Science and Public Health.

On the other hand, English Composition, in the hands of Mr. F. W. C. Hersey of Harvard, has grown noticeably, and more than 125 students are working in that course. So also the Appreciation of Music (Professor J. P. Marshall of Boston University) given both last year (as an even-

ing course) and this year (Tuesday afternoons), and which last year had 110 students, has this year grown to over 175.

The course in the history of the fine arts at the Art Museum is smaller this year, for it did not prove feasible again to supply work which could attract as large a number of students (about 75) as enrolled last year for the course in Moslem Art given by Mr. G. M. Borden of Harvard, whose death last spring cut off at the outset of his career a most promising and attractive young teacher and scholar.

Last year, for the first time, courses in accounting and commercial organization were given by instructors in the Graduate School of Business Administration, with the favoring co-operation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Education. They proved distinctly successful, Professor Cole having a class of over 130, and Mr. Cherington one of over 60. The resort to these courses accounts for the marked increase in the number of men in the total of the year 1911-12. The same courses are given this year, together with a more advanced course in accounting under Professor Cole. The members in the three courses of this year amount together to over 125. The falling off in these practical courses has taken place partly because the persons most interested naturally come into such a course in its first year, but is partly to be accounted for by the fact that a good many of the ambitious young men who entered last year were not able to maintain the pace of collegiate courses. The consequence is that there has been this year some change in the character of the membership, especially of the course in Commercial Organization.

The scientific work is mainly represented by the courses of the Lowell Teachers' School of Science, held on Saturdays, and given this year by Professor George H. Parker and Professor W. J. V. Osterhout of Harvard, Professor Elizabeth F. Fisher of Wellesley, and Professor George H. Barton, who has for many years been Director of this School. The completion of the Cambridge Subway makes it possible to give the courses in Zoölogy and Botany at the Museum on Oxford Street, with decided increase in facilities for work.

The cost of all these courses is considerable, and is mainly borne by the Lowell Institute. Each student pays on the average about one third (more in the business courses) of his share of the cost of instruction and administration. There might well be more students without making the classes too large; for the number is undoubtedly kept smaller by the amount of work which is demanded in each course.

DR. ARTHUR TRACY CABOT

At the meeting of the President and Fellows, November 25, 1912, the following minute on the life and services of Arthur Tracy Cabot was adopted to be spread upon the records:

"Arthur Tracy Cabot, a member of the Corporation since 1896, died at Boston on November 4th, 1912. He had reached the highest rank in his profession when elected to this body. He had obtained this success by abundant knowledge, by clear thinking, by great industry, and by absolute control of all his faculties in the presence of great perils.

"At this Board he showed the same capacity for seeing plainly through any disturbing circumstances the end to be attained.

"Accurate, firm, courteous, and devoted to all the interests of the University, he gave to the questions of its administration the same unselfish care which made him, even to the last, a great leader in the public work of protecting human life."

PHI BETA KAPPA DINNER

The Phi Beta Kappa Society gave in the Union on Wednesday evening of last week a reception and dinner to the 30 men recently elected members from the senior and junior classes. President Lowell gave the keys to the new members, and Professor F. G. Peabody was toastmaster at the dinner. Professor Eucken, of the University of Jena, Professor Legouis, of the Sorbonne, the exchange professors from Germany and France, and Professor Grosvenor, of Amherst, who were guests of the society, spoke. There were about 130 members present.

Dinner of the Boston Harvard Club to the Eleven

The Harvard Club of Boston gave a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last Friday evening to the 1912 football team. Not only the players who took part in the Yale game but also the substitutes and the members of the freshman squad were guests of the club. About 600 men were present. It was one of the most successful dinners the club has given; the speaking was excellent, enthusiasm ran high, and the affair as a whole was a great tribute to the team which won such a decisive victory at New Haven on November 23.

Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, president of the club, called the company to order and, after a very brief address, introduced Dean Briggs as toastmaster. The speakers were: President Lowell, who was introduced as "Lowell, '77"; Arthur J. Cumnock, '91, captain of the first Harvard eleven that defeated Yale at the modern game of football; William Edmunds, '00, who was introduced as "Baron Keppel" and as this fictitious character provided a large part of the fun of the evening; P. L. Wendell, '12, the captain of the eleven; and P. D. Haughton, '99, the coach of the team.

At the head table on each side of the speakers were the men who played in the Yale game; they occupied seats which had been designated, and the arrangement of the men was printed on the menu so that the graduates might pick out the individuals. The substitutes and freshmen were at tables on the floor just in front of the head table, and another table was occupied by the coaches who gave Mr. Haughton such valuable assistance during the season. About 15 members of Cumnock's squad sat together at a long table and most of the Harvard football players of former years were there. When the substitutes, the freshmen, or any of the graduates were mentioned they were compelled to stand so that the crowd could see them.

When Mr. Haughton rose to speak, Dean Briggs, in behalf of the Boston graduates, gave him a great silver loving cup appropriately inscribed. After the speaking Major Higginson, for the Boston Harvard Club, presented to every one of the men

who took part in the Yale game a miniature gold football.

Malcolm Lang, '04, directed the orchestra and the singing, and John W. Hallowell, '01, was cheer-leader.

The brief introductory speeches of the toastmaster were greatly enjoyed. After he had been presented by Major Higginson, Mr. Briggs said:

"I do not forget the well-known words of our Yale friend, Mr. Elder, that a job like mine resembles that of a quarterback, who must pass the ball as soon as possible to somebody else. But I am going to delay the task for a few ceremonies and a very few remarks.

"I have been asked to remind you that Harvard has tied Yale a number of times, but that we are not thinking much of ties. Harvard has beaten Yale in football five times, and I have been reminded of the dates. Harvard won from Yale at Springfield in 1890 with a score of 12 to 6; next at New Haven in 1898 with a score of 17 to 0; next at Cambridge in 1901 with a score of 22 to 0; next at New Haven in 1908 with a score of 4 to 0; and recently at New Haven in 1912 with a score of 20 to 0. That Springfield eleven, that is to say, fifteen of the eleven, are here tonight, and I am going to speak of them bye and bye, but for the moment I shall let them pass, and shall remind you that we have here also the reserve strength of the 1912 eleven. The fine lot of substitutes will now stand up and be cheered.

"We have also the freshmen. Now, a score of 18 to 17 is not of itself so good as a score 20 to 0, but a score of 18 to 17, coming out of a temporary score of 0 to 14, is in some respects better than a score of 20 to 0. For these reasons I ask the freshmen to stand up and 'take their medicine' as the substitutes have done.

"Last year a varsity player broke his arm in the game at Princeton. This best of all tackles became the best of all freshmen coaches. I cannot ask him to stand up to either of those names, but I shall ask him to stand up in the name of Tudor Gardiner. In calling Tudor Gardiner the best of all tackles I do not forget that we developed

two very good tackles without him. I do not praise them, you observe, for the minute one begins to praise this team, one must, in common fairness, go on.

"I might speak of every one of them. I might speak of Hardwick, sometimes spoken of as 'Bomeisler's Joy'; or I might speak of Parmenter, who has been called 'Ketchum Caught-'em'; or I might speak of the 'yellow peril' against which we were warned just before the game. The 'yellow peril's name is Brickley, and this is his record: He positively failed to score 18 points in the Yale game and 105 points for the season, because he was penalized a whole touchdown because of the unnecessary roughness of the umpire! These figures have been put into my hands: Brickley's record,—10 touchdowns, 60 points; 13 goals from the field, 39;—total, 99 points for the season. Yale's record—11 touchdowns, 66 points; 8 goals after touchdowns, 8 points; 5 goals from the field, 15;—total, 89 points. Final score—Brickley 99; Yale 89. If this be 'yellow', gentlemen, let us hope someone will daub us all, for yellow is the only color to wear.

"All these things that I have been saying show that this game was not won or lost by this man or by that man; it was not won and lost, for example, by Storer and Wheeler, or, if you please, by Brickley and Flynn. It was won and lost by Harvard and Yale. One thing we have proved, gentlemen, beyond dispute—that Harvard men sensibly trained and intelligently coached can hold their own with anybody."

President Lowell was the first speaker. He spoke of the fine quality of the men on the team, and of the good feeling shown by Yale men before and after the game.

Commenting on the remarks President Lowell had just made, Dean Briggs said:

"I should like to say with all my strength that I believe in every word President Lowell has said of the attitude of Yale towards Harvard. We ought to remember that no college gives more generous appreciation to rivals in the field, no college expresses more enthusiasm for a good game, whoever plays it, than the Yale College of today. Here is a line from the Secretary of that university, written to us just after the game: 'I want to be among those who

congratulate you most heartily on the success of your team. Your men played a beautiful game, the very best kind of football. I never knew a team to come to New Haven that played a more excellent game. The team work was admirable, and the result was magnificent.' The only thing I heard about our team was admiration for its skill and its spirit. One man said they even helped Yale men up on the field. It was not always thus.

"There was a Harvard team which, before the great majority of the present eleven were born, beat Yale by a score of 12 to 6. One man in the class of '91 was captain for two years, and in the second of those years came the game of which I have been speaking. This man threw himself heart and soul into the work of that eleven, and he will tell you how that eleven did it. If in the course of his speech he says that Jim Lee got a touchdown, or Dudley Dean made a touchdown, Jim Lee or Dudley Dean will get up, as the case may be, to illustrate his remarks. He is still the captain, and he will see that that order is carried through. I take the greatest pleasure in introducing to you Arthur J. Cumnock, '91."

Mr. Cumnock made a brief speech in which he said that football has developed this year into a fine all-round game from which most of the objectionable features have been removed. He expressed the opinion that at New Haven this year Harvard football reached the highest point touched in the American game. Mr. Cumnock also gave some reminiscences of the '90 game.

Presenting Captain Wendell, Mr. Briggs said: "Two years ago we learned that in the Harvard team was a little giant who plowed through the line and out the other side much as a torpedo destroyer plows through the waves. Up to this year we knew that he was an awful man to stop. We did not know that he was a captain. Yet, no matter how many captains there are here tonight, every man here will admit that for unassuming strength, for well-poised self-control, for the generous sharing of glory with his fellows, for infectious cheerfulness under what sometimes strains nerves to breaking, we have had no captain

who surpassed the captain of the 1912 eleven. He would rather at this moment be lying on the ground hugging the ball, with eleven Elis on top of him, than standing up and speaking to you. This, I believe, is the first time in his life when he has known fear, and he has never had less reason, for no man ever faced a friendlier audience than Percy Wendell will face to-night."

Captain Wendell said: "We who are players never realized how much a victory in football over Yale meant to you. We have heard of your dinners to the crew, we received your many telegrams before the game, but as we look round now and see your numbers and hear your enthusiasm, our hearts swell anew with pride and gratification. This night will stay in the minds of all of us as long as we live. It is not necessary for me to tell you how much we admire Percy Haughton, or what we think of the corps of coaches he gathered together, or how much they taught us, or of the character they put in the team; nor is it necessary for me to say how much we admire Percy Haughton's great football sense. The whole system through and through is made up of remarkable men, each one keen to do his best, his very best. I have never met such men—everyone willing and ready. My job was 'a cinch' with such people.

"Allow me to say in behalf of the team that we thank you for the pleasure you have given us, and for the honor you have paid us."

Dean Briggs said:

"Once more, gentlemen, I am going to quote a Yale man. 'Harvard,' says the *Yale Alumni Weekly*, 'played a game that was well-nigh faultless. Her eleven, selected at the very beginning of the season, well-balanced and carefully coached, displayed that same polish of which Yale once boasted. The result was a triumph for Percy Haughton that fittingly crowns five years of persistent and systematic work, with a championship that none can dispute. It leaves Harvard with a well-organized system of coaching, which should mean much for the future of football at Cambridge.'

"Those who remember the Springfield

days recall with some vividness a certain Yale end named Hinkey. He was as quick, if not as merciless, as a cat, the terror of Harvard teams and Harvard men who saw the game, a player of infernal speed and skill. The only time I met that gentleman was three years ago, immediately after the Harvard-Yale game. He held in his hand a glass, and was saying, 'Gentlemen, I give you the health of Percy Haughton', and along with that he uttered some words of the sincerest praise.

"It does mean something to do things well, it does mean something through discipline to raise an athletic force into that higher excellence which is art; and it does mean something to beat Yale. Gentlemen, I give you the man whose success in football has brought pride to us all, has won the admiration of every Harvard man and every Yale man who appreciates hard work well done. And, because of this hard work well done, and because of the respect and the affection that it brings, the Boston graduates of Harvard College have asked me to give this cup to Percy Haughton.

"Having broken my glasses, gentlemen, I neglected to read the inscription on the cup. It is: 'Percy D. Haughton, in grateful recognition of his signal services to Harvard football, Harvard Alumni and Harvard University as Head Coach of the Varsity Football Team during the seasons of 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912.'

"Our toast, Yale's toast, Hinkey's toast—Percy Haughton."

After expressing his thanks for the loving cup, Mr. Haughton said, in part:

"It has been said of Mr. Walter Camp that his coaching of Yale coaches was responsible to the extent of forty per cent. for Yale's annual football victory over Harvard. This year at Harvard I can honestly say that the coaching of coaches had nothing to do with the victory; for the simple reason, gentlemen, that there was no need of the coaching of coaches. To be sure, it has taken five years to arrive at this happy situation, but this year for the first time there was not a coach connected with this team who had not either coached

or played during my administration as head coach. Furthermore, all the coaches were with this team from the very first day of practice until after the final whistle blew at New Haven. I told this team, and they will back me up, at our last practice that it was my boast that there never had been gathered together a more faithful, efficient and congenial body of coaches. Once more that is my boast, and I defy any man to deny the truth of the statement.

"Early in September last I was informed that the Harvard material was not up to the standard. A little later I was told by other people that the line material was deplorably weak, and at the same time I was reminded by these kind gentlemen that football games were won and lost in the line. Now, the trouble with those gentlemen lay in their neglect of the fact that football material is to be judged not by what it has done, nor by what it is going to do, but by what it actually does do. The 'does do' of this year's Harvard material consists, as you know, of a 20 to 0 victory over Yale, to say nothing of putting a severe 'crimp' into Dartmouth, Princeton and other aspirants for the football championship.

"And, with all due deference to Mr. Camp's judgment, when he includes only three of the Harvard team in his all-American aggregation I cannot but feel that he failed to realize properly,—perhaps, because the individual was so thoroughly immersed in the whole—I say that he failed to appreciate fully the true value of Harvard brain and brawn. I say 'brain' advisedly, because I doubt very much whether anybody realizes how much gray matter was required of this team.

"In a recent newspaper article I made mention of the simplicity of the Harvard attack in the Yale game. I there used the word 'simplicity' as a relative term. In other words, the Harvard offence was simple only when compared with that of other teams. It would not be becoming for me to describe to you the specific Harvard plans, but in order that you may clearly understand the complexity of Harvard's offensive method, I am going to ask Harry Gardner to give some of the signals. Note that he will not use a word, but that each

of the signals consists of figures. In each of the figures he will give there is contained the following bits of information: First of all, the specific formation which he desired; second, whether that formation is to be to the right or to the left; third, the spot or place where the play is to go; fourth, the player who is to carry the ball; and fifth, when the ball is going to be snapped. The team can not well prove to you that they know the first four of these signals, but they will conclusively show you that they know the starting signal, and they will show you by clapping their hands together when the ball is supposed to be snapped."

Gardner the quarterback of the eleven, and Bradley, the substitute quarterback then called off several signals, and the players clapped their hands in perfect unison when the time came for putting the ball in play. Mr. Haughton then continued:

"The Harvard defence was more intricate than usual, because we found ourselves against so many different kinds of offence. Here again it would be impossible for me to explain in this short time the entire defensive system. Suffice it to say that this Harvard team was required to know intimately five different defences, each of which had variations; that these defences were used in different parts of the field always with respect to the number of the down, the distance to be gained, and the formation which the opponents assumed. The signals for those defences were given by the Harvard centre, and he was so thoroughly versed in the strategy of the game that he could very often anticipate the nature of the opponent's next move. Thus, with the opponents in possession of the ball in a certain place in the field and with a certain distance to go, I have seen seven or eight Harvard men on the defensive line of scrimmage, and at other times I have seen, and I am sure you have seen, only four men on the line of defence.

"These secrets I am telling you are only a small portion of what this team was required to remember. And, whereas it is only child's play for a player to sit down in a room and repeat, parrot-like, his instructions, it is another matter when forty odd thousand people are yelling themselves

crazy, and eleven other opponents are, figuratively speaking, trying to beat his brains out. It is difficult for the player under such conditions to remember and put into effect what has been taught him. But that is exactly what this team did do, and the team did it not only cleanly, but they did it harder than it was being done to them. That, Percy Wendell, is the reason that every Harvard graduate, the world over, will always remain deeply indebted to you and to yours.

"The third factor of our success is to my mind due to graduate organization. I have always maintained that the Harvard graduate individually had the right and proper spirit. Now, through the medium of the various Harvard clubs throughout the country, and especially the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, these atoms of spirit have been welded into a tremendous force, a force which in turn has created a distinct graduate atmosphere. This atmosphere I believe has been passively in existence for some years, but it has never shown itself so positively as just before this last Yale game.

"I can give you two concrete illustrations of what I mean. For two days before the Yale game this team and its coaches were literally showered with letters and telegrams from graduates in all parts of this country. To be sure, I had made a request at the recent crew dinner that this be done, but far beyond any scope of my request came a spontaneous demand for 'the delivery of the goods.' It used to be said when Harvard went to New Haven that it was a contest between 11 Harvard players and 20,000 Yale men. But when I walked on the Yale field on the 23rd of November, it was at once impressed on my mind that Harvard was outcheering Yale, and by that I mean not out-shouting, but rather out-giving. In other words, there was an intensity in the Harvard cheers which was entirely lacking in those from the Yale men. And I know that those telegrams, plus that cheering, were to a marked degree responsible for the splendid mental attitude of the Harvard team, in that it was reflected directly into their minds and through their minds to a 20 to 0 physical victory.

"I believe that spirit is the winning fac-

tor not only in football but in any phase of life. Harvard has got it, and let us see now that we keep it. Already the 'dopesters' who write on football have begun to say that the prospects are bright for 1913, and that the Harvard régime of football is established. But, gentlemen, the Harvard football régime can be smashed into a thousand atoms if we lose our grip for one moment on that which we have so long been striving to attain. Therefore, let it be understood that upon us as graduates, and you as players,—not one of whom have ever been defeated by Yale,—it is incumbent on us and you to see that every future Harvard team has the spirit of 1912."

FOOTBALL INSIGNIA

The following 14 men won their football "H"s for the first time in the Yale game: S. B. Pennock, '15, of Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Trumbull, '15, of Salem; F. J. O'Brien, '14, of Roxbury; H. R. Hardwick, '15, of Quincy; C. E. Brickley, '15, of Everett; T. H. Frothingham, '13, of Philadelphia, Pa.; F. Wigglesworth, '15, of Milton; G. T. Driscoll, '13, of Brookline; D. Lawson, '13, of Boston; P. M. Hollister, '13, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. Bradley, '13, of Haverhill; F. J. Bradlee, '15, of Boston; E. A. A. Lingard, '13, of Boston; and E. A. Graustein, '13, of Cambridge.

The following seventeen members of the university second football squad have been recommended to the Athletic Committee as deserving the award of the official insignia of the second team: H. M. Atkinson, Jr., '15, of Atlanta, Ga.; T. Cable, '13, of Indianapolis, Ind.; C. L. Callander, '13, of Fargo, N. D.; R. G. Gibson, '15, of Roxbury; J. S. King, '13, of Webster; E. R. McCall, '13, of Winterset, Ia., captain; J. S. Parker, '13, of Bedford; J. L. Priest, '15, of Brookline; E. Reynolds, Jr., '15, of Readville; D. R. Sigourney, '15, of Boston; J. P. Spang, Jr., '15, of Brighton; J. F. Stambaugh, '13, of Ada, O.; D. A. Steele, '13, of Cincinnati, O.; A. E. Stow, '14, of San Francisco, Cal.; U. S. J. Sullivan, '13, of Philadelphia, Pa.; E. G. Swigert, '15, of Portland, Ore.; and S. Temple, '15, of Boston.

The Union

The following letter about the membership of the Union by Henry S. Thompson, '99, treasurer of the Union, was printed in the *Crimson* and the *Boston Transcript*, in reply to articles in those papers.

"If the number of members alone is to be the criterion by which the success or failure of the Union is to be judged, it is certainly unsafe to draw conclusions from the membership at this time of the year (Dec. 1). It is the total membership for the year which should form the basis for any such conclusion. The college year does not end until June of each year; and not until then can anyone tell what the total membership of the club will be. The number of students who may join the Union by Dec. 1 may differ greatly from one year to another. The average student is very dilatory about such matters, and may not join until some particular attraction induces him to do so.

"But let us look at the figures of student membership and see whether they justify the conclusion that the Union is losing ground. In making this study we will take into account only the student membership, for after all it was primarily for the students of the University that the club was founded. It could never afford to graduates the attractions it does for men living in Cambridge, therefore it was wholly expected that such graduates as felt an interest in the club and loaned their support in the beginning should gradually drop out when they felt the club was on its feet. It is from this class of members alone that the club has suffered any serious depletion. And yet, the figures of the life membership show an increase of from 106 in 1901, when the club was first started, to 1227 in 1912, showing that there are an increasing number of graduates who, either through utility or loyalty, have pledged themselves permanently to support the club.

"The number of students or active members of the Union for ten years from 1902 to 1912 are as follows:

Years.		Years.	
1902-03	1903	1907-08	2248
1903-04	1817	1908-09	2088
1904-05	1632	1909-10	2055
1905-06	2093	1910-11	1933
1906-07	2163	1911-12	1942

"A glance at these figures will show the total membership for the year 1903-04 was lower than it is for the first two months of the current year. And what is more significant is that during these early years of the Union's history a concerted and well-planned campaign was carried on each year to urge students to become members. Over a period of one or two years, in fact, this effort was so thorough that practically every man in the University was canvassed. These were the really critical years for the club; and if its friends ever had occasion to be anxious for its welfare it was then. During the last few years this method of acquiring members has been almost wholly given up (perhaps unwisely) because a number of the friends and officers of the club felt that the only way to prove the value of the club to the students was by leaving it to the men to join voluntarily, rather than by urging them through the argument that it was their duty to support an institution so generously given them.

"But do these figures show the unmistakable downward tendency spoken of in the articles? The relatively low figures for this season of the year (Dec. 1) may be so increased by the end of the year as to give the membership curve at that time a distinct upward tendency.

"But is number alone the criterion by which we are to judge whether the Union is doing all that is expected of it? Does it follow that if fewer students do join the club each year its usefulness is curtailed? Everyone who has kept in touch with Harvard matters knows that each year there are an increasing number of institutions in Cambridge whose existence must necessarily limit the function and usefulness of the Union. The Varsity Club, annexed to the Union, is the most recent of these. Many men eligible to membership in the Varsity Club cannot afford to belong to both clubs, and it goes without saying that when this alternative is put up to an athlete there can be no question of what his option and duty will be.

"Moreover, there are many more small clubs in Cambridge than there used to be; and many students are really forced to

make a choice between the Union and some less democratic institution. But does this prove the Union any less useful to the great number of students who cannot or do not belong to other clubs? If anyone thinks so, he should visit the club any evening. Between the men who have no other club, and those who can afford the Union in addition to their other clubs, its libraries, dining-rooms and meeting-rooms are kept busier than ever. Never have so many men been fed as last year, and this, without the attractions of the athletic training-tables. Rooms for meetings of all kinds are more in constant demand, and the clubhouse is truly the centre of all college activities.

"Financially the Union is on a thoroughly sound footing. It has never but once (1905) had to fall back on the income of its life membership fund; so that today, without debts, it has a substantial fund well invested, made up primarily of life membership dues and gifts from generous classes and graduates. So it would appear that the friends of the Union need have no serious cause for alarm for the future."

COLLEGE HOLIDAYS

The *Crimson* has compiled figures which show that Harvard includes in its college year, exclusive of holidays and the summer vacation, more days than are contained in the college year of six other large eastern institutions. The difference is small in some cases, but it exists.

Harvard gives 32.05 per cent. of the whole calendar year to holidays and the summer vacation; Dartmouth gives 32.33 per cent., Yale 33.15 per cent., Princeton 33.83 per cent., Brown 33.97 per cent., Pennsylvania 34.52 per cent., and Columbia 35.07 per cent.

The summer vacation for Harvard students consists of 95 days; Dartmouth gives 84 days, Brown 97, Yale 98, Princeton 98, Pennsylvania 99, and Columbia 104. Every one of the other six colleges has a longer recess at Christmas than Harvard has. Dartmouth has a recess of 14 days at Easter; Columbia has a vacation of only 5 days then, Harvard 7, and Pennsylvania 10. Harvard seems to observe more legal holidays than most of the other colleges; it

has on its list Columbus Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and others which are not observed by some of the other institutions.

PORTLAND, ORE., CLUB

The Harvard Club of Portland, Ore., had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the University Club in that city on Saturday, November 23.

A committee was appointed to take steps for the foundation of a scholarship to be given yearly to a Harvard College freshman from Oregon; this committee was instructed also to devise means of bringing to the attention of the students in the local high and other preparatory schools the advantages offered at Harvard. The club voted to hold a semi-monthly luncheon in order that the members might become better acquainted with one another; most of those at the meeting promised to be at these luncheons. It was voted also that the club join the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President Abbot L. Mills, '81; secretary and treasurer, K. H. Koehler, '05; chorister, F. B. Riley, L.'04.

The members of the club are:

L. A. Andrus, '06; F. E. Ames, '03; J. O. Bailey, '06; E. A. Beals, Dn. '76; W. B. Barr, S. '68; F. R. Behrends, LL.B. '09; Curtis Bailey, '04; H. B. Coburn, '06; P. L. Campbell, '86; H. L. Corbett, '03; E. R. Corbett, '07; Hamilton Corbett, '11; C. C. Colburn, B. '02-'04; George N. Davis, L. '03; T. T. Davis, A.M. '92; B. H. Ellis, '01; T. L. Eliot, Dv. '65, S.T.D. '89; W. G. Eliot, Dv. '91; B. C. Ewer, Ph.D. '04; W. T. Foster, A.M. '04; Fred A. Forster, '10; Oscar Furuset, L. '12; E. H. Gilbert, D.M.D. '03; Graham Glass, Jr., '11; William Green, '06; G. B. Guthrie, LL.B. '09; Harry Hogue, c. '83-'84; L. H. Hoffmann, '06; W. A. Howe, '81; Samuel Hill, '79; J. H. Hendrickson, LL.B. '11; R. G. Hall, M.D. '08; K. H. Koehler, '05; A. T. W. Kerr, '11; A. L. Mills, '81; C. G. Murphy, L. '02; S. S. Montague, '07; A. P. McKinlay, Ph.D. '06; H. Y. Masten, '10; G. F. Mead, L. '04; R. E. A. McIntire, '93; F. B. Riley, L. '04; R. E. Remington, '09; Harry Reed, '12; W. K. Royal, LL.B. '11; E. O. Sisson, Ph.D. '05; H. R. Shroyer, L. '08; Arthur Sherwood, Jr., '09; H. Sawyer, LL.B. '07; Mac Snow, L. '12; L. M. Suplee, '80; C. F. Swigert, Jr., '12; H. R. Talbot, '95; J. F. Twohy, G. '09; E. F. Tucker, M.D. '84; A. G. Thompson, A.M. '06; A. J. Vantine, '93; F. G. Wheeler, '77; George S. Whiteside, '03; Erskine Wood, '01; M. W. Watrous, L. '93.

At the University

The first performance of "The Voice of the People," the play given this year by the Harvard Dramatic Club, took place in Brattle Hall last Tuesday evening. The other performances will be in Brattle Hall on Friday, December 13, and in Jordan Hall, Boston, on Saturday, December 14.

The Deutscher Verein will present "Zwei Wappen" in Jordan Hall, Boston, on Friday, December 13, and in Brattle Hall on Monday, December 16.

"La Double Belle-mere" or "Les Surprises du divorce," the Cercle Francais play, will be given in Copley Hall, Boston, on Thursday, December 19, and Friday, December 20.

The Germanic Museum Association has elected the following officers: President, Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, Mo.; vice-presidents, F. P. Fish, '75, of Boston, and Hugo Reisinger, of New York, N. Y.; secretary, C. S. Houghton, of Boston. Judge J. M. Olmstead, '73, was elected to succeed the late H. W. Putnam, '69, as chairman of the board of directors.

The subject for the Pasteur Medal debate this year will be: "French Experience in the Administration of Railroads." This competition is held every year for a prize first offered in 1898 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The subject is always connected with contemporary politics in France.

Maj. Francis C. Marshall, of the Second U. S. Cavalry, spoke in the Union Monday evening on: "Is Our Nation Prepared?" The meeting was held under the auspices of Troops B and C of the Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, which consist principally of Harvard men.

The junior debating team won the inter-class championship last week by defeating the freshmen. The members of the victorious team were: H. C. Place, of Gilbertsville, N. Y., R. L. West, of Millis, and B. H. Knollenberg, of Richmond, Ind. They spoke in favor of woman suffrage.

The Thanksgiving Day festival in Brooks House was so successful that the Cabinet of the House has decided to

hold a similar entertainment on the evening of Christmas Day. The festival will be open to all the members of the University who are in Cambridge during the holiday.

Rev. A. P. Fitch, '00, President of Andover Theological Seminary, is conducting morning prayers in Appleton Chapel. Every morning he makes a brief address based on different texts from the Bible but on the general subject "Mirrors for Men in the Old Testament."

Mr. E. A. Filene, of the Filene Store in Boston, spoke last Sunday night at the fortnightly meeting of the Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House. His subject was: "The Lawyer's Place in a Democracy."

The second number of the *Harvard Musical Review* contains an article by E. B. Hill, '94, on "Modern Music and Its Critics", and one by George A. Burdett, '81, on "A Russian Duet." There are several undergraduate contributions.

The fifth of the inter-dormitory smokers was held in Thayer Common Room last Thursday evening. The seniors in Thayer had as their special guests those living in Stoughton, but all the members of the class were invited.

A special religious service for the members of the freshman class was held in Appleton Chapel last Monday evening. President Lowell, Professor G. H. Palmer, and Dr. A. P. Fitch gave brief addresses.

The new organ in Appleton Chapel has been practically completed, and will be used next Sunday morning for the first time in public. The instrument is modern in every particular.

An undergraduate committee has been appointed to receive suggestions in regard to changes in the hymnal which is now used in Appleton Chapel.

George Hussey Gifford, '13, of East Boston, has been chosen Rhodes Scholar from Massachusetts.

Alumni Notes

'56—Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, delivered the address at the recent dedication of a memorial tower erected in observance of the 275th anniversary of the town of Hingham, Mass. A set of chimes cast in England was also dedicated on that occasion.

'83—J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., has been elected vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'83—Professor Charles H. Grandgent is president of the Modern Language Association of America.

'85—James J. Storrow, of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Company, has been elected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'90—The Potter School for Boys, in San Francisco, of which George S. Potter is headmaster, has opened with an enrollment of more than 60 boys and with a staff of seven teachers.

'91—Professor William G. Howard is secretary of the Modern Language Association of America. He is also chairman of the editorial committee of the association.

'91—William P. Jones has taken up his duties as probation officer of the Municipal Court of Somerville, Mass.

'92—W. Cameron Forbes, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, left Boston on December 3 to return to his post. He expects to reach Manila on January 16.

'93—Frederick Roy Martin has resigned the editorship of the Providence Journal and is now assistant general manager of the Associated Press. His headquarters are in New York City.

'95—Carl Dreyfus has been elected second vice-president of the Boston City Club.

'97—Merritt L. Fernald, assistant professor of botany at Harvard, lectured before the Geographical Society of Chicago on November 8 on "The Mountains and Barrens of Newfoundland and the Gaspé Peninsula".

'99—James F. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was married in Washington on November 26 to Miss Laura Merriam.

'01—Charles D. Daly was married on November 29 to Miss Beatrice M. Jordan at Brighton, Mass.

'01—Walter L. Leighton, who is teaching at the Cambridge Latin School, was married on November 15 to Miss Helen P. Field of Newton Centre, Mass. His address is 305 Burton Halls, 10 Dana Street, Cambridge, Mass.

'02—C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton has been elected to the Massachusetts Senate from the third Essex District.

'04—A son, George Savage, was born to Edgar N. Durfee and Mrs. Durfee on August 20.

'05—Walter H. Bradley is local manager of the French Broad Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C.

'05—Clement R. D. Meier is with the Heine Safety Boiler Company, St. Louis, Mo.

'05—Frederic L. Woods is with the W. H.

McElwain Company, shoe manufacturers, 348 Congress Street, Boston. His home address is 19 Ocean Avenue, Swampscott, Mass.

'05—Austin T. Wright was married in Cambridge on November 14 to Miss Margaret G. Stone of Cambridge.

'07—The statement made in the BULLETIN some time ago that Willis A. Broughton was to give at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences a series of lectures on "English Epic Poetry" was incorrect. Willis Broughton, the father of Willis A. Broughton, '07, will give the lectures.

'07—Sidney A. Eisemann was married on November 20 to Miss Helen E. Muhlfelder at Albany, N. Y.

S.T.B. '08—Rev. Paul S. Phalen was installed on November 19 as minister of the Unitarian Church, Augusta, Me.

'09—Arthur G. Cable, secretary of his class, was married on November 16 to Miss Elizabeth Tennis at Evanston, Ill.

'09—Stanley Shirk, LL.B. '12, is practising law with Philbin, Beekman, Menken and Griscom, 52 William Street, New York City.

'09—Paul Tappan, formerly with F. H. Prince & Company, is now with Lawrence Barnum & Company, Bankers, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

A.M. '09—Eugene F. Parker is instructor in French at the University of North Carolina.

'10—Horace B. Blackmer has opened a studio for pianoforte instruction at 82 Florence Street, Malden, Mass. His home address remains 34 Capen Street, Tufts College, Mass.

'10—H. Malcolm Pirnie is in the Ottawa office of Hazen & Whipple, who are planning a mechanical filtration plant for the water supply of that city. His address is 26 Nepean Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

'10—Carl B. Richardson was married on June 3 to Miss Pauline R. Gerry at Watertown, Mass. Their address is 49 Parker Street, Watertown.

'11—Joseph F. Gould, a contributing editor of the Four Seas magazine, delivered a lecture before the Boston Scientific Society on November 26 entitled "Why Certain Races are Disliked".

'11—John W. B. Ladd, son of Babson S. Ladd, '70, was married on November 28 in Washington, D. C., to Miss Alice G. Boutell.

'11—Ralph H. Mann, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Manchester Trust Company, Manchester, Mass., is now secretary and treasurer of The Federal Trust Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

'11—William H. Myer is in the test department of the General Electric Company. His address is 127 Plunkett Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

'12—Roy R. Allen is teaching mathematics at the New Castle High School. His address is 334 East North Street, New Castle, Pa.

'13—John Coulson, Jr., is with the Old Colony Trust Company, Temple Place Branch, Boston.

'13—Allen E. Sederquist is in the chemical department of the International Paper Company, Palmer, N. Y.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1912.

NUMBER 13.

Opinion and Comment

All Harvard men will be glad to read Dean Briggs's lecture on Harvard, which was given at Yale University on the Harvard Lecture Foundation. As Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, and President of the Alumni Association, he spoke with authority; and no one better than he has expressed the ideals of Harvard both in prose and in verse. There was thus singular fitness in the invitation to him to undertake this embassy of good will.

How fit an ambassador he was is shown by the frankness and courage with which he ventured into the perplexed and murky subject of the suspicions which have in the past clouded the skies between New Haven and Cambridge. Nothing but good can come from his bold opening up of the subject, for suspicions of this sort do not bear the light of day. Just as soon as we recognize that Yale College and Harvard College are drawing from the same springs we shall have to recognize too that the men they draw are possessed by the same eagerness to win and subject to the same temptations bred by that eagerness. When we get to that point we can apply to the shortcomings of others the same charity which is so ingratiating when applied to our own, and the same sternness of judgment to our

own failings which every good man ought to apply to the failings of others. At the same time we may hope that more of us will follow Dean Briggs's lead in bringing a sense of humor to the momentous questions of athletics.

Incidentally, it is interesting to see how quickly the clouds of suspicion scale up, as they say of fog down east, in the presence of a man like Dean Briggs. When good fellows get together under the auspices of a man who has a vital faith that they are good fellows they cannot help being so.

* * *

The second volume in the *Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature*, by the general editor of the series, Professor Schofield, excellently maintains and diversifies the standards set by the first volume, Professor Santayana's "Three Philosophical Poets." This new volume, "Chivalry in English Literature: Chaucer, Malory, Spenser, Shakespeare", again exemplifies the aim of the series, to apply a wide and exact knowledge of facts to the exposition and illumination of ideas. The series is thus criticism in the best sense of the word; and the two volumes illustrate how widely the method of criticism may range. The aim being to get at and define the essential, Professor Santayana accomplished it by the analysis and

discriminating definition of the philosopher. Professor Schofield approaches the elusive idea of chivalry and its potent effect on our modern conceptions from the side of the inheritance and environment of the four great writers who more than any others have portrayed characters to whom the race turns for examples of its highest type. His learning he bears lightly; only the range of allusions in the text and of the citations in the few notes at the end to which he has limited himself betrays the great mass of knowledge on which his generalizations are built.

The aspect of the work which will interest most readers of the BULLETIN, however, is not the learning, but the fact that this is a work of learning written for the average cultivated layman: it deals with ideas closely related to the life of all of us, and it expounds them with amenity of style and in a way to throw new light on what is familiar. He shows how the four great writers thought of the ideal gentleman, and how their apprehension of this ideal was moulded by their inheritance from other countries and from preceding ages; and he makes clear how their conceptions, varying naturally with their times, have filtered down through their successors in the long line of poets and prose writers of the literature, to inform and mould the ideals which we in our own age set before ourselves.

* * *

About the same time there has appeared Professor John Williams White's "Verse of Greek Comedy" which illustrates another type of the product of scholarly labors. This is a work that laymen can only admire and wonder at from a distance, so that we have perforce consulted men who are competent to read and to weigh it. Nevertheless, merely to turn over the pages is impressive, and prepares the layman to believe the assurances of scholars that this volume enters with justified confidence into a field of almost endless difficulties, where results are to be won only through exhaustive knowledge laboriously acquired. Since there are only the slightest traces left

of Greek music to guide the metrist, the principles which governed Greek lyrical metres are to be reconstructed only by patient comparison of all the material. This labor Professor White has done so thoroughly that it is said that there are only two men out of Germany, one of them at Yale University, by the way, who are competent to pass judgment on his results. It supersedes all other works on the subject, and so far as any such prophecy is safe, it is likely to be definitive. The work very greatly adds to the prestige of the University and to its international reputation for scholarship.

Scholars welcome the book also as bringing a step nearer the edition of Aristophanes to which Professor White has devoted so many years. His book on the Scholia, which is nearly ready, will clear another step. In the mean time both scholars and laymen rejoice to see in the announcements of the Loeb Classical Library that Professor White has promised a translation of the plays of Aristophanes. To this task Professor White brings not merely a vast and exact knowledge of the original but a fine sense of English words and style.

* * *

The misleading articles on the expenditures for luxuries at Harvard which certain Boston newspapers printed last week with much smartness of headline have probably spread their burden of misinformation too widely for the BULLETIN, or indeed the whole body of Harvard men, to catch up with. The facts are briefly as follows: Certain of the business managers of the *University Register*, as an aid in getting advertising, drew up a table of what certain men or types of men at Harvard might be likely to spend on certain classes of commodities for which they hoped to get advertisements in the *Register*. The average sums they thus guessed at they multiplied by 5,000 as representing roughly the whole number of students in the University. Naturally the totals for the separate items were imposing. Copies of this advertising

card somehow got into the hands of the Boston newspapers; and certain of the latter published them as an accurate statement of actual expenditures, and ascribed the figures to the *Register*, in which they do not appear, and were never intended to appear. On these misleading figures were based sensational articles concerning the expenditures of Harvard men for luxuries.

The managers of the *Register* promptly published the facts in the *Crimson*, and pointed out how misleading is the impression given by the totals alone. They show for example, that the total of \$1,576,330 for expenditures outside tuition, board, and room rent, gives \$315.25 for each man of the 5,000; and that if to this sum be added an average of from \$500 to \$550 for these three omitted items, the total average expenditure of a student at Harvard would be from \$815 to \$865. A total of \$98,225 spent on tobacco in a single year at Harvard will produce much moralizing at the expense of the College throughout the country. Divided among the 5,000, it would give each of them \$19.60 for a year's smoking or about \$1.80 a month.

Unhappily the evil is done. It is a waste of time chasing a lie, and hopeless when that lie is a half truth.

* * *

The announcement of a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Charles O. Brewster in memory of her husband, Charles Osmyn Brewster, '79, for the advancement of the interests of music at the University, creates a useful and appropriate memorial. The income of the fund is to be assigned, for the present at any rate, towards the support of the concerts and expositions of music which were instituted to discover and nourish the taste for music in large numbers of students. Mr. Brewster had been the treasurer for this undertaking since its beginning a number of years ago. The value of these concerts is very great: undergraduates are at an age when their tastes are being created and moulded; and many a man who would otherwise have thought of himself as outside this fruitful field of cultivation

and pleasure has through them found that a new world is open to him. The Brewster Fund will help to make sure that the door to this world shall stay open to many generations, and it will preserve the memory of a man who greatly endeared himself to his friends. How greatly he did so may be seen from the notice in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* printed on another page.

* * *

At the recent Senior elections the Phillips Brooks House Association undertook to find out how many Seniors are planning for some definite service of the general good through philanthropic or religious work when they get through College. To this end each man who came to vote was asked to fill out a slip on which were listed twenty forms of such activity. 203 men, or more than half the men who voted, filled out these slips. This is a significant omen of the way in which men of the rising generation are listening to the call to work for their fellowmen, regardless of religious divisions, and recognizing that one of the implications of education today is the obligation to prove that the higher education of the few is a gain for the whole mass of the people. At college the men who are working for the amelioration of ignorance and poverty come from all sorts of origins, and from many churches, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, and they learn there to work together.

* * *

The BULLETIN wishes to express its thanks to the *Yale Alumni Weekly* for the opportunity to have Dean Briggs's lecture in this issue, for the *Weekly* was the first to obtain Dean Briggs's permission to print it. The kindness is all the more generous in that the BULLETIN is published a day ahead of the *Weekly*, so that the *Weekly* has in effect given up to us the privilege of first publication.

* * *

Since next Wednesday falls in the Christmas holidays, the next issue of the BULLETIN will appear January 1, 1913.

Harvard as Seen by a Harvard Man

Address Delivered on the Harvard Foundation at Yale University by Dean Briggs.

In trying to show Yale men what Harvard means to Harvard men, I must warn them that my exposition will be sadly incomplete. Though except for two years I have lived at Harvard since I entered as a Freshman in 1871, I have left many things in it unexplored. No university is simple—least of all Harvard. If this obvious truth were widely recognized, the expounders of Harvard to the public would not be accepted as they have been. For it must be admitted that Harvard is singularly unfortunate in its expounders. I have heard whispers that Yale rejects Stover as a true picture of Yale life; but Mr. Johnson, however faulty and one-sided, has a fine underlying purpose. What shall be said of Mr. Post or Mr. Flandrau, or Rita Johnson Young, or Mr. John Corbin? Mr. Post's *Harvard Stories* is a delightful presentation of the irresponsible, attractive, boyish side of College life. It is superficial, but healthy. Mr. Flandrau's *Harvard Episodes* is a bad-tasting book that had better not have been written. I do not question its truth to what the author calls "a very small corner of a very large place;" but the public, especially the sceptical or jealous or hostile public, persisted in taking it as a revelation of the heart of Harvard, though it contained little of either Harvard or heart. His *Diary of a Freshman* was much better—amusing with less apparent effort and harmless. Mrs. Young's play, *Brown at Harvard*, was too monstrosly ignorant to deserve serious comment. I wish our students had not thrown lemons at the actors; yet a prominent disciplinary officer told me that if he had had lemons with him he might have done likewise. Mr. Corbin was furnished by the College office with an essay which contained the story of a professor who at the very opening of the year met a youth in the Yard (never Campus), and seeing in his face a look of inquiry, asked whether he was trying to find anybody. The young man replied, "I don't know anybody this side of the Rocky Mountains." The essay hints at the kindly acts that followed: but Mr. Corbin tells the story without suggesting either that the student had only just ar-

rived or that anybody showed him friendliness. He heads the story the wrong way, telling it to his thousands of readers as an illustration of the bleakness of Harvard toward strangers.

Even loyal alumni seem at times to dwell on the flaws they see or think they see in their Alma Mater, rather than on her eternal greatness and beauty; and thus Harvard men get the reputation of cynicism. The College teaches every man to think for himself and to say what he thinks. It rarely occurs to a Harvard man that there may be a reason for concealing faults in his University; and often the very intensity of his love makes him feel the more keenly any failure of Harvard to reach perfection. "You always tell me what you don't like in me," said an accepted lover. "It is because I am so proud of you," said the girl. The Bostonian antipathy to profuse exhibition of feeling has led many a fine young fellow to pocket his heart for fear of wearing it on his sleeve, an unfortunate exaggeration born of self-conscious desire to do the correct thing—or not to do the incorrect one. "The student of human nature," says Judge Grant in *The Chippendales*, "must perforce admit that not the doughty deeds of a Bostonian but rather the things he will not do are his highest title to distinction."

If, for the moment, I seem to take the conventional view of Harvard as dominated by the cold and self-conscious provincialism of a city complacently living on a literary past, it is only for the moment. Say what we may of the peculiarities of Boston, there is no denying her loyalty. The typical Bostonian is high-minded and—in spite of appearances—warm-hearted. He believes in proper self-control—with undue emphasis, it may be, on the proper; but burning hot within him is a noble devotion to the cause he loves. Such a cause is Harvard College, which owes to the quiet self-sacrificing generosity of Boston men and women more than any word of mine can tell. President Eliot is a Bostonian and has been called, by the ignorant, cold. Few natures are more ardent than his, few lives as noble. Working never for himself never

even for his College by itself, but always for freedom and for man, he has justly won the position of the first citizen of the United States. His successor, also a Bostonian, is eager, informal, and warm-hearted. Beyond a doubt the provincial and chilly Bostonian of caricature exists, and makes for Harvard College without either vacillation or enthusiasm. There he may possibly through family friendship get into some social club, but he has no standing in the College as a whole.

In Izaak Walton's *Life of George Herbert* certain words about the poet at college have attracted less notice than they deserve: "If during this time," says Walton, "he exprest any error, it was that he kept himself too much retir'd and at too great a distance with all his inferiors, and his cloaths seem to prove that he put too great a value on his parts and parentage." No one could better express the popular conception of the typical Harvard man. "To the Westerner," said the late William James, Harvard is "a place of sterilized conceit and incapacity for being pleased." I once talked to the boys at Lawrenceville. Arriving late, I had changed my clothes in a hurry; and when the talk was over I felt the kind hand of a master turning down my collar. "I am sorry," I said, "I am afraid I don't think enough about those things." "Do you know," he replied with adventurous tact, "I believe it's rather a good thing for you to come down here and lecture with your collar turned up—they think all you Harvard men are such swells."

The commonest feeling among students who come as graduates to Harvard is a pleased surprise at the simple goodwill and earnestness they find there. A young Princeton graduate in one of my classes told me he had been brought up to think of the Harvard student as a being full of affectations "who shunned work and regarded play as beneath the dignity of a gentleman." "Since I have been here," he continued, "I have met but one such student, and he is as heartily despised here as he would be elsewhere; he is an accident, not a product."

"To a man who has taught in small colleges," said a teacher studying in the Harvard Graduate School, "such students as

you have here are a revelation." He added that in the West he had found little zeal for study unless the student saw how study could be turned into dollars. "What I miss," said a Harvard teacher who went to another college, and a rather large one, "What I miss here after leaving Harvard is the first third of my class."

"At first I disliked Harvard," said a graduate student, the son of an Amherst professor, "because of the inherited loyalty—inherited for four undergraduate years there—to another college. In three months it changed to friendship, and in the spring to enthusiasm; in the fall of 1905 I came back for a brief term with sincere love for Harvard."

Again, new students are constantly surprised by the friendliness of Harvard instructors:

"The most surprising thing I have yet found at Harvard," said a mature graduate student from Texas after a few days in Cambridge, "is the cordial attitude of the instructors towards individual students. In so large an institution, where each official has multifarious and exacting duties, where there must be a monotonous similarity in the demands made on him, it would not be unnatural, I think, for him to grow weary of constant interruptions and manifest the weariness in a cold, impersonal attitude. I expected to be thus received, partly, I fancy, because of my preconceived ideas of northern men, partly because my own experience has taught me the extreme difficulty of quickly adjusting oneself, in sympathetic relationship, to the demands of a hundred varying personalities. Here, instead of coldness, I have found intelligent sympathy; instead of critical aloofness, a quick appreciation of my difficulties and a wise—almost tender—solicitude in suggestions for their solution. Not in one instance but in several have I found this true. So in my preliminary judgment of Harvard instructors I must confess that I have found them, like the best of humanity, kindly, warm-hearted, forbearing; and the coldness of the 'd—d Yankees,' as my friend, Judge Clark, affectionately says, has not yet been made apparent to me."

"Certain it is," said a North Carolinian in the Harvard Graduate School, "that of all

nonsensical prejudice against Harvard, that based on the belief of its being a nest of snobs is the farthest removed from justice and desert. The real fact seems to be the exact opposite. This institution is so extremely democratic as to remove not only all distinctions of class, but also of race and country."

How, then, has Harvard acquired among other colleges the reputation of snobbishness? Partly through jealousy, and partly through its numbers. Into every freshman class come the head boys of perhaps twenty-five schools, boys who have had all the honors a school could give them, unbeaten scholars, star debaters, winners of medals and what not; boys easily first, or it may be first with hard labor, in provincial communities; boys who have never measured themselves against anybody even of their own size, not to mention a size or two larger. To one who reads for the first time the testimonials of applicants for aid in the freshman year, it appears that on the arrival of these freshmen the University will become at once a seminary of perfect Christian manhood; to one who reads them habitually it is touchingly clear that a great company of worthy but by no means remarkable boys need money for an education desirable to them but by no means essential to mankind. "He is determined", so writes a schoolmaster, "to make his influence felt in the world." At the opening of the College a father demanded of the chairman of advisers for freshmen the whereabouts of his boy. At last to get rid of the visitor, the professor said, "Perhaps he's gone over to join the Coöperative Society." "I shouldn't wonder a bit if he had", said the father. "He was the most popular boy in ———ville, and I shouldn't wonder if they'd taken him right in already!" When such a boy finds himself nobody in a great complex University, he may sour, and while sour may say things; and the things he says are circulated through his country town: and the good orthodox people who rejoice in any evidence that Harvard is no better than she should be grow more virtuously irresponsible than ever. By and by the boy, if he has stuff in him, sees things differently and rejoices in the painful adjustment that put

him where he belonged, an unknown private contending on even terms for whatever honors the best that was in him could honorably win.

I have not quite done with snobbishness yet, for though a college described in the same breath as all snobs and half negroes need scarcely answer so conflicting a charge, and though Harvard is one of the most cosmopolitan and—let me say it—one of the most democratic places I know, there is, I suppose, or at least there once was some fire, which is smoking still. Throughout the College there is little mercy in judging a snob: yet some snobs of good families and more of families that wish they were good families have from time to time made themselves conspicuous; and the words "grind", "scrub", "mucker", have been thrown about with contemptuous heedlessness among our less mature students. Whether we have been alone in this, every other college may judge for itself; that we have not been alone in using such language about students of other colleges I know.

More than twenty years ago, one of Captain Cumnock's elevens was worn out by a Princeton team which contained a well-known pugilist (so Harvard said) at one end, a theologian somewhere else, and behind the line a gentleman known as "Snake Ames." There was an outcry against Princeton, Harvard not having learned to take her medicine. The theologian was said not to be in the university at all; Mr. Ames was said to have received money somewhere for playing a game; the pugilist's status was the subject of dark innuendo. Whether, if Mr. Ames had stayed behind his line and not persisted in getting behind ours, he would have passed unchallenged, I do not know. As it was, I remember that a college poet referred to the Tiger team as Princeton's "sturdy employees." When I was sadly leaving the field after the game, I met two Princeton men who were willing that the whole world should learn their opinion of Captain Cumnock's eleven. "And such a team!" said one; "Professionals! Scrubs! Muckers!" Whether one team was straight, or neither, or both, I do not know; I tell this choice little tale to illustrate a certain want of catholicity in the point of view—a want that

has some bearing on the question of real democracy and possibly even more on the question of reputed democracy.

Whether you find Harvard democratic or not depends on your point of view. If your ideal is a club ideal pure and simple, if college life is not worth living unless a man gets into a mysterious thing called the Dickey, the man may be disappointed. "The Dickey", said a man who should know, "is nothing when you get it; but you'd feel awfully not to get it." One thing is certain: it is not fair when prominent athletes are not elected in clubs to say, "You are not democratic; you don't do anything for your athletes", and when they are elected to say, "You are not democratic; you shut out everybody but club men." Now the inner life of the several small social clubs I am quite unfit to expound, for the simple reason that I never belonged or—believe me—desired to belong to one. Some of the best men I know are club men; some of the best men I know are not. Many men, like myself, recognize contentedly their own unfitness for club life, the demands it would make on their slender purses, the inconvenient desire for luxury it would stimulate, the temptation to social and exclusive loafing it might bring. Such men are not sore because nobody invites them into something they can't afford and don't want. They have their own friends, their own part in that great University life of which no man can comprehend the whole. I am constantly surprised at the little groups of men who have informal clubs, meeting regularly at each other's rooms and getting some College teacher to meet them there. The doings of these clubs are not chronicled; their names have little or no political meaning; but they are live organizations of earnest, interesting men who can't afford luxurious houses, wine cupboards, and dinner-parties, but who enjoy social converse as much as if they could, and are quite content with crackers and cheese and either beer or ginger ale. Like the servant of a Cambridge professor's son, who rejected the temptation to live with some Vanderbilts because she "preferred middle-class people", they are still capable of enjoying the simple life.

Club men have influence at Harvard and expound Harvard to society; but they are

not Harvard, nor do they—in most instances—know the Harvard of which they are a rather conspicuous province. Every small club militates a little against democracy; every purely social club that admits and even seeks out freshmen tends to restrict a man's acquaintance with the great and varied and therefore interesting world about him; and every small club that defers its election till the junior or the senior year tends to make a man studious of pleasing the powerful, fearful of association with the unpopular—tends, in short, to rob him of spontaneous and independent manhood. Even the fraternities of some colleges strike a blow at democracy. In one New England college of high standing the freshman class, it is said, is fallen upon at the very outset by seven fraternities which divide the men into permanent groups and destroy the natural and invaluable sifting process. Worse than that, some twenty or thirty are left out and for their whole college course are, as it were, Pariahs—"oudens" they are called.

Let us remember that democracy is not the suppression of the rich or even of the well-bred, but the working of rich and poor, highborn and lowborn, side by side so far as their capacities and training permit; it is that form of society which enables and encourages a man to seek his own level. President Eliot never said a truer word than when on Lincoln's birthday he pointed out that Washington, who had his clothes made for him carefully in London, and Lincoln, who got his clothes wherever he honestly could, were both of high service to their country, and that no man can prophesy from which college dormitory or from what social stratum the best man in the class will come. Furthermore, whatever tends to force a man by social pressure out of his personal rights is undemocratic. Here I am raising a delicate question. A boy comes to college eager for learning and physically strong. He has duties to both mind and body, duties to himself, to his family, and to his college. If, using his best judgment, he decides not to work for a university team but to take reasonable exercise and to work hard at his studies, he may be right and he may be wrong; but right or wrong, any force of society which

drives him, through social fear, into the athletic life rather than the studious life is not democracy. The fact that the athletic life does wonders for some men makes no difference. He has the right, not to live selfishly, but to be his own judge, with a view to later and larger ends, of what will render his life most efficient—the right to make his own mistakes. “Since he is at Harvard”, said a cynic, “I suppose they won’t let him row. If he were at Yale, they’d make him row.” I don’t know, and I doubt whether the cynic knew, which system was the less democratic.

With these things in mind, let us consider some individual cases at Harvard. It is only a few years since the man elected to the one class office that has permanent value, the secretaryship, was a very young student, almost or quite the only boy from his school who had come to Harvard, and not at all an athlete. “Don’t work for this or that honor”, he said, in effect, to the freshman class just after his graduation. “Do something as well as you can for class or College and by and by you’ll have to dodge the honors instead of seeking them.” It is the easiest thing in the world to prove by individual names that class presidencies, class secretaryships, the Hasty Pudding Club, athletic captaincies, and so on are open to men of slender means and humble origin. Even the marshalships on Class Day, for which social training and polish with at least a suggestion of personal beauty were once required, may be awarded to a man without a cent and as plain as a pikestaff. In regard to this last-named office, I think the old way was better. A marshalship is strictly ephemeral, more fleeting than beauty itself; and there is no reason why it should not remain a show office held by a tall and handsome man experienced in social functions. Yet the fact that it does not shows how far the College is from the exclusive domination of Back Bay aristocracy.

As to the Back Bay, it must not be forgotten that to persons at a distance Boston is Boston and the presence in one team of several Boston men is *prima facie* evidence that no outsider gets a chance. Now Boston is a large city close to Cambridge where there is a large College. When a Boston

boy thinks of college he naturally thinks of Harvard. There are a great many Boston boys in every Harvard class; Boston makes much of athletics; and there are many Boston boys in Harvard teams: but in social conditions at home some of these boys are as wide apart as Washington and Lincoln. Few things are funnier and few more exasperating than the persistent allegation of aristocratic supremacy in Harvard athletics. “Nobody has a chance unless he comes from Boston”, said a New York man to a Harvard professor, “Look at the man who’s so popular there now, X. Y. Anybody can see from his name that he comes from Beacon Street.” The man in question was a delightful fellow who deserved every honor he got; and his people were, I am told, delightful people; but they did not come from Beacon Street, they kept the town farm in a New England village. The sore-headed man who comes from no part or from the wrong part of Boston alleges favoritism as the reason why he has not “made” the team; and in the very allegation gives a hint of the yellowness that keeps him out.

Besides, it must be borne in mind that a man may have money and family and be a good player also. Some of Patience’s suitors, you remember, pleaded with her not to scorn them for their noble origin:

“Hearts just as pure and fair
May beat in Belgrave Square
As in the lowly air
Of Seven Dials”—

verses that I used to quote to an earnest and lovable Harvard captain whose democracy was inclined to bend over backwards. Not long ago, indeed, the democracy of the whole College bent over backwards. “Jones, Exeter”, said a youth registering his name for the Freshman Debating Club; applause. “Brown, Andover”; applause. “Smith, Groton”; hisses. The only offence in Smith’s case was his desire to mingle with his classmates who questioned whether any good thing could come out of Groton. I need hardly say that the attitude I have described is no more democracy than Puritanism is catholicity. Besides, it is easy to make a fetish of democracy at the expense of intelligence, to reduce—in theory at least—everybody to the average man or

the man below the average, as the labor unions do, and in fear of artificial elevation to insist on dead levels. "They're snobbish about their democracy", said a Harvard man of another college (not Yale), "they over-emphasize the average man and do nothing to develop the excellent one." If I understand Stover at Yale, Mr. Johnson suggests that Yale has been in danger of the same thing. Harvard has always been accused of erring on the other side.

"I regard Yale", said one of the twenty-five speakers at an inauguration banquet in the University of Kansas, "as the greatest university on earth. She may not be greatest in this or that department of learning; she is greatest because every man counts one!" I don't accept the Kansas City gentleman's report of his Alma Mater or his conception of her ideals. Yale would not be Yale if some men did not count more than one, and if most men were not fired with an ambition to count more than one. Yale would not be Yale if she did not train for leadership; and though an important part of training for leadership is intelligent, and at times unquestioning, subordination, no university worthy of the name can be a great averaging machine. Yale's democracy is one of her most precious possessions. So is Harvard's. Yale guards her democracy with a kind of jealous fear and proclaims it constantly, as if to support it. "Of course Yale is democratic", said one of her professors (from another college) at a Yale dinner, "but why speak of it so often? The lady", he added, "protests too much." To my thinking, Yale proclaims democracy as the public schools hoist the American flag—to keep before all the varied mass of new students from every point of the compass a great patriotic ideal and an ideal difficult to maintain.

The luxurious private dormitory is an enemy to democracy. Harvard is afflicted with it through causes natural enough,—rapid growth, insufficient accommodation in the Yard, and reckless inattention to the demands of modern civilized life. So long as the majority of the students lived in the College buildings and living out of them was a kind of misfortune, students put up with dormitories whose plumbing consisted of one cold-water faucet in the cellar, put

up with dirty rooms, and the imposition of buying their own gas-fixtures, and with slatternly service. Yet the mere lack of water and difficulty of fetching "that cosmetic" (as Thackeray called it) was a constant irritation; and when a large and well-equipped building, managed by people who recognized the ordinary wants of a well-to-do tenant, brought together a considerable number of students from boarding-schools and allowed groups of friends to be near one another, Harvard had the nucleus of the Gold Coast. Once founded, the Gold Coast colony grew, helped by the moving of athletic sports across the river and by the nearness of the club houses; and the College, instead of overflowing its dormitories, found some of its dormitories that lie outside of the Yard half empty. There is sentiment for the Yard, but none—or none mentionable in polite society—for the College as a landlord. A little belated plumbing fails to recover the lost prestige—or to get the prestige which couldn't be lost since it never existed. Through concerted effort the Yard has become much more desirable than it was; nor is the Gold Coast isolated from the Yard, with which it has much intercourse; nor is it as an institution a whit more undemocratic than the private school of today. Oddly enough, the Gold Coast is in a part of Cambridge in which a few years ago scarcely any student would live if he could afford to live anywhere else.

For those who miss the highest attainments of social or athletic life there remain, as has been said, numberless consolation prizes. Every reasonable man can find even outside of his studies, some field of happy usefulness at Harvard. Indeed one great danger at Harvard is the multiplicity of interests and the number of causes, often good causes, that may turn a man from his studies or use him up in an effort to work for them and for his studies too. This state of things has been attributed—probably with some reason—to the elective system and to the proximity of Boston; and to this state of things has been charged the lack of team work, the erratic individualism supposed to characterize Harvard College. At the risk of platitude let me say once and for all that Harvard College does believe with all her heart in developing the

individual and in developing him for one purpose only, efficient service to his fellow men. Such alumni as Charles William Eliot, Henry Lee Higginson, and William Cameron Forbes are noble examples of the Harvard spirit.

"Enter to grow in wisdom; depart to serve better thy country and thy kind": so says the inscription on one of our college gates. At Harvard the man of "sterile elegance", to borrow a phrase from Mr. Howells, is of no standing whatever; the man who counts high is the man of eagerly useful life. The undergraduate conception of usefulness may be short-sighted, may look to a single game with no reference to what lies beyond, but it is sincere and makes fewer mistakes than one would suppose. At the worst, the men who rise to the top in college life compare favorably with those who rise to the top in public life.

As I read the *Yale Alumni Weekly*, which the editors send me out of pure kindness without money and without price, I am struck by the similarity of your problems to ours. You too, if I understand the situation, have been exposed to the danger of luxurious private dormitories and have feared a loss to your democracy therefrom; but with you the problem came later than with us, and you have, here as elsewhere, the opportunity of profiting by our mistakes.

This brings me to another characteristic of Harvard, which she doubtless shares with more than one neighbor; I dare say she shares it with Yale. A part of Harvard's creed is the giving of herself with complete freedom to whoever or whatever finds help in that which she gives. I think I have never seen an institution with so few secrets or so self-forgetful a desire to "help out." In one sense it is not self-forgetfulness; it is conscious pride in lavishing her best, even in building up other institutions to rivalry with her. Let me take an example of generosity toward rivals from the administration of President Eliot. For years he fought in behalf of the three-year degree, till the Faculty supported him by a small majority. The feeling in and about the College was so strong that the three-year men in the Faculty, headed by Dean Dunbar, drew up and published a

statement of their reasons for advocating the proposed change. The minority, marshalled by Professors Goodwin and Shaler, drew up their reasons for opposing it. President Eliot gave to the minority the free use of the University printing office for the publication of a document designed to kill what he had most at heart. Nor was this all. Before the end of that year two assistant professors in the Faculty—and, I think, only two—were promoted to full professorships on the nomination of the President, and both were signers of the minority report. What President Eliot did for this rival party in the Faculty is scarcely more than Harvard University will do for her rivals in American education.

Moreover, the best Harvard men, as I see them, take pride also in not proselyting over-much. "There she stands. She speaks for herself—but there are others. To us she seems supreme, in spite of faults that we can't help talking about; but for some men other colleges may be better. Even a small college may be better for some men." I am always glad when the master of an important preparatory school is a Harvard man—not because he will almost force his boys to Harvard, for he won't, but because men from some other colleges—I think of one in particular—feel bound to do anything and everything that will secure students for their Alma Mater and often make it a duty to say of Harvard what, if they but knew it, is quite untrue.

The alleged irreligion of Harvard is so fearful that good men lie about it to save their pupils from its damnation. By "lie" I mean talk irresponsibly and talk irresponsibly in a kind of holy zeal. It is true that freethinking exists among Harvard students, as it doubtless exists among students at any college; but at Harvard whatever exhibit of religion is made is genuine. "They didn't think much of me at the — school", said as fine a fellow and as good a citizen as Harvard could ask. "They didn't think much of me 'cause I didn't go out for religion." This "going out for" religion as if it were baseball, this treating it as a means of social recognition, is abhorrent to Harvard students. "He will never do much at football; he'll have to try Y. M.

C. A.", is a remark impossible at Harvard; and for a Y. M. C. A. man who is a dirty sportsman the contempt of the Harvard student is supreme. These things, it may be said militate against a large Y. M. C. A. at Harvard; it may be said further that there is no merit in not seeking the Y. M. C. A. for social advancement where the institution is not fashionable. The Harvard man would sorrowfully admit all this, but would add that to him fashionable religion is not religion at all. Like other men he has his weakness close to his strength. His strength lies in his love of truth. Love of truth begets scorn of sham; and scorn of sham begets a tendency to see sham in what may be sincere enough, to eye with distrust those who profess more than he can find a reason for their feeling. Hence springs in some students a kind of irony and cynicism not helpful to themselves or to others.

The wonderfully cosmopolitan mixture now found at Harvard does good service in widening Harvard sympathy and revealing varied points of view; but it cannot wholly cure the intolerance of youth, or the assumption of cynical levity in men who may be inwardly torn by a fierce struggle over the great problems of life. No doubt these Harvard phenomena are in some degree Yale phenomena also. I mention them not so much to show the individuality of Harvard as to test my faith that the difference between a Harvard man and a Yale man is more superficial than most men believe it, and that if Yale men and Harvard men once know each other they are, as Mr. Roosevelt remarked, "natural adversaries and therefore natural friends."

And now for a word about the relation of Yale to Harvard. As institutions of learning they can have no relation that is not friendly and open so long as Presidents Hadley and Lowell are their leaders. These two gentlemen, personal friends with complete and justified confidence in each other's integrity, may disagree as much as they like and may find in the disagreement nothing but healthy friction. What needs more attention is the relation between Yale and Harvard in athletics, a relation which has more than once been disturbed, a relation in which at times members of both Universities have shown rancor and an almost in-

sulting, if not wholly unjustifiable, want of faith in each other.

"I'll never marry a Yale man", said the little daughter of a famous Harvard athlete of the last generation. "I'll never marry a Yale man; I love my country." Which of us used to be worse is an unprofitable and unanswerable question. Neither, as I see it, had much to boast of in those quarrels, and neither could honorably profess perfect sportsmanship, though each was horrified at the obvious imperfections in the sportsmanship of the other. The old tradition, I suspect, was a tradition on each side that the other side would do what it could to win by fair means or by foul. Not that this precluded some personal friendships; in an individual case tradition might break down: but it was the fashion at Harvard to cherish hatred and suspicion of Yale: your fathers best know whether it was the fashion at Yale to cherish hatred and suspicion of Harvard. "I hate the name of Yale and I always shall", said a Harvard congressman addressing Harvard students in the Harvard Union; and, though he said it ten years ago, the boys didn't know what he meant and the remark fell flat, for no decent Harvard man of the present day can understand the feeling, or the training that produced it.

A certain Yale athlete, reputed to have designedly broken a certain Harvard athlete's nose in Springfield at a prearranged time,—and laid out by that Harvard athlete so energetically that in the evening he was reported dead,—is now regarded among Harvard men as the best of good fellows and an honor to his profession. As he lay helpless on the field my undergraduate neighbor remarked, "You can't kill an Eli", a cold observation with one merit unknown to other observations of the same period, which expressed an active desire to kill any or all Elis. Of one great Yale player in those days Harvard believed anything and everything evil: but at least two of the men who played against him have told me that the only exceptional quality in his playing was its skill. He was merciless; so were the others. "Two of our men", said one of the Harvard eleven, "were quite as bad as he." In the days when any first-year man in any department of the University took

part in freshman athletics. I myself saw a freshman baseball game between Yale and Harvard won by a batting rally which was opened by a man who had been turned out of College a week before the game. It was not until the next year that I knew the facts; and I have no reason to think the freshman captain knew them: but the incident is typical of a spirit prevalent—of course not universal—in those days. That this spirit has been dying out is cause of rejoicing. That it has not long been dead past resurrection may be inferred from what happened in hockey a year or two ago.

Harvard, having secured the use of the new rink in the Boston Arena, managed to impress the league with the notion that she should not be allowed to play any match games elsewhere, and thus secured some kind of provisional consent from Yale and Princeton to play on what now became Harvard ground. Nothing more unsportsmanlike than forcing your adversaries to play all the games on your own ground can be easily conceived; but the Harvard authorities in hockey argued that an advantage just then was only fair since Harvard had been at a disadvantage hitherto in having no rink near at hand. Nor was there any truth in the assertion, real or implied, that the Faculty, however much it disliked long absence of a Harvard team, would insist on the team's taking so unfair an advantage of its rival as in playing all league games on the home grounds.

After the meeting, Yale and Princeton, stimulated, I understand, by threats from the management of the St. Nicholas Rink, decided that they had been "done", and that they, therefore, would do those they had been done by. Accordingly, without a word to Harvard, they ruled that one of them should play with Harvard at the St. Nicholas Rink and tossed up to see which one. They then wrote separate—and quite wonderful—letters to Harvard, in which they rose to the full measure of the standard of sportsmanship set by Harvard in the preliminary negotiations. When this political mess was revealed to the Chairman of the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, he decided that somebody beside young and promising politicians

ought to clean it up, and attended the crucial meeting himself.

Yale and Princeton, since it was vacation, had new representatives, the Yale representative being ex-Captain Heron, then in the Harvard Law School. The Harvard chairman made clear that, though he objected to threats, he objected still more to the false basis on which the preliminary agreement was made, and that, so long as Harvard remained in the league, she not only would be allowed to play either the Yale or the Princeton game away from Boston, she could not decently do anything else. Captain Heron was equally ready to set things right. "Yale and Princeton", said he, "wrote foolish letters; and I wish to apologize for Yale." The Princeton man needed more time for believing that there was any good faith in Harvard. "When you say 'away from Boston'", said he, "do you mean away from Cambridge too?" "I haven't anything up my sleeve", said the Harvard man, "I mean away from Boston, Cambridge, and any place that could be called Harvard territory." As the meeting broke up, the Princeton man came to the Harvard man. "What I said was pretty bad", said he, "I wish to apologize." The newspapers then announced that Harvard in the person of the chairman of the Committee on Athletics had been obliged to withdraw from her iniquitous position in regard to Yale and Princeton. I am giving the substance rather than the words of their report.

I let you thus behind the scenes of a controversy which, though it had a comic side, was almost as tragic as it was stupid. Few things are sadder than a boy trying to be a shrewd politician with the notion that he is doing something patriotic; and few things are stupider than the negotiations wherein one crude boy may set two honorable universities at loggerheads. Yet, so far as I can judge, man after man has been educated to the notion that, in athletics at least, Yale is the devil and that nothing but very clever bluffs and manoeuvres will get the better of her as it is every true son of Harvard's business to do. Whether Yale men have been correspondingly coached for embassies to Harvard you know better than I.

As Chairman of the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, I wish here and now to say that I have and have long had strong faith in Yale—not in every man connected with Yale athletics, more than in every man connected with Harvard athletics. Yale (may I say it?) in the person of X or Y has done some mean things, and so has Harvard. I have faith in Yale as trying through her chief representatives to do, whether in negotiations or in games, the square thing—even as Harvard is trying. For Harvard is trying hard. Managers come and managers go, and some, before you know it, prove tricky; coaches, in their eagerness to win, need constant watching; players here and there make you ashamed of and for them: but Harvard is constantly trying, even in athletics, to live up to her motto; to get rid of unsportsmanlike conduct on or off the field; to eradicate not merely dirty play, but dirty politics—manoeuvring, bluffing, ducking, and the like—and to meet Yale men as gentlemen should meet gentlemen, with the courtesy of full and open truth. If anything in Harvard athletics cannot bear daylight, we are eager to know it and to change it; if what we do seems unfair, say so, and give us the opportunity either to make it fair in your eyes or at least to show why it seems fair in ours. I cannot ask better men to deal with than the Yale men with whom I have dealt most. It would not occur to me to question their sincerity for one moment—or even their generosity. The notion of their meeting me with a view to taking advantage of me is inconceivable; and I know I have no wish to take advantage of them. So far as the Harvard Committee can control the situation, the bickering and the overreaching are at an end, on Harvard's part. So far as the leading Yale men can control it, they are at an end on Yale's.

The fact is that Harvard and Yale are extremely well situated for generous rivalry—near enough geographically, alike enough, unlike enough. The fact is that the Harvard man of today takes far greater interest in Yale than in any other college but his own. That is why he cares more about winning from her. The fact is that scores of the warmest personal friendships exist

between Yale men and Harvard men at college and after college, and that to a Harvard man there is no city like New Haven for a hard battle on the field or a warm welcome at the fireside. I speak as an almost provincially Harvard man—so much have I lived at Harvard, so little have I lived elsewhere. To me Harvard is the glory of New England and of America. Yet I can see how a Yale man may love Yale as I love Harvard. I can see how what one man calls enterprise is to another dangerous radicalism, what one man calls culture is to another effeminacy, what one man calls Athenian is to another Sybaritic, what one man calls barbarous is to another Spartan. And I too can love Yale as a noble rival, strong like Harvard to make known the truth and to become the mother of men.

PORTRAIT OF DEAN BRIGGS

Edmund C. Tarbell, the Boston artist, is painting a full-length, life-size portrait of Dean LeBaron Russell Briggs, which will be hung in the Living Room of the Union with the portraits of other Harvard worthies. The portrait is the gift of the classes of 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915.

F. Ayer, '11, did most of the work in the early part of the campaign in behalf of the project; more recently it has been in charge of a committee consisting of E. T. E. Hunt, '10, C. M. Storey, '12, G. H. Roosevelt, '13, Professor E. W. Forbes, '95, and Professor Ira N. Hollis.

It is hoped that the portrait may be presented to the Union next June.

CHAMBER CONCERTS

Two chamber concerts will be given in Cambridge this season, one by the Kneisel Quartet, on Friday evening, January 10, and one by the Flonzaley Quartet, on Monday evening, February 24. These concerts will be given at 8.15 P. M., in the New Lecture Hall. Tickets for the course are \$2.00 each. Any persons intending to subscribe are requested to notify Mrs. Edward C. Moore, 21 Kirkland Street.

Harvard Club of Boston

The following circular has been sent to the members of the Harvard Club of Boston:

At a meeting of the members of the Harvard Club of Boston, Incorporated, held at the Exchange Club, Boston, on Wednesday, December 4, 1912, it was voted:

"That the members of the voluntary association, known as the 'Harvard Club of Boston,' shall be elected members of the Harvard Club of Boston, Incorporated, as of January 1, 1913, without payment of any entrance fees, and that persons duly proposed for membership in the said voluntary association before January 1, 1913, shall be admitted as members of the Harvard Club of Boston, Incorporated, without payment of entrance fees, if and when duly elected by the Executive Committee of the said voluntary association.

"That the question of dues for the year 1913 shall be referred to the annual meeting in January, 1913, with the recommendation that one half a half year's dues be assessed April 1, 1913, and full half year's dues October 1, 1913, no dues to be assessed as of January 1, 1913."

Under this plan—

(1) Present members of the voluntary association (now known as the "Harvard Club of Boston") will pay no further dues to the voluntary association.

(2) Persons not now members of the voluntary association whose names shall have been duly proposed for membership before January 1, 1913, and who shall have been elected to membership later, will pay \$5 or \$3 upon election to the voluntary association, according to their classification as resident or non-resident members in the voluntary association.

(3) Persons who shall have been proposed for membership after December 31, 1912, will be admitted to the incorporated club only upon payment of the regular entrance fees.

On April 1, 1913, all persons falling under the three heads mentioned will be subject to their proportion of dues in the incorporated club (it being understood that the present voluntary association will have dissolved by that date).

Following is a statement as to life membership and an abstract from the by-laws, showing the regular annual dues and entrance fees in the incorporated club:

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

"Any member of the Club may become a Life Member upon the payment of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and any Candidate for Membership may be elected a Life Member. . . . The number of Life Members shall not at any time exceed two hundred. Life Members shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all penalties of membership, but shall be forever free from annual dues."

RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP.

(Including all members, except Life Members,

having a usual place of residence, business or study within twenty-five miles of the State House in Boston.) Entrance Fee* \$20.00. Annual dues, \$15.00 for Officers of Instruction and Administration in Harvard University; \$10.00 for members graduated within three years; \$20.00 for members graduated three years and within five years; \$30.00 for members graduated five years and within seven years; \$40.00 for members graduated seven years or more.

*Except possibly for Officers of Instruction and Administration in Harvard University.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP.

(Including all members, except Life Members, not having a usual place of residence, business or study within twenty-five miles of the State House in Boston.) Entrance Fee, \$10.00; Annual Dues, \$15.00 for Non-Resident Members living within two hundred and fifty miles of Boston; \$10.00 for Non-Resident members living within one thousand miles of Boston and not within two hundred and fifty miles; \$5.00 for Non-Resident members not living within one thousand miles of Boston.

From the above it will be seen, to take an example, that a present member of the present voluntary association, graduated for seven years or more, and living within twenty-five miles of Boston, will not be subject to further dues until April 1, 1913, when, as a member of the incorporated club, he will be subject to one half of a half year's dues (or \$10). On October 1, 1913, he will be subject to a full half year's dues (or \$20).

The total of the above amounts (\$30) will therefore carry membership of this classification until April 1, 1914, probably several months after the completion of the Club House.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held at the University Club, Pittsburgh, on the evening of Saturday, December 7, the first of the series of informal dinners for the current season. This particular meeting was called to celebrate Harvard's football championship. The following members of the club were present:

P. J. Eaton, '83, Lawrence Litchfield, '85, L. F. Snow, '89, C. R. Eastman, '90, A. A. Morris, '92, W. H. Morse, '94, S. K. Fennollosa, '95, O. M. Eakins, '97, E. E. Jenkins, '97, D. E. Mitchell, '97, G. E. Kimball, '00, G. J. Wright, '00, H. F. Baker, '01, G. C. Marble, '01, Tileston Chickering, '02, Park Alexander, '03, A. G. Burke, '03, H. C. Porter, Ph.D. '03, H. D. Parkin, '04, Carl Van der Voort, '04, A. P. L. Turner,

'05, A. M. Scully, '05, Walter Cornelius Holmes, '06, A. F. Clarke, '07, Allan Davis, '07, C. J. Mundo, '07, R. E. Sheldon, '07, Bradley Dewey, '08, S. J. Horvitz, '08, R. B. Strassburger, '08, Templeton Briggs, '09, C. H. Lehman, '09, W. E. Allen, '12.

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago held on December 6 a dinner to welcome the new Harvard men in Chicago. All the members of the classes of 1911 and 1912 of all departments of the University and also all older men who had arrived in Chicago within a year were invited. About thirty new men attended and were seated among the older men. On account of the illness of President Page, M. D. Follansbee, '92, presided.

The following telegram was sent to P. D. Haughton, '99:

"At a most enthusiastic meeting of the Harvard Club of Chicago it was unanimously voted that the congratulations of the Club be forwarded to you, that you be urged to consider the essential part which your coaching plays in the success of Harvard's football team, and that you consent to continue in charge of football, one of Harvard's greatest athletic activities."

HARVARD CLUB OF SOMERVILLE

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Somerville, Mass., was held on December 5 at the home of the vice-president, Francis P. Garland. The club voted to establish a scholarship of \$100 to be awarded annually to a graduate of the Somerville High or Latin School during his first year in Harvard College. It is hoped that the amount of the scholarship may be increased later. In order to raise funds for the scholarship, a systematic campaign will be conducted among the Harvard men now living in Somerville and also among those who graduated from the Somerville schools but now live elsewhere. The officers will act as the scholarship committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Francis P. Garland, '98; vice-president, George M. Hosmer, '01; secretary-treasurer, Louis C. Doyle, '04, 29 Berkeley Street, Somerville.

Austin M. Pinkham, '94, was elected delegate to the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY

Francis L. Gilman, '95, who has been secretary of the Harvard Club of Kansas City, has moved to Chicago and hence resigned as an officer of the club. Arthur H. Morse, '02, 1015 Commerce Building, Kansas City, has been elected secretary of the Harvard Club.

CHARLES O. BREWSTER FUND

Mrs. Charles Osmyn Brewster has given the University \$10,000, the income of which is to be applied to the purposes of the Department of Music. The gift is in memory of Mr. Brewster, who was a member of the class of 1879, and the fund is to be known as the "Charles Osmyn Brewster Fund."

The following tribute to Mr. Brewster is taken from the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* of October 16. The article is signed "H. M., '78" (Princeton). Mr. Brewster spent his freshman year at Princeton, and then entered Harvard as a sophomore and graduated with the class of '79:

"The death of Charles O. Brewster, '79, seems to deserve more than a passing mention. Although only in Princeton during freshman year, he kept in touch with his classmates, attended their reunions, and though a graduate of Harvard, had through life indissoluble ties with Princeton. Brewster was indeed a very unusual man. He seemed to practice law not in pursuit of what is usually called professional success, but to right wrongs, to redress grievances and to upset evil machinations. He had a veritable passion for justice and righteousness, and a loathing for anything tricky and underhand. A lineal descendant of the Elder Brewster of Mayflower fame, he was the personification of the militant Puritan, aflame with zeal for what is right and true and of good report. Such zeal always at the disposal of a worthy cause often bade farewell to prudence. The words 'politic' and 'expedient' had no place in his vocabulary. Such a man was not at his best in team-work. He had to play a lone hand

and he played with all his might and main. He was always doing something for somebody and if that person were poor and helpless and down on his luck, he only worked the harder. He never thought of himself and the idea of compensation never seemed to enter his head. A humble sailor-man once paid him the compliment of saying, 'I don't see how Mr. Brewster can get along as a lawyer; he is so honest.' But such candor and singleness of motive, such loyalty to friends and devotion to ideals, such perfect and complete unselfishness had no common reward. He left a stainless name and enviable reputation, and is mourned by a multitude of friends to whom his loss is irreparable."

BEQUEST FROM MORRIS LOEB, '83

The will of the late Morris Loeb, '83, recently filed in New York, provides that after the expiration of a life interest to Mrs. Loeb, Harvard University shall receive \$500,000, to be devoted to the advancement of physics and chemistry. The will provides that the fund shall be used for the above-mentioned purpose "in other ways than by the payment of fellowships, scholarships, or other direct emoluments to students."

HARVARD MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

The Harvard Musical Association has just published, in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of its foundation, a handsome book giving the history of and other information about the association, which is one of the oldest musical organizations in the country. The book contains among other things the article on the association written two years ago for the BULLETIN by Nelson C. Metcalf, '96, and the illustrations which were used with that account.

As is generally known the annual series of concerts now given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra had their beginning under the auspices of the Harvard Musical Association. The volume just published contains reproductions of the program of the "First Chamber Concert" of the association, which was given on November 13, 1844, and of the program of the

"First Symphony Concert", which was given in Boston Music Hall on December 28, 1865.

The association celebrated in 1887 the 50th anniversary of its organization. At that time Rev. James Reed, '55, read a poem to "Our H. M. A."; at the 75th anniversary on January 26, 1912, Mr. Reed read a "Supplement" to his earlier poem. The book contains also the address made by the late John S. Dwight, '32, at the dinner celebrating the 50th anniversary of the association; Mr. Dwight was at that time its president.

The book was prepared for the press by Herbert H. Darling, '89, the secretary of the association.

TRIP OF THE MUSICAL CLUBS

The Glee Club, the Banjo Club, and the Mandolin Club will take in the Christmas recess a short trip during which they will give seven concerts. The schedule follows: Monday, December 23, Philadelphia; Thursday, December 26, Louisville, Ky.; Friday, December 27, Cincinnati; Monday, December 30, Reading, Pa.; Wednesday, January 1, Baltimore; Thursday, January 2, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is possible that a concert may be arranged at Dayton, O., also.

A few more than 50 men will go on the trip. The Harvard Clubs in the cities where concerts will be given have shown great interest in the visits of the musicians, and a long list of social engagements has been prepared.

FRESHMAN DORMITORIES

A circular was recently sent to the members of the class of 1916 for the purpose of obtaining in a general way the preferences of the class as to the possible arrangement of rooms in the freshman dormitories, whether the men desired to have room-mates or to live alone, the arrangement of rooms, etc.

Replies to the circular were received from 485 men. Of these, 92 now live at home; 23 would prefer to room alone if they lived in a College dormitory, 52 would take room-mates, and 4 would have room-mates under stated conditions. Of the 393 who do not live at home, 156 room alone;

119 of this latter number have both bedrooms and studies, and 37 have only one room. Of the men who have room-mates, 178 live with one other man, 50 are in groups of three, eight are in groups of four, and one man is a member of a group of five. Of the 393 who do not live at home, 289 would prefer room-mates, and 89 would rather live alone.

The replies show that of the present freshman class 112 prefer to live alone and 345 to have a room-mate.

As far as this information is of value it will be used in a general way in planning the rooms in the freshman dormitories.

LESS EXPENSIVE DINNERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

With the hope that the football dinner of the Boston Harvard Club will become as much of an annual affair as the crew dinner, may I suggest that the price of \$4.00 per plate is too exorbitant for a great many of the more recent alumni. While all Harvard men rejoice in the team's success this fall, many feel that the price of the dinner last Friday was prohibitive. As a result, they were kept from a celebration which belonged to them, just as much as it did to those who felt they could attend. If the next dinner could be held elsewhere at \$2.50 a plate, I feel that there would be a gathering much more representative of Harvard.

H. CHESSMAN KITTREDGE, '11.

Boston, Dec. 8, 1912.

SECRET FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

On the first announcement of secret practice this fall, my feelings were quite in accord with those expressed in your editorial. When, however, one realizes how many undergraduates it kept from sitting or standing about in the Stadium getting chilled or catching cold, secret practice appears as a blessing in disguise.

How much the closed gates had to do with diverting to cross-country running, tennis, rowing and other body-building, blood-quickenning games those who would have stopped on the sympathetic dead-center where the average student

hangs when a good excuse like watching football practice offers, is of course conjectural. I do think, however, that secret practice was of undoubted, if latent, value to the undergraduates in that it gave the greatest number the maximum of potential play-time for constructive recreation.

ARTHUR STEVENS, '97.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1912.

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS

The members of the senior class last week elected the following officers for Class Day:

First Marshal—Percy Langdon Wendell, of Jamaica Plain.

Second Marshal—Alan Jewett Lowrey, of Honolulu, H. I.

Third Marshal—Henry Burchell Gardner, of New York City.

Treasurer—William Marshall Elliott Whitelock, of Baltimore, Md.

Orator—Daniel Sargent, of Wellesley.

Ivy Orator—Paul Merrick Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Poet—Amos Philip MacMahon, of Mexico City, Mex.

Odists—William Roger Burlingame, of New York City.

Chorister—Timothy Mather Spelman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS SERVICE

On Thursday evening, December 19, at 8.15 o'clock, in Andover Chapel, the Student Choir of Andover Theological Seminary, assisted by Mr. Frank E. Kendrie, Violinist, and Mr. Walter H. Kidder, Baritone Soloist, will present a programme of Christmas music. President Fitch will make a Christmas address. The music will be under the direction of Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., Organist and Chorister. This service will be open to all members of the University and their friends.

At the canvass of the seniors made during the recent class election 203 men expressed their willingness to undertake some sort of community service after their graduation.

The Hockey Team

The hockey season will be in full swing before long. Most of the candidates for the Harvard team have been at work for more than three weeks under the direction of Alfred Winsor, '02, who will again coach the men this year, but the candidates who were in the football squad did not begin regular hockey practice until last week. In the latter group were Captain Gardner, who played quarterback on the eleven, and Willetts, who was one of the substitute backs on the football team; these two men make up half of the nucleus of veterans with whom this year's hockey team will start. The other two are Sortwell and Palmer.

Gardner was last year one of the very best goal-tends playing hockey, and there is no reason to suppose he will be less efficient this year. He has been resting after the strenuous football season, but has now begun training again and hereafter will doubtless be in the regular line-up of the hockey team. Willetts was point last year, and will be the first choice for that position this season, although Graustein and Handy, two other substitutes on Captain Wendell's football eleven, will push Willetts for a place on the hockey seven. Sortwell and Palmer were forwards last year and will be needed again this season, for the material for these positions seems to be somewhat less promising than usual.

There are plenty of candidates for the two vacant places among the forwards; the leaders just now seem to be Hopkins, who was ineligible last year, and Phillips, the captain of last year's freshman seven. Both these men have improved greatly in the past few weeks, and it is hoped that they will be capable of giving a good account of themselves before the important games of the schedule are at hand. Other candidates for forwards are: Baldwin, '13, Gorham, '13, Clark, '14, Devereux, '14, Hanson, '14, Morgan, '14, and Smart, '14. Carnochan, '14, is the first substitute for Captain Gardner in front of the net.

W. H. Claffin, Jr., who played on last year's freshman team, seems to be the most promising candidate for coverpoint; he is by no means up to the standard of Blackall, who filled this position last year, but Claf-

lin is regarded as a very likely player. Another candidate for this place is Goodale, who for the past two years has rowed number four on the University crew and before that stroked his freshman eight. Since Goodale has been in College he has done little in athletics except to row, but he is a good all-round athlete, and as a school boy and freshman won a reputation as a hockey and football player.

It is too early yet to tell much about the prospects of the team. One or two practice games have been played against the B. A. A. seven, which is made up of former Harvard players and is also coached by Winsor, but most of the practice for team-play has been against the second seven. The team will make much more rapid advance now that Captain Gardner and the other football men have joined the squad. The candidates practise regularly in the Boston Arena, where almost all the games will be played.

The schedule has not been finally arranged, but there will be two games with Yale and two with Princeton, and a third game with each of these colleges in case of a tie. It is believed that the third game in each case will be played in Boston.

The candidates for the freshman team have just began practice. G. M. Rushmore, '13, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., has been appointed coach.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, published weekly during the College year at Boston, Mass. (Required by the act of August 24, 1912).

Editors, E. H. Wells, J. H. Gardiner, and John D. Merrill, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Business Manager, Sidney Curtis, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Publisher, HARVARD BULLETIN, Incorporated.

Owners (names of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock), Edgar H. Wells, Henry M. Williams, Arthur J. Garceau, I. Tucker Burr, Albert Thorndike, Robert Homans, J. H. Gardiner, John D. Merrill.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, none.

(Signed) JOHN D. MERRILL.

Sworn to and subscribed before Frank W. Kaan, Notary Public. Boston, Mass., December 14, 1912.

At the University

The *Musical Review* has appointed the following graduate advisory committee: Professor W. R. Spalding, '87, Owen Wister, '82, D. G. Field, '07, L. A. Coerne, '90, Malcolm Lang, '02, E. H. Abbott, '93, Richard Aldrich, '85, H. L. Mason, '88, E. O. Hiler, '93, Arthur Foote, '74, G. A. Burdette, '81, P. H. Goepp, '84, H. T. Finck, '76, F. M. Class, '03, H. T. Parker, '86-'89, and A. P. Hebard, '89.

Rev. Dr. Albert P. Fitch, '00, President of Andover Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday morning. The subject of his sermon was "The Office of Music in Public Worship." The new organ was used in public for the first time and the choir of men was assisted by trumpet and trombone players from the Pierian Sodality.

Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Harvard will compete in the 21st annual intercollegiate chess tournament, which will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York on December 22, 23, and 24. Of the previous tournaments Harvard has won nine, Columbia eight, and Yale and Princeton one each. Yale and Harvard once tied for first place.

The Bursar announces that the buildings now used as senior dormitories—Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, Thayer, and the north entry of Matthews—will probably be used for that purpose next year. If more rooms are needed the south entry of Matthews will be added.

Professor I. L. Winter, '86, read Dickens's "Christmas Carol" in Sanders Theatre last Monday evening. Rev. S. M. Crothers made a short address, and F. R. Hancock, '12, sang. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Harvard-Andover Divinity Club.

Winter practice for candidates for the track team has begun. The men will work every day in the Baseball Cage, and a series of contests will be held there in different events. The board track on Holmes Field has been laid and the runners are practising there.

Mr. G. M. Hall, of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, spoke last Monday evening in Phillips Brooks House on conditions in the Canadian Northwest. The address was given under the auspices of the Canadian Club.

At a meeting last Friday evening of the Phillips Club, which is made up of men who have studied at the Andover and Exeter academies, G. W. Hinman, '98, now an instructor at Andover, gave an address. The club has 160 members.

At a meeting of the Philosophical Club on Friday evening of last week Mr. R. F. Rattray spoke on "A New Theory of Metaphysics", and Mr. E. J. Newell on "A Three-Fold Doctrine of Education."

John Graham Brooks, S.T.B. '75, spoke in the Union last Thursday evening on "The Industrial Workers of the World." The address was given under the auspices of the Socialist Club.

Professor Samuel Williston, '82, of the Law School, spoke Sunday evening at the meeting held under the auspices of the Graduate Schools Society of Phillips Brooks House.

Dr. Israel Friedlander spoke Monday evening at a meeting of the Menorah Society in Phillips Brooks House on "The Religious and National Elements in Judaism."

The University Catalogue for the College year 1912-13 is now on sale. It contains more than 900 pages. One of the new features is a geographical directory of the students.

At this week's meeting of the St. Paul's Society, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts, spoke on "The History of the Church in Massachusetts."

President Eliot addressed the Seminary of Economics last Monday afternoon on "The Chinese Clerk, Salesman, Mechanic, and Coolie."

The Union will be open during the Christmas recess, and on Christmas Day a special dinner will be served at noon.

Alumni Notes

'53—President Charles W. Eliot was re-elected president of the National Civil Service Reform League at the annual meeting of the League on December 7.

'59—Dr. Edward Curtis died on Thursday, November 28 at his home in New York City.

'70—Thomas B. Gannett died suddenly on Monday, December 9, at his home in Cambridge.

'72—Frank Sumner Wheeler died at Keene, N. H., on Friday, November 29.

'75—John Walker Holcombe has in *The Forum* for December an article on "A Presidential Preference Vote", which continues the discussion begun in the November number in his article on the "Prerogatives of the Electoral College".

'75—Professor Denman W. Ross's latest book "On Drawing and Painting", published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, is to be translated into Japanese by Professor Kimuro of the Technical School at Nagoya.

'79—Judge F. J. Swayze, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, contributed to the November number of the *Harvard Law Review* an essay on "Judicial Construction of the Fourteenth Amendment."

'83—Louis A. Coolidge, of the United Shoe Machinery Company, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'84—Paul Thorndike, M.D. '88, and Arthur L. Chute, M.D. '94, have been appointed surgeons-in-charge of the reorganized genito-urinary department of the Boston Dispensary.

'86—I. L. Winter, assistant professor of public speaking, has published through the Macmillan Company a book entitled "Public Speaking: Principles and Practice."

'89—James Wheatland Smith and John Francis Russell, Jr., '07, have formed a partnership with W. E. Lowther,—Lowther, Smith & Russell,—for the general practice of law, with offices at 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

'96—Henry H. Thayer died suddenly on Thanksgiving Day in Worcester, Mass.

'97—Frederick A. Laws died suddenly in New York on Saturday, December 7, as the result of an operation for peritonitis abscess.

'98—Ashton L. Carr, vice-president of the State Street Trust Company, has been elected treasurer of the Boston Dispensary for the current year.

'98—John A. Denison has been elected mayor of Springfield, Mass.

'98—John M. Thayer has been appointed a park commissioner of Worcester, Mass., as successor to his brother, Henry H. Thayer, '96, who died on November 28.

'99—Henry James, Jr., general manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, has rooms at 12 West 44th Street. He may also be addressed at the Institute, Avenue A and 66th Street.

'99—William S. Simpson, of Dallas, Tex., has

sailed for England on his way to East Africa for big game shooting.

'04—Sidney Gunn is head of the English department of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

A.M. '05—Rollo W. Brown, head of the department of rhetoric at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., is now in Paris engaged in an investigation of the teaching of French in the French lower and higher schools. His address is 259 Boulevard Raspail, Paris.

'05—Donald W. Davis is assistant professor of Zoölogy at Clark College, Worcester, Mass.

'07—A play entitled "If You're Only Human", by Earl D. Biggers, was presented for the first time on any stage at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, on December 2. This performance was given so that the New York theatrical managers might see the play. While Biggers was in College he was an editor of the *Lampoon* and of the *Advocate*. He has since been dramatic critic of the *Boston Traveler*. Robert M. Middlemass, '09, was in the cast of "If You're Only Human."

Ph.D. '07—Professor Karl Young, of the University of Wisconsin, is treasurer of the Modern Language Association of America.

'08—J. L. Derby has entered the law firm of Root, Clark & Bird, whose offices are at 31 Nassau Street, New York. His home address is 969 Park Avenue.

'08—Charles S. Ricker, formerly with the Boston Journal, is in charge of the permanent state headquarters which the Progressive party has established in Boston at 15 State Street.

S.T.B. '08—Rev. Harold G. Arnold, formerly minister of the Unitarian Church of Bridgewater, Mass., has been called to the pastorate of the First Unitarian Church of Roxbury, Mass.

'10—William H. Davis, Jr., is with the United States Motor Company, 3 West 61st Street, New York City.

'11—Joseph B. F. Gamage is with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation; his headquarters now are at 36 Brook Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

A.M. '11—Mark H. Wiseman, Ph.B. (Kenyon College) 1910, is on the editorial staff of the *New York World*.

'12—Robert C. Benchley, who was for a few months private secretary to Dr. Fairbanks, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is now in the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Company, in New York City. Lincoln Macveagh, '13, has succeeded Benchley as secretary to Dr. Fairbanks.

'12—Philip W. Bliss is with the Cincinnati Car Company, Winton Place, O. His present residence is 20 Albany Avenue, Cincinnati.

'12—Laurence H. Chenoweth is with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, South Boston, Mass.

'12—Edward S. Lancaster is with Price, Waterhouse & Company, accountants, 54 William Street, New York City.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1913.

NUMBER 14.

Opinion and Comment

The Medical School is giving a good account of itself: within three months there have been announced by officers of the School the discovery of the active cause of whooping cough, a highly important advance in the methods of blood analysis as a means of diagnosis of some of the most dreaded and painful diseases of man, and, with the coöperation of the Bussey Institution and the State Board of Health, the proof that infantile paralysis is distributed by an insect. Each of these discoveries is of capital importance in the warfare on disease, for each directly clears the way for the search for preventive measures.

It is of interest to graduates in general as well as to medical men, that each of these discoveries in its own direction illustrates the especial possibilities of usefulness of the Harvard Medical School. Professor Folin's new method of blood analysis was worked out at the admirably equipped laboratories of the new buildings and through the endowment of research in biological chemistry. Professor Mallory's discovery of the cause of whooping cough was in part made possible by the fact that he has a position also in a great hospital, and so was enabled to study almost simultaneously two of the rare fatal cases of this disease. The discovery of the insect carrier of infantile

paralysis was made possible by the coöperation of the State Board of Health with officers of two departments of the University, the Medical School and the Bussey Institution. Medical science has now grown to such stature that it reaches out in every direction. The institution which has directly at its disposal the largest number of coöperating agencies will, other things being equal, most greatly serve the commonwealth. In medical research linking up of diverse activities is essential to advance. The very size on which the School is planned is therefore one of its important assets.

* * *

We are glad that Dr. Shattuck in his address to the John Harvard Fellows in Medicine has taken the opportunity to raise again the question of extending the franchise for Overseers to graduates of all departments of the University. As he points out, it is absurd that men who spend a single year in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences should have the vote, when men who spend four years in the Medical School are denied it. If the right were confined to holders of the Harvard A.B. the question would come up in a different form. It might then be a defensible position that graduates of the College are in a peculiar

and more intimate sense Harvard men, and that they alone, therefore, should have the oversight of Harvard policies, and not share it with men who already owe an earlier and perhaps a stronger allegiance to some other institution. That is not the situation, however. Under the vote of the Overseers on April 10, 1907, and of the Corporation on April 29, of the same year, the right to vote for Overseers was extended to graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and of the Graduate School of Applied Science, as well as to holders of the S.B. under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The present position is therefore a halfway position, with no rational reason for stopping halfway. In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences this year there are students representing 144 different colleges: most of these men will take a degree, and therefore be entitled in the future to vote for Overseers. The old theory that only Harvard College graduates are sufficiently Harvard men to have the vote on Commencement Day is already shattered.

From the point of view of the University it is highly desirable that the graduates of all the departments should feel themselves full members of the congregation. It is historically a fact that all the principal departments have budded out of the College, and that Harvard University is therefore an organic unity in a very real way. In these days of high specialization there is danger that this unity may weaken; and therefore every tie that can bind the parts together should be strengthened. Harvard College has been and is a great force in the country, but Harvard University, though in a different way, is a greater. It will not have the power for good that it should have if any of its sons feel that they are held in the position of stepchildren.

• • •

The right to vote for Overseers has become largely a symbol. It has been often and generally noted in recent years that election to the Board is quite as dependent

on general public distinction as on the capacity of a candidate, either through special knowledge or through circumstances, to have close knowledge of the University and to give sage counsel about its affairs. It is never the case that the election of Overseers represents the views of the electorate on any specific university policy. The function of the Board of Overseers is to represent the general public opinion of graduates, and to some extent also of the general educated public of their generation; it acts essentially as a flywheel or governor, retarding precipitate or unmaturing action, accelerating if the faculties lag behind the times. An election to the Board is therefore of the nature of a certificate of approval and of confidence in a man's judgment as shown by his career. The right to vote for Overseers rests on similarly vague grounds: the ultimate basis of it is that the voter shall be a "Harvard man."

With the creation of the University as a necessary result of the expansion of man's restless intellect into regions and callings which he was wont to measure by the rule of his thumb, the phrase a "Harvard man" has come to apply to many sorts and conditions of graduates, from those who have a certificate of work well done in a single course in the Summer School to those who have spent seven or even eight years in residence more or less strenuous. So far as loyalty goes the former sometimes outdo the latter, and in the end it is loyalty to the faiths and ideals of Harvard that makes the Harvard man. In any case the graduate of a professional school who feels himself still dominantly a Yale man or an Amherst man or a Stanford man will go to the Commencement of his own university rather than to ours; but whenever a doctor of medicine or bachelor of laws or master of business administration or of engineering has come to feel that he has become a Harvard man the University has gained so much strength. This feeling of sonship should be recognized and nourished by inviting these men to return to the seat of the University each year, there to take part

in this traditional rite of loyalty, which is the symbol that they are full members of the University.

* * *

The early announcement of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be held at St. Louis on May 23 and 24, will enable the constituent clubs to make plans for sending full delegations. The association is essentially a western organization, and its especial service to the University lies in the regions where Harvard is thought of as the home of ancient and remote traditions. It has done and is doing much to make the men of those regions realise that a living tradition, though ancient, may be an energetic force in a very modern present; and that the life of America would be dwarfed and twisted if it were not in part moulded by the beliefs and ideals of the fathers as well as by the present needs and opinions of the sons. The West needs the East and the traditions which are embodied in its universities. The Associated Harvard Clubs is a force making for continuity of growth in the country.

The other side of the influence of the Associated Clubs was shown by the way in which at the meeting in New York last June it helped to correct the perspective of many an eastern graduate. In a general way the city dweller of the East knows that America believes in education, and he usually shares in the faith, though sometimes from above. He needs oftener to meet men in whom this faith is so warm as to induce them to take a long journey and to give time and work to help on a particular form of education. The faith of these earnest workers for the University is a proper stimulus to those of its graduates who are inclined to take its benefits as a God-given right of the elect.

* * *

The formal statement under the postal laws of the stockholders of the BULLETIN, which was printed in the last issue, should not create the impression that it is as other corporations are, and that dividends are

paid to these stockholders. In the records of this corporation there is no such word as dividend, for its profits go wholly and directly to the Alumni Association. The increased service that the Alumni Association has been able to do for the University is in part the result of the increased prosperity of the BULLETIN derived from increased subscription lists and more advertising. These in turn rest on the increasing interest of the graduates in the University and its works.

* * *

The standing committee of the Alumni Association on the election of overseers, who are preparing the lists to be sent out for the preliminary postal card vote, will be glad to receive suggestions of names to be put on these lists. It is important that graduates should give this assistance to the committee, for no small body of men can ever think of all the men who can do good service to the University, and who have earned the right to be considered for the distinction. Suggestions should be sent to the secretary of the committee, Henry S. Thompson, care of White, Weld & Company, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

* * *

It was a gracious and characteristic act of President Lowell to use his new house for the first time for a reception on Christmas Eve for students who did not go away from Cambridge for the holidays. There are few things more desolate than to hear the Christmas sounds alone and in a strange country. President Lowell's thoughtful hospitality was of the sort that leaves a long and beneficent memory behind it, and that goes a long way towards keeping the university human and a humanizing force.

* * *

The address of Dean Briggs made on the Harvard Foundation at Yale, which appeared in the BULLETIN of December 18, has been reprinted in a pamphlet. Graduates and Harvard Clubs can get copies of it by applying to the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston,

Award of Fellowships at the Medical School

A new step was taken at the Medical School when, on November 26, 1912, John Harvard Fellowships were awarded before all the students of the School, most of the members of the Faculty of Medicine, and representatives of the Corporation and the Board of Overseers. The Fellowships were awarded to Elliott C. Cutler, of Brookline, A.B. '09, of the fourth year class; Edwin P. Lehman, A.B. '10 (Williams), of Redlands, Cal., of the third year class; and William A. Perkins A.B. '12, of Ogden, Utah, of the second year class. In addition, honorary mention was made of William R. Ohler S.B. '10, of Bethel, Conn., of the third year class, and Neuton S. Stern A.B. '12, of Memphis, Tenn., of the second year class, both of whom had a high enough rank to receive John Harvard Fellowships, but were ineligible because they held other scholarships.

Dean Bradford, who presided, mentioned the fact that this was the first official recognition of the value of high scholarship in the Medical teaching at Harvard. He then introduced Professor Emeritus F. C. Shattuck, '68, M.D. '73, whose address is given below, and Professor Emeritus J. C. Warren, '63, M.D. '66, who spoke as a representative of the Governing Boards of the University. After the meeting an informal reception was held in the students' room of the Medical School.

Dr. Shattuck said:

"We meet today to testify to our respect for scholarship, to honor those who excel in it, to rejoice in this new evidence of the growth of University solidarity.

"Some of us, sometimes, are tempted to think that scholarship is at a discount nowadays. King David must have had indigestion at times, perhaps hyperacidity, and then become pessimistic, as, for instance, when he classed all men as liars. So also his son, Solomon the Wise, when he says that wisdom crieth in the streets, allowing us to infer that no man regardeth her. Wisdom is too wise to cry in the streets. Does she not, nevertheless, always win recognition, late, if not immediate, but still win it? The voice of true scholarship is not a street voice; it never becomes raucous, though its

influence, sooner or later, reaches the streets as surely as the sun rises. The word 'scholarship' has a broader significance than it had in the Middle Ages, when it was bounded, in the main, by Latin, Greek and Theology. Scholarship broke its bonds in the days of the Renaissance. Does not its essence lie in thorough intellectual training, whether this leads to a practical application or not? Is there any warrant for the scorn implied in the term 'bread and butter studies'? Is not the range of scholarship ever widening? This gathering, and its occasion, seems to me one of the many evidences that such is the case. Is it not probable that the Lord really does delight in the strength of a man's legs? There seem to be those, in these athletic days, who think that His chief and constant delight lies therein. Is it not reasonable to believe that the Lord delights in all and every honest effort of man to make the most of himself? The Battle of Armagadon, of which we have heard so much these past six months, is on all the time; and in every man the forces of good and evil fight for the mastery as long as he lives.

"Scholarship implies healthy growth. Its value does not lie in its recognition. And yet it is well for us to recognize it. Recognition is but fair to those who achieve scholarship, of which the main-spring lies within the man, though the efficiency of the spring can be enhanced by external as well as internal stimuli. To recognize and honor the scholarship of others is surely a stimulus to us, and is thus twice blessed.

"My earlier statement that this meeting marks a growth of the University principle at Harvard may bear some explanation. Harvard College has become Harvard University within forty years; but there are still today some loose threads in the University fabric. The physical separation of the Medical School, necessitated by the all-essential part which large hospitals, practically only possible and adapted to the purpose in notable centres of population, entails disadvantages alike to students and teachers. The student, perhaps even more than the teacher, may fail to realize that he is a member of the University rather

than of a school. Indeed, how can he help it as long as the degree of Doctor of Medicine carries with it no voice in the election of Overseers? The man who gets his A.B. with a minimum of work—a minimum both in quantity and quality—need survive only five years (he does not need to live) to enter into the full privileges of sonship. So also, a man, who having taken an A.B. elsewhere, after one year's residence and work wins also the Harvard A.B. But the medical student, not a holder of the Harvard A.B., after four years of serious work, followed usually by a year or more in a hospital, is turned adrift without the annual reminder carried by the franchise that he is really part of a great and beneficent institution, worthy of his loyalty and devotion. This is not just, therefore not wise, and will, I have faith to believe, be remedied in time. Let us all bear it in mind and do what we can to right the wrong as occasion presents itself. The participation of the Medical School in the John Harvard scholarships, which were originally confined to under-graduates—members of the College—seems to me a sign of progress in University growth. It binds more closely together the Medical School and College and asserts that scholarship has a part in medical study as in every other branch of intellectual endeavor.

"I do not remember before having had the privilege of speaking to the whole body of medical students, and it may never be offered to me again. I therefore avail myself of the chance to say to you collectively what I have said several times to classes individually, especially shortly before graduation. It seems to me that every man who has had the opportunity to benefit by a college or university education should feel that he has thereby been put under bonds as it were. He has, perforce, been an object of charity, and should never forget the fact. The actual cost to any college of an undergraduate student is by no means met by his tuition fees, which are, essentially, the same for poor and rich alike. This charity is rendered possible by the generosity, self-denial, public spirit, sentiment of those who have gone before us. The poor man needs it; the rich man cannot escape it. Modern medical education is the most

expensive of university, perhaps of any large scale, education. If the undergraduate costs the college twice as much as he pays, the medical student costs probably five times as much, a portion of hospital expense being fairly chargeable to his needs. No large body of teachers is required for a law school, and one laboratory—the library, to wit—suffices. How different the conditions in a medical school! Much, therefore, is given to us physicians and it is reasonable that much should be required. If, like a sponge we absorb, like a sponge we should give forth, squeezing ourselves rather than waiting for events, which may never come, to do the squeezing for us. How can we pay our debt? It is within the power of each and all. Let us strive to live worthily, to do honest work for an honest wage where a wage belongs; but never forgetting that oftentimes the work which is best worth the doing, most profitable to us as well as to the world, carries with it no money wage. If we stumble, as most of us, perhaps fall, as many of us do, let us not be discouraged but rather be stimulated to renewed effort. The persistent exercise of the will forms habits and develops character, enlarges reflex action, constantly freeing the higher centres for new work by throwing down to the lower activities, which at first, only the higher could direct.

"It is thus in constant effort to make the most of himself as man, citizen, member of his calling, that everyone can cancel his debt to the past. If it happens that we have, or acquire, a superfluity of this world's goods, how can we do so much good, with so little danger of harm, as by promoting the health of mankind? Again, sooner or later, the orbit of every human being approaches medicine, and we physicians have the chance to urge the claims of medical education and research upon those who have the means to aid it. In so doing we are offering a privilege rather than asking a favor.

"Ask Henry Higginson, whom all will agree to be a competent witness, to tell us whether it is a privilege to give; whether his life has been enriched by the purgation of his pocketbook. I am disappointed that he is not with us this afternoon, but we have

other witnesses. Ask Robert Bacon. Ask Dr. Warren whether he regrets having given himself all these years.

"John Harvard Scholars, we greet you: we congratulate you and are proud of you. May this honor be but the forerunner of others and greater yet to come!"

THE STUDY OF LEPROSY

The Medical School has joined in another important coöperative study of disease, by undertaking with the Massachusetts State Board of Charities a study of leprosy and a search for its cure.

The Massachusetts State Board of Charities maintains at Penikese Island near Woods Hole a colony for cases of leprosy. It has now appointed as assistant superintendent of the Penikese hospital Dr. J. A. Honeij, who is a Fellow in Bacteriology at the Medical School. The Medical School has put its laboratories at the service of Dr. Honeij, and he will have the active coöperation of the school, and the advice of Dr. Simeon Wolbach, Dr. Bradford, Dr. Ernst, Dr. Ordway and others.

There are now fifteen cases of leprosy at the Island. Dr. Honeij will spend much of his time there, and a laboratory has been equipped for his use with quarters for guinea pigs, horses, cows and other animals used for experimental purposes and for tests from which it is hoped to secure an antitoxin.

This research into the nature of leprosy and the means of combating it will continue the work done by Dr. Walter R. Brinkerhoff, '97, M.D. 1901, who was for several years director of the United States Leprosy Investigation Station in the Hawaii Islands, and made important and fruitful investigations of the disease. He returned to the service of the Medical School and was Assistant Professor of Pathology at the time of his death in 1911.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES

The Faculty of Medicine offers a course of free public lectures, to be given at the Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, on Sunday afternoons, beginning January 5 and ending May 18, 1913. The lectures will begin at four o'clock and the

doors will be closed at five minutes past the hour. No tickets are required. The list of lectures follows:

Jan. 5.—Preventive Medicine in Relation to Industrial and International Concord. Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

Jan. 12.—The Care and Feeding of Young Children. Dr. John Lovett Morse.

Jan. 19.—Leprosy and its Care in Massachusetts. Dr. Charles J. White.

Jan. 26.—What the State Board of Health is doing to protect the Health of the Citizens of Massachusetts. Dr. Mark W. Richardson.

Feb. 2.—The Sexual Instinct—its Abuse and Control. (To men only.) Dr. Edward H. Nichols.

Feb. 9.—The Responsibility of the Community for the Prevalence of Venereal Disease. Dr. Hugh Cabot.

Feb. 16.—Dangerous Effects of Patent Medicines. Dr. David L. Edsall.

Feb. 23.—Fresh Air, Exercise, and Physical Condition. Dr. Edward H. Bradford.

Mar. 2.—The Bladder Ailments of Men in Later Life. (To men only.) Dr. Paul Thorndike.

Mar. 9.—Ophthalmic Catastrophes. Dr. Myles Standish.

Mar. 16.—How to cultivate Emotional Poise in an Emotional Age. Dr. George L. Walton.

Mar. 23.—The Rise of Experimental Medicine. Dr. Howard T. Karsner.

Mar. 30.—Tumor Diseases Peculiar to Women. (To women only.) Dr. William P. Graves.

Apr. 6.—The Management of Scarlet Fever and Measles. Dr. E. H. Place.

Apr. 13.—The New State Psychopathic Hospital. Dr. E. E. Southard.

Apr. 20.—The Effect of Occupation on the Hearing Power. Dr. Clarence J. Blake.

Apr. 27.—The Hygiene of Pregnancy. (To women only.) Dr. Franklin S. Newell.

May 4.—Treatment of some Emergencies of a Surgical Nature. Dr. Howard A. Lothrop.

May 11.—The Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Dr. Charles A. Brackett.

May 18.—Future Lines of Investigation of Infectious Diseases. Dr. S. B. Wolbach.

HARVARD MEN IN CONGRESS

Of the sixteen members of Congress from Massachusetts the following eight are Harvard men: Frederick H. Gillett, LL.B. '77, Republican, of Springfield; Thomas C. Thacher, '82, Democrat, of Yarmouth; Samuel E. Winslow, '85, Republican, of Worcester; Augustus P. Gardner, '86, Republican, of Hamilton; Andrew J. Peters, '95, Democrat, of Boston; Michael F. Phelan, '97, Democrat, of Lynn; William F. Murray, '04, Democrat, of Boston; John Jacob Rogers, '04, Republican, of Lowell.

The Cause of Whooping Cough

Another important discovery has been made by an officer of the Harvard Medical School. Dr. F. B. Mallory, '86, M.D. '90, Associate Professor of Pathology, working in the pathological laboratory of the Boston City Hospital with Dr. A. A. Horner, M.D. '11, and Dr. F. F. Henderson, has definitely proved that the symptoms of whooping cough are caused by the *bacillus pertussis*; Dr. Mallory has described the lesions which are characteristic of the disease and the way in which they are produced.

Whooping cough has been ascribed to various microorganisms, but only one has received serious consideration,—the *bacillus pertussis*, which was seen and described by Bordet and Gengou at the Institut Pasteur in Paris, in 1900, but not successfully grown by them until 1906. They found that this microorganism was constantly present in all cases in the acute stage of whooping cough, but never in health or associated with any other disease. Klimenko in 1908, at the Royal Institute for Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg, repeated their work, confirming their observations, and with pure cultures of the bacillus produced in puppies symptoms resembling those of whooping cough, although without the characteristic whoop. As yet however, the lesion characteristic of the disease and the relation of the *bacillus pertussis* to it had not been worked out. It is this final step, which opens the way to the direct search for a cure, which Professor Mallory has achieved. He has demonstrated not only that the bacillus is found in connection with the disease, but that it is found in definite connection with certain characteristic lesions which are capable of producing the symptoms of the disease.

Last summer, while Dr. Mallory was studying microscopically the tissues from two children who had died from whooping cough, he and his assistants observed that minute bacilli were packed in between the cilia or microscopic hair-like projections of the cells lining the trachea. These cilia, which are about one-six thousandth of an inch in length, in their normal condition, catch and carry upwards towards the mouth particles of dust, bacteria and the like

which have been inhaled. Their function is therefore highly important for the preservation of health. Dr. Mallory found that in the first case, in which the disease had lasted 15 days, the bacilli were very numerous; in the second case, where the disease had lasted six weeks, they were less so. Examination of the lung tissue obtained from three other cases showed the same minute bacillus present in large numbers between the cilia of the cells lining the bronchi.

These observations led to experimental work on animals. Sputum from acute cases of whooping cough was injected into the trachea of a puppy and of a young rabbit. When the animals were killed at the end of several weeks, sections of their trachea showed the same lesion as had been observed in the cases of the children,—fairly numerous minute bacilli between the cilia of the epithelial cells.

Pure cultures of a bacillus corresponding in every way with that described by Bordet and Gengou were then obtained on the special potato-blood-agar medium devised by them, and several puppies and young rabbits were inoculated with it. When these animals were killed, after various intervals of time, it was possible to obtain from their lungs and trachea the bacillus again in pure cultures. Microscopic examination showed the bacillus in small to large numbers between the cilia of single cells and groups of cells in the trachea of the puppy and in the nares, trachea, and bronchi of all three rabbits. The more successful results obtained with the rabbits were due to improvement in the method of inoculating them.

Thus the steps required according to Koch's law for the proof of a causal relation between a bacillus and a disease were complete. Bordet and Gengou had found and grown the microorganism, and Klimenko had by means of pure cultures produced in animals symptoms resembling those in human beings. Dr. Mallory and his assistants have discovered the lesion which seems to be peculiar to the disease and characteristic, and then produced the same lesion in animals by inoculating them

with pure culture of the microörganism and obtained the microörganism again in pure culture from the infected animals.

The lesion seems to be largely mechanical. The bacilli, which in cultures form rather sticky colonies, apparently mat the cilia together and interfere with their normal movements. They thus cause a constant irritation which brings about spasmodic coughing terminating in a violent intake of air, which is the whoop. At the same time, by preventing the normal clearing of the surface of the air passages, they increase the danger from other bacteria, especially the pneumo-coccus, which causes the pneumonia that not infrequently follows on whooping cough.

BLOOD ANALYSIS

A great advance in the methods of diagnosis of nephritis and gout has been recently made by Professor Folin of the Department of Biological Chemistry at the Medical School and Dr. W. Denis, his assistant. They have devised improved methods of analysis by which accurate results can be obtained from very small quantities of blood. Heretofore, the chemical study of the blood has been of little value to the practising physician, in the first place, because the amount of blood required has been considerable, and in the second place, because the methods of analysis have been so imperfect that the delicate changes which are known to occur could not be followed. Dr. Folin and Dr. Denis have worked out methods of analysis through which a minute quantity of blood such as is used, for example, in the famous Wasserman reaction for syphilis, is sufficient for the purpose. By the improved methods of analysis, four of the important constituents of the blood serum—the total nitrogen, the ammonia, the urea, and the uric acid—can be determined with sufficient accuracy to give valuable clinical information.

The information thus obtained will help in the diagnosis of a number of conditions producing disease. Among these the most important are incipient Bright's disease or nephritis, gout, either pure or associated with some

lesion of the kidney, and the state of acidosis or acid intoxication which occurs in diabetes, pernicious vomiting, and after serious operations on children.

Dr. Folin has discovered that there is uric acid in the blood of every healthy person to the amount of 1-1000 of one per cent., but that in persons afflicted with gout there is from two to four times that amount. He finds that there is twice as much urea or nitrogenous refuse in the bodies of those who are ill with nephritis as in the bodies of those who are healthy. With this method of analysis, physicians will be able to determine how seriously a person is afflicted with gout or nephritis and whether a dietetic or medicinal treatment is more valuable. Further than that, it will show what the danger point is in such an illness, for the frequent tests of the blood of a patient which are possible without injury by this new method, will reveal changes in his physical condition.

The advantages of the study of the blood over that of the urine are considerable. The urine is after all a solution of waste products, and any conclusions drawn from its examination must be indirect. The blood, on the other hand, is in constant relation with every tissue of the body, and its composition is, therefore, an index of the condition of the organism as a whole. The advance in the method of diagnosis consists in the substitution of the study of the active agent of life for that of the discarded products.

Dr. Folin's discovery attains results which physiological chemists have long been working for. It is of the greatest practical importance for clinical medicine, since it gives an exact objective method of arriving at conclusions which have heretofore depended largely on inference, and it introduces quantitative method into an important field of diagnosis.

The play written by J. F. Ballard, A.M. '11, "Believe Me, Xantippe", will be produced at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston next month.

The Aesculapian Club

In February, 1902, Dr. Townsend W. Thorndike, then a fourth year student in the Medical School, organized some of his classmates into a society which should undertake active work for the interests of the School. The name "Aesculapian Club" was adopted. The Club adopted for its seal a circle formed by an Aesculapian Serpent, in the center of which is a Greek cross, bearing in its middle a smaller Aesculapian serpent entwining a staff; for the motto was adopted Paré's, "We dress the wound; God heals it." Eighteen members were elected; and the perpetuation of the Club was ensured by providing for the election of a chapter every year from the Senior Class.

During the next two years the club was active in investigating and reporting on courses in the Medical School, and at times recommending changes to the Faculty. At a meeting in March, 1904, seven professors and instructors were present by invitation to discuss their courses. As a result of this agitation the officers of the School requested every class then in the institution to give the Faculty a written report on every course taken, with suggestions for improvement.

In 1908 the Aesculapian Club voted to give one quarter of its annual dues to the Medical School, and during the following year this money was used to pay the expenses of speakers who went to distant cities and towns to tell Harvard clubs and medical gatherings the advantages possessed by the Harvard School.

In 1909 the Club organized its members—who by this time were scattered from Maine to California—into a publicity and information bureau for the School. Through co-operation with the Dean's office, these men are kept supplied with the latest official literature issued by the School, and when the Dean receives a letter of inquiry from a prospective student the latter is frequently referred to the nearest Aesculapian member. He tells the applicant about the School—its buildings, its Faculty, its clinical advantages, comprising hundreds of ward patients and nearly a half million dispensary patients annually. Through these Aesculapian "missionaries" several students have

been brought to Harvard in the past four years.

At present the Club is contributing about \$200 a year to the School. Last year's donation was used for the "Aesculapian Club Scholarship," and this year's contribution is being applied to special research.

For several years the Club has held in December or January a mid-winter meeting to which physicians of Boston have been invited. Some of the speakers who have addressed these meetings have been Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, M.D. '90, who spoke on "The Physical Effects of American Football"; Charles F. Choate, Jr., '88, on "The Medical Profession from the Legal Point of View"; President Emeritus Eliot on "The Coming Change in the Medical Profession"; and Rev. S. M. Crothers on "Literature and Medicine." In addition to these the club has reached out to Baltimore, New York, Washington and St. Louis for Dr. W. S. Thayer, '85, M.D. '89; Dr. A. Flexner, Dr. M. J. Rosenau, and Dr. D. L. Edsall for its speakers.

With its increasing income the club has been able to hold larger and larger meetings. This year's meeting, on December 7, was held in Copley Hall; about four hundred physicians of Boston and its suburbs were present.

The "Kommers" form of these meetings, in which the guests sit about small tables, which are supplied with churchwarden pipes, tobacco, cigarettes and other refreshments, effectually does away with the stiffness and discomfort of most medical gatherings.

At the latest meeting, the general subject of which was medical education, the speakers were Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, chairman of the Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, Dr. Edward Hickling Bradford, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Horace David Arnold, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine.

Dr. Bevan, who has studied practically every medical school in this country and in Europe, and whose knowledge of medical education is unsurpassed, stated his belief that the buildings, clinical facilities, and

Faculty of the Harvard Medical School gave it an opportunity, exceeded by that of no other institution, of becoming the model medical school of America.

Dean Bradford, speaking on "Present Work and Future Plans" at the School mentioned two great discoveries recently made at the School—the proof by Professor Mallory of the causal lesions in whooping cough, and by Professor Rosenau of the transmission of infantile paralysis by the "biting" or "stable" fly. Dean Bradford mentioned among the other activities of the School the researches which are now being made on the cause of leprosy and of scarlet fever, as well as the great work being done at the Huntington Hospital on the cause and possible cure of cancer. Speaking of the clinical advantages of the School he said that in a short time there would be within rifle shot of the school 2000 ward patients available for teaching and research purposes in hospitals whose visiting staffs were either nominated by or closely affiliated with the School.

Dean Arnold said that in the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine any graduate can obtain instruction in any medical subject for any length of time. For example, a man who wishes to learn the latest method of examining the blood can here find an expert to teach him; the man who wants to brush up on physical diagnosis can run into town once a week for a couple of months and be instructed at one of the hospitals by the physicians then on duty; and the man who wishes to enter on research can find the best of opportunities under the auspices of the School.

The Aesculapian Club has now a membership of about 200 earnest, active young graduates who are working with might and main to teach America the pre-eminence of the Harvard Medical School.

KING'S CHAPEL LECTURES.

A series of lectures, maintained by the Lowell Institute under the auspices of the Harvard Divinity School, will be given this year, as in recent years, in King's Chapel, Boston, on Monday afternoons, at 2.30 o'clock. Admission is free and no tickets will be required.

Professor Clifford H. Moore will give

five lectures on "The Quest of Salvation in the Greek and Roman World", and Professor George F. Moore will give five lectures on "Chapters in the History of Mohammedanism" from the point of view of comparative theology, with especial attention to correspondences in the development of Christian theology.

The dates and individual topics of Professor Clifford H. Moore's lectures are here given:

Jan. 6.—Orphism, Pythagoreanism, and the Greek Mysteries.

Jan. 13.—Religious Philosophy.

Jan. 20.—The Mysteries of Isis, Mithras, and the Great Mother.

Jan. 27.—Christianity.

Feb. 3.—The Relation of Christianity to its Environment.

The dates and titles of Professor George F. Moore's lectures will be:

Feb. 10.—The Theology of the Koran.

Feb. 17.—Controversies about Faith and Free Will. The Rationalists.

Feb. 24.—Asceticism and Mysticism.

Mar. 3.—The Great Schism. Moslem Gnosticism.

Mar. 10.—Modern Movements, including Babism and Behaism.

HARVARD SEMITIC SERIES

The first number of the new Harvard Semitic Series, edited by Professors Jewett, Lyon, and George F. Moore, has just appeared under the title "Sumerian Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum. Part I. Chiefly from the Reigns of Lugalanda and Urukagina of Lagash. Copied, with Introduction and Index of Names of Persons, by Mary Inda Hussey, Ph.D." Leipzig. J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung.

The new series will consist of occasional volumes in the field of Semitic exploration, philology, literature, history, and religion. Volumes I and II, which are now in preparation, will give the results of the explorations carried on at Samaria in 1908-10.

"The Sumerian Tablets" contains 36 pages of introduction and index, and 81 plates (75 of lithographed texts and 6 of photographs of the tablets). The work is sold at \$5.00 by the Harvard Publication Agent, and at M. 20 by the Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung. The cost of the publication has been generously borne by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

Two New Professors Appointed



Professor G. G. Sears



Professor R. B. Perry

Since the latest list published in the BULLETIN, two more professors have been elected—George Gray Sears, Clinical Professor of Medicine, confirmed by the Board of Overseers, September 25, 1912, and Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy from February 1, 1913, confirmed by the Overseers, December 11, 1912.

Professor Sears graduated at Amherst in 1880, and then spent a year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the end of the first year there the call of medicine prevailed, and he entered the Medical School, and graduated at the head of his class in 1885, with the degree of M.D. He received an appointment to the Massachusetts General Hospital, at the head of the list, and entered that hospital in the middle of his last year at the School. He then went to the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and began practice in Boston in the winter of 1886.

He entered the service of the Medical School in 1893, and was Assistant in Clinical Medicine from that time until 1897. From 1897 till 1901 he was Instructor, and from 1901 to 1911 Assistant Professor of the same subject. In 1911-12 he was Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Professor Sears has been a successful and lucid teacher and an active and influential member of the Medical Faculty. He has a large and leading consultation practice; he is a member of the Association of American Physicians, and has been a constant contributor to the leading medical journals.

Professor Perry graduated from Princeton with the degree of A.B. in 1896, and then, coming to Harvard, took the A.M. in 1897, and the Ph.D. in 1899. In 1899-1900 he was Instructor in Philosophy at Williams, and from 1900 to 1902 was Instructor in Philosophy at Smith College. Then he was called back to Harvard, and was Instructor in Philosophy from 1902 to 1905, and has been Assistant Professor of Philosophy from 1905 to the present appointment. He has been chairman of the Department of Philosophy since 1906. He has declined at least two offers of professorships in other important universities.

His publications include "The Approach to Philosophy", in 1905, which is an introduction to the whole subject, "The Moral Economy", a book on ethics, published in 1909, and "Present Phil-

osophical Tendencies", published in 1912. The last is a survey of the new movements in naturalism, idealism, pragmatism, and realism. A review of this book in the *New York Nation* concluded: "For the rest, he has given us admirable exposition, keen criticism, and suggestive construction, all couched in a style that makes a difficult subject pleasant reading. His book is as excellent and important as the length of this review would indicate."

Professor Perry is one of the leaders in the new school of realists; he contributed an important paper to the volume put out last summer by a group of the younger men in this school, under the title "The New Realism."

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The Board of Overseers at its meeting on December 11, 1912, gave its consent to the following appointments:

Williams Sturgis Bigelow, J. Templeton Coolidge, and Robert Bacon, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from January 1, 1913.

William Elwood Byerly, Perkins Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, from September 1, 1913.

Harvey Cushing, Moseley Professor of Surgery, from September 1, 1912.

Benjamin Aphorpe Gould Fuller, Instructor in Philosophy from September 1, 1913.

Arthur Norman Holcombe, Assistant Professor of Government for five years from February 1, 1913.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

The students who stayed in Cambridge during the Christmas season were not forgotten by the officers of the University.

President Lowell threw open his new house on Christmas eve and between 8 and 10 entertained the members of the University. About 200 students accepted the invitation to attend. President and Mrs. Lowell received with the following: Dean and Mrs. Briggs, Dean and Mrs. Haskins, Professor and Mrs. Ropes, Professor Palmer, Dean Hurlbut, Professor J. L. Coolidge, President

Fitch of Andover Theological Seminary, G. W. Cram, E. H. Wells, and Assistant Dean Yeomans.

At 9 o'clock a Christmas tree was lighted, and Arthur Beane, '11, Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House, distributed candy. Mr. John Ise, A.M. '11, assistant in Economics, sang some songs accompanied by Dr. Davison, the College organist. Professor Morse Stevens, of the University of California, read selections from Kipling, and President Lowell read the Bible story of the birth of Christ. At 9.30 supper was served in the dining room, and at 10 o'clock President and Mrs. Lowell received again in the east room.

Phillips Brooks House was open to everybody on the evening of Christmas Day. Professor I. L. Winter and Mr. F. W. C. Hersey read appropriate selections, and a varied entertainment was provided.

Special dinners were served at the Union and Memorial Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY

Professor Palache, using a fund placed at his disposal by A. F. Holden, '88, has spent six weeks in Maine and New Hampshire collecting minerals for the Mineralogical Museum and the teaching collections.

A large amount of material was secured, including rare minerals from the gem mines of Maine, an excellent series of topaz, crystals from North Chatham, N. H., and a variety of beryl crystals from various localities. Most of the material was obtained from local collectors, but several localities were worked with success by the party under the direction of Professor Palache.

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL.

In the list of schools represented in the class of 1916 published in the BULLETIN of December 11 no mention was made of the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. This school sent four boys to the freshman class—Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., of Chicago; Frederic P. Clement, Jr., of Watertown, N. Y.; John G. Heyburn, of Louisville; and Samuel T. Williamson, of Lansing, Mich.

The Harvard Clubs

The seventeenth meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in St. Louis on May 23 and 24, 1913. The Harvard Club of St. Louis will act as host and already the general committee and sub-committees are at work on their plans.

The general committee is made up as follows: Albert T. Perkins, '87, chairman; W. L. R. Gifford, '84; J. Archer O'Reilly, '02, secretary of the Harvard Club of St. Louis; Thomas R. Akin, '90; S. L. Swarts, '88; Charles H. Morrill, '98; C. R. D. Meier, '05. The chairmen of the special committees are: W. C. Fordyce, '95, transportation and hotels; Hugh McK. Jones, '01, entertainment and dinner; Oliver F. Richards, '00, music; Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99, amusements; George F. Steedman, '92, reception and automobiles; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., '06, publicity; Daniel K. Catlin, '99, finance.

INTER-CLUB BOWLING.

The challenge for a bowling match recently issued by the Harvard Club of Lowell has already brought about two games. On Saturday evening, December 14, the Newburyport Club sent to Lowell a team which was beaten in three straight games, but on Tuesday, December 17, the Lynn Club defeated Lowell, at Lowell, two strings out of three.

Newburyport was seriously handicapped in its match by the illness of its members; only two of the regular team were able to bowl. The scores follow:

NEWBURYPORT.

Snow,	80	71	87	238
Toppan,	69	73	88	230
Walker,	88	78	91	257
Legate,	108	97	104	309
Sub.,	72	73	74	219

Total,	417	392	444	1253
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LOWELL.

Dumas,	90	91	108	289
Bodfish,	72	73	74	219
Spalding,	79	81	91	251
Pickering,	99	74	81	254
Wetherbee,	127	114	96	337

Total,	467	433	450	1350
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The scores of the match between Lynn and Lowell were:

LYNN.

H. Breed,	73	93	78	244
M. Breed,	100	99	85	284
Keene,	94	80	101	275
Kimball,	83	85	85	253
Newhall,	78	80	88	246

Total,	428	437	437	1302
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LOWELL.

Dumas,	69	87	89	245
Bodfish,	79	75	94	248
Walsh,	79	77	91	247
Pickering,	80	76	86	242
Wetherbee,	94	86	95	275

Total,	401	401	455	1257
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NEW YORK ENGINEERS

The sixth annual dinner of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York was held on Saturday, December 7th, at the Harvard Club in that city. Arthur C. Jackson, '88, president of the society was toastmaster. The other speakers were: Professor Ira N. Hollis; Dr. John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York; W. P. Field, Princeton, '83, president of the Princeton Engineering Association; Professor George C. Whipple; Thomas W. Slocum, '90; and John C. Montgomery, mining engineer. The speeches were interesting, and on topics of live interest, and the dinner was one of the most enthusiastic the society has had.

In addition to those already mentioned, there were present: Professors A. E. Kennelly, H. L. Smythe, and L. C. Grator; William H. Burr, Robert Ridgway, and Daniel L. Turner, honorary members; George S. Rice, '70, Franklin Remington, '87, B. B. Thayer, '85, John R. MacArthur, '85, John Hays Hammond, C. S. Kelley, Francis Mason, '96, J. R. Finlay, '91, Clifford Richardson, '77, Charles Gilman, '04, Clifford M. Holland, '06, John R. Healy, '97, Thomas Crimmins, '00, Roger C. Barnard, '02, R. K. Tomlin, Jr., '07, H. M. Hale, '04, Huntington Adams, '01, H. J. Alexander, '00, J. M. Betton, '71, R. E. Barrett, '06, W. C. Brinton, '07, J. E. Bunting, '98, W. F. Booth, '84, C. P. Crimmins, '10, E. A. S. Clarke, '84, G. C. Crawford, '04, Col. Bab-bitt, C. R. Dean, '82, D. G. Edwards, '03, R. H. Eurich, '12, C. P. Frey, '88, A. D.

Flinn, C. F. Frothingham, '69, W. M. Griffin, '05, F. N. Goble, '02, J. F. Gowen, '11, Professor J. E. Woodman, '96, F. Wilcock, '00, W. Hanck, '96, J. P. Hogan, '03, C. Herschel, '60, W. S. Higgins, '12, Stephen O. Hopkins, '12, Everett N. Hutchins, '09, F. P. Locke, '00, C. E. Lakeman, '04, J. Levine, '04, M. R. McAlpin, '97, E. Q. Moses, '02, R. L. Niles, Jr., '09, F. M. Newton, '98, A. J. Pates, '04, N. B. Pope, '02, R. Rumery, '99, C. P. Perin, '83, M. H. Ryan, '99, H. A. Richardson, '08, L. Rome, '08, G. H. Shaw, '04, C. W. Stark, '03, E. A. Stevens, '04, E. R. Taylor, '68, D. F. Turnbull, '95, E. L. Verveer, '98, Harrison Weymouth, '02, and E. B. Whittlesey, '06.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS

The Harvard Club of Paris had a dinner on the evening of Saturday, November 23, 1912, the day of the Yale football game. Forty-six members were present. C. Inman Barnard, LL.B. '74 presided. Joseph E. Sharkey, '99, the secretary, read cable messages from Robert Bacon, '80, the founder and honorary president of the club, and Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, who is an honorary member of the organization.

Professor George G. Wilson, who is now lecturing at the Sorbonne under the new official exchange professorship between Harvard and the French universities, was the special guest of the evening; he made a short address. Murray Bartlett, '92, President of the University of the Philippines, who stopped at Paris on his way to the United States, told of the work of the Harvard Club of Manila.

James H. Hyde, '98, will entertain the members of the Club on the evening of January 18, in honor of Professor Wilson.

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS.

The class of 1913 has elected the following officers in addition to those previously announced:

Secretary—Walter Tufts, Jr., of Boston.

Class Committee.—P. G. M. Austin, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; G. H. Roosevelt, of Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Class Day Committee.—D. C. Par-

menter, of Gloucester, Mass.; R. B. Batchelder, of Salem, Mass.; A. M. Goodale, of Saco, Me.; S. M. Felton, 3d., of Haverford, Pa.; H. J. Smith, of Denver, Colo.; J. B. Cummings, of Fall River, Mass.; C. T. Abeles, of St. Louis, Mo.

Photograph Committee.—Robert Bowser, of Richmond, Va.; C. MacD. Makepeace, of Providence, R. I.; H. N. Baldwin, of West Newton, Mass.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university hockey team follows:

January 6.—Ottawa.
January 15.—Toronto.
January 18.—Cornell.
January 22.—Princeton.
January 25.—Massachusetts Agricultural College.
February 1.—Yale at the Arena.
February 5.—Dartmouth at the Arena.
February 8.—Princeton at New York.
February 15.—Princeton at the Arena in case of tie.
February 19.—Yale at New Haven.
February 22.—Yale at the Arena in case of tie.

The university hockey team defeated the M. I. T. team, 4 goals to 0, in the Boston Arena on Wednesday evening, December 18. This game was the first one on the Harvard schedule.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Among the directors of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society are the following Harvard men: H. D. Sedgwick, '82, Bouck White, '96, and Nicholas Kelley, '06. The Society "welcomes into its ranks all students who desire 'light, more light' on the world-wide Socialist movement". It now has chapters at 48 colleges and universities.

IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The following Harvard men have been elected members of the Newburyport (Mass.) city government for 1913: Edward H. Little, '01, alderman; Leon M. Little, '10, and Charles Thurlow, Jr., '12, councilmen; Joshua Hale, '92, Ernest Foss, '99, and Laurence P. Dodge, '08, members of the school committee.

Alumni Notes

'53—President Eliot spoke on December 18 before the Men's Club of the First Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass. His subject was "Commission Form of Government."

LL.B. '59—Everett P. Wheeler has in the December number of the *Columbia Law Review* an article on "Progress in Reform of Legal Procedure."

LL.B. '62—Howard M. Hamblin died at Hyde Park, Mass., on December 16, 1912, in his 73d year.

'73—J. Cheever Goodwin, author or adapter of more than forty musical comedies many of which won great success, died at his home in New York City on December 18, 1912.

S.D. '78—Professor Charles S. Minot, of the Medical School, was one of the Americans who spoke at the recent Thanksgiving Day banquet in Berlin. Joseph C. Grew, '02, the first secretary of the American Embassy to Germany, also spoke.

'79—Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has recently issued his annual report for the fiscal year 1912.

'82—Rev. David C. Garrett, who has recently become rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Tilton, N. H., will serve also as rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Franklin, N. H.

'85—Franklin S. Billings, of Woodstock, has been elected a member of the Vermont House of Representatives.

M.D. '88—Dr. Daniel S. Harkins died at his home 706 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass., on December 8, 1912.

'90—William B. Carpenter, of the Boston Mechanic Arts High School, has been elected president of the Association of Mathematical Teachers of New England.

'91—Francis R. Bangs has been elected a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for three years.

'93—Joseph Manley is acting president of Marietta College, Marietta, O.

'95—Alexander Whiteside has been elected a director, for three years, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'96—Professor R. B. Merriman, of the department of history, has published through the Clarendon Press, Gomara's "Annals of the Emperor Charles V." The volume includes the Spanish text and the English translation, introduction and notes by Professor Merriman.

Gr. '97-'98—Frederick E. Olmsted has withdrawn from the firm of Fisher, Bryant & Olmsted, consulting engineers, of 141 Milk Street, Boston. The business has been incorporated under the name of Fisher & Bryant, Inc. (Professor Richard T. Fisher, '98, and Edward S. Bryant, '00). Mr. Olmsted will maintain close professional relations with the new corporation. His address is 21 Lime Street, Boston.

'98—J. D. Towner is secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City Post, Kansas City, Mo.

'99—Roger N. Burnham has been appointed by the Boston Art Commission sculptor for the figures which will be placed in front of the new City Hall annex on Court Street.

'99—A son, Edward P. Davis, Jr., was born on December 16, 1912, to Edward P. Davis and Mrs. Davis.

'99—Henry S. Dennison has been elected second vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'99—J. W. Farley, publisher of the Boston Herald, has become a partner in the law firm of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, 84 State Street, Boston. Farley will continue as publisher of the Boston Herald, and will divide his time between the newspaper and his law office.

'99—Donald McKay Frost, LL.B. '02, formerly a member of the firm of Smythe, Lee & Frost of Charleston, S. C., is now with the law firm of Currier, Rollins, Young & Pillsbury, 84 State Street, Boston.

'99—Joshua B. Holden is a member of the special committee appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to arrange a trip of members of the Chamber to South America this spring.

'99—John Homans, M.D. '03, and Benjamin Tenney, M.D. '92, have been appointed chief surgeons of the department of general surgery of the Boston Dispensary; each will be responsible for the direction of the department for six months of the year.

A.M. '99—Rev. Joseph E. Perry, who has been for the last seven years associate pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, of Boston, has resigned.

Ph.D. '00—Professor W. B. Munro, of the department of government, has recently published through the Macmillan Company of New York a book entitled "The Government of American Cities." This is a companion volume to his earlier book on "The Government of European Cities" published in 1909.

'01—Walter Archer Frost has abandoned the practice of law to become associate editor of *The Cavalier*, one of the Munsey Company's magazines, published at 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City. His residence is The Judson Hotel, 53 Washington Square, New York.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, read on November 21, 1912, before the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology a paper entitled, "Some Relationships of the Reflexes."

'01—Herman F. Tucker has opened an office at 432 Pioneer Building, Seattle, Washington, as consulting engineer, specializing in steel and reinforced concrete. For four years he was designing engineer on the plans for the Panama Canal lock masonry and valves, and during the past year he has been resident engineer on the construction of the fourteen buildings for the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

'02—Warren E. Benscoter, instructor in the

Wilkes-Barre High School, has invented a new game which is a combination of football and baseball. The Wilkes-Barre papers report that the boys who have played the game take to it with great enthusiasm.

'02—Harry C. Dudley, mining engineer, is at 807 Lonsdale Building, Duluth, Minn.

'03—Albion M. Boothby is in the sales department of the United Boxboard Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. His home address is 55 Roosevelt Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

'04—George C. Cunningham, formerly with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Denver, is salesman for The Oscar Müller Company, manufacturers of calculating machines, 32 Broadway, New York, of which Phillips B. Thompson, '97, is treasurer. Cunningham is at present at 2 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

'04—James Jackson, formerly with Lee, Higginson & Company, is vice-president of the Paul Revere Trust Company, of Boston.

'04—Daniel C. Manning, LL.B. '06, of Salem, has been elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

A.M. '04—Raymond W. Kent, S.B. (Rhode Island State College) '03, formerly chemist with the Diamond Rubber Company, is now with the Sweinhart Tire & Rubber Company. His address is 171 Dodge Avenue, Akron, O.

'05—R. M. DeCormis was married in Dorchester, Mass., on December 14, 1912, to Miss Anna L. Davies. They will reside at 8 Dwight Street, Brookline, Mass.

'05—Whitcomb Field died on November 20, 1912, at Roseburg, Ore., where he had been engaged in ranching.

LL.B. '05—Henry Schoellkopf died in Milwaukee on December 4, 1912. He had practised his profession in that city ever since he left the Law School.

'06—Charles L. Ames, of the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, is about to move to North Carolina where he will be the representative of the company.

'06—Thomas Barbour has published in the *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* a volume entitled "A Contribution to the Zoögraphy of the East Indian Islands." This work, being volume 44 of the *Memoirs*, embodies Barbour's extensive biological studies in the East Indies.

'06—Joseph L. Barry of Lynn has been elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

'06—Roger Merrill is with P. C. Headley & Company, cotton brokers, 721 Exchange Building, Boston.

'06—Roger M. H. Wilcox is in the sales department of the H. J. Heinz Company, Lewis Wharf, Boston. His address is 151 Shore Drive, Winthrop, Mass.

'07—William Rodman Fay, LL.B. '10, has opened a law office at 84 State Street, Boston.

'08—Kenneth B. Hawkins, formerly of Burlington, Ia., is now in the law office of Brundage, Wilkerson & Cassels, The Rookery, Chicago.

'08—S. Eliot Henry is with the Eastern Oil & Rendering Company, Portsmouth, N. H.

'08—Edmund W. Sinnott, who is studying botany in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, spoke before the Harvard Botanical Club on December 10 on "A Botanical Trip through Australasia." In 1910-11 Sinnott, as a Sheldon Fellow, travelled extensively in Australia and New Zealand.

A.M. '08—Clifford M. Swan, S.B. (Mass. Inst. Technology) '99, who has been at Harvard for the past few years specializing in physics, is now head of the department of architectural acoustics of the Johns-Manville Company of New York. His address is 600 West 115th Street, New York City.

'09—Edward H. Bonsall, Jr., rector of the Church of the Atonement, in Morton, Pa., was married on December 4 in Cambridge to Miss Elizabeth K. Hubbard, Wellesley '11.

'09—A play entitled "The Voice of the People" by David Carb was produced last month by the Harvard Dramatic Club.

'09—A son, J. Philip Hartt, Jr., was born on December 8, 1912, to J. Philip Hartt and Mrs. Hartt.

'10—Elliot C. Bacon left New York on December 10, 1912, on his way to Manila where he will have a position in the government of the Islands under Governor W. Cameron Forbes, '92.

'10—Fessenden S. Blanchard is with E. A. Shaw & Company, cotton buyers, 50 Congress Street, Boston.

'10—Henry Van Brunt is in the exchange department of the Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.

'10—Isaac Davis is studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. He has been one of the assistant football coaches at Hopkins. He won his "H second" in football at Harvard, and his "H" at Hopkins. His address is 135 Jackson Place, Baltimore.

'11—Donald F. Cutler was married on December 7 to Miss Margaret Lionberger of St. Louis.

'12—Richard C. Babson, formerly with the Library Bureau, is with the American Felt Company, Boston.

'12—Samuel T. Farquhar is in the financial news department of the Boston Herald. His address is 6 Arlington Street, Cambridge.

'12—Kermit Roosevelt is with the Brazil Railroad Company. His present address is Caiza Postal 565, São Paulo, Brazil, S. A.

'12—Arthur W. Hanson is teaching English and ancient history at Colby Academy, New London, N. H.

'12—Cornelius D. Hurley is with the C. H. Alden Company, manufacturers of boys' and youths' shoes, Abington, Mass.

'12—Samuel B. Morison is with Rogers, Brown & Company, pig iron and coke, Buffalo, N. Y. His address is 136 Parkdale Avenue, Buffalo.

'12—Frank H. Sjostrom is with the United States Worsted Company, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1913.

NUMBER 15.

Opinion and Comment

The annual lists of the scholarships in Harvard College, which we print in this issue, are made up on the same principles as for several years past. The First Group consists of men who on the work of the preceding year reached the grade of A in three and a half courses or more, the Second Group of men below the First Group who had at least one and a half A's and two and a half B's. The John Harvard Scholarships in the First Group and the Harvard College scholarships in the Second Group are awarded to men who did not apply for the scholarships with stipend. In Group III the scholarships are assigned for special reasons other than distinction in studies. In this group are to be found almost all the Harvard Club scholarships, since they are usually assigned to freshmen in their first year of residence.

There are this year in the First Group 48 scholars, in the Second Group 153, in the Third Group 128. In the First Group there are 12 holders of John Harvard Scholarships and 36 of scholarships with stipend. In the Second Group there are 69 holders of Harvard College Scholarships and 84 of scholarships with stipend. Last year there were in the First Group 16 John Harvard scholarships and 37 scholarships with stipend, in the Second Group 55 Harvard Col-

lege Scholarships and 76 scholarships with stipend, in the Third Group 108 scholarships.

* * *

An analysis of the lists shows various interesting results, among others the continued predominance of men from public schools in these lists. In the First Group they have 34 out of 48, in the Second Group 93 out of 153. In the First Group the showing of the other schools is better among the John Harvard Scholarships, for out of the 12 only five go to public school men and the other six to private or endowed schools and academies, and one to a man from another college. To these should be added this year the Jacob Wendell Scholarship, which is assigned without regard to need of money, and which this year goes to a student from a private school. Of the Harvard College scholarships in the Second Group, 29 go to men from public schools, 14 to men from private schools, 18 to men from academies or endowed boarding schools, 6 to men who entered from other colleges, and 2 to men prepared either by themselves or by a tutor; or 29 to men from public schools, 40 to all others.

Of the schools whose graduates have won honor for them by winning two or more scholarships in the First Group, Groton

School, the Boston Latin School, and the Lynn Classical High School each have three, and the Brookline High School has two. The three scholarships in this group held by men from Groton are all John Harvard. In the Second Group Boston Latin has a long lead with 9 scholarships. The Boston English High School comes next with 5 besides one in the First Group. Somerville Latin High has three in the Second Group besides one in the First Group. Other schools having three or more graduates in this group are: Andover and St. Mark's with four each, the Philadelphia Central High and the Somerville Latin each with two in the Second Group besides one in the First Group, Browne and Nichols', Brookline High, Exeter, Malden High, and Roxbury Latin each with three in the Second Group.

In the geographical distribution Greater Boston has twenty men in the First Group, the rest of New England seven, the Middle States nine, the South one, the North Central States eight and foreign countries three. In the Second Group Greater Boston has 66, the rest of New England 20, the Middle States 30, the South 10, the North Central States 17, the Far West three and foreign countries three. Thus in the two groups, out of a total of 201 scholarships 88, or about 44 per cent., go to men outside of New England. There can be no doubt that one of the factors in this high proportion of scholarship men to total numbers is the excellent quality of the men who come on the various Harvard Club scholarships.

* * *

Of the individual holders of scholarships Donald Earl Dunbar, '13, a graduate of the Springfield High School, has the very high distinction of holding the Richard Augustine Gambrill Scholarship, which goes to the man of highest standing in the three classes and also of winning last June the Ricardo Prize Scholarship, which is assigned to a student who is specializing in economics on the basis of his previous work and of an essay written in a special exam-

ination on a subject not previously announced. Dunbar is also Editorial Chairman of the *Crimson*, chairman of the student council committee on scholarship, and second marshal of the Phi Beta Kappa.

Watson McLeay Washburn, '15, a graduate of The Cutler School, New York City, who has the Jacob Wendell Scholarship, which goes to the first scholar in the sophomore class on the basis of the work of the freshman year, played on the freshman hockey team, and holds the College championship in tennis.

Daniel Sargent, '13, a graduate of Groton School, has just been elected Class Orator in the Senior elections.

Three members of the First Group are registered from foreign countries, one from Turkey, and two from India.

* * *

The resignation of Mr. William F. Garcelon from the position of Graduate Treasurer and Secretary of the Athletic Committee leaves a vacancy which it will be hard to fill. Mr. Garcelon in the five years of his service has established efficient business methods in the office of the Athletic Association both in keeping accounts, and in the distribution of tickets for the games; and he has warred patiently and with success against lavishness and extravagance, whether due to the inexperience of undergraduate managers or to the nonchalant ways of some coaches. Out of the office he has with unflagging enthusiasm urged the truth that athletics in a college should mean a good deal more than turning out winning crews and teams, and that the success of the system is to be measured as much by the number of men brought out of doors for exercise and enjoyment as by the number of games and races won. The gymnasium classes for physical training open to all students have been his personal testimony to the importance of this truth.

The position is singularly hard to fill, and Mr. Garcelon's incumbency has increased the difficulty, for we can now see more clearly that we need a man whose authority is recognized by athletes, who

has business capacity of a compelling nature, and who has enthusiastic faith in the possibilities of the position for healthy influence on the *morale* of the College. The very difficulty which the Committee will have in finding a successor testifies to the service Mr. Garcelon has done the University.

* * *

The statistics of the number of men who took part in some form of organized athletics during the autumn is on the whole satisfactory. If 993 men, or 43 per cent. of the whole enrollment of the College, were engaged in some of the regular contests or were trying for a place in the future on one of the regular teams, the actual number of men who were getting out of doors exercise must have come much nearer approaching the total of the College. In tennis, for example, 149 men entered in the tournament must mean a very much larger number too humble minded about their skill to appear in semi-public, and as there was no golf tournament, and the College has no links, there is no record of the number playing golf. It is encouraging, too, that the intracollegiate contests get out so many men. For those men the fun of the game is the main thing; and they can play without the stern set of the jaw which the modern illustrator imposes on all American youth. It is a comfort that some men can take part in games without feeling that the reputation and the future of the University rests on their shoulders.

* * *

The latest good man to fall among hurried but sensation-seeking reporters is Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, who was represented in certain Boston morning headlines as having "scored Harvard." No one who knows Professor Fisher gave the report a second thought, and indeed at the President's office in Cambridge word was given out that it was too absurd to be dignified with an answer. Professor Fisher, however, was naturally disturbed, and in order to stop the foolish story he took the

trouble to give to an evening paper a full statement of just what he did say; and he has been good enough to send this statement to the BULLETIN. We may safely assure Professor Fisher that even without these pains on his part the report would have died its natural death among Harvard men. We know our neighbors at New Haven too well not to believe that they would be as careful of our good name as we should be of theirs.

It would seem as if some of the Boston newspapers had gone a little loose in their headlines of late, with a curious effect as of a prim old lady who being told that she was oldfashioned had bought a Parisian hat by mail and worn it to meeting. Boston is still Bostonian enough to make a yellow Boston newspaper a contradiction of nature. We wonder what the *New York Sun* would have to say to these rather creaking efforts at the sensational.

* * *

Our readers will hear with pleasure that the subscription for the completion of the Peabody Museum is going prosperously, and that it has already passed \$80,000. Half as much more will bring the sum up to the total needed. We do not need to repeat how much the Museum has contributed to the prestige of the University and to its equipment for advancing knowledge in a most interesting field. It has already more than justified the wide-ranging wisdom of Louis Agassiz, who saw that no university museum would cover the whole field of nature unless its scheme included the emergence of man from a state doubtfully above the animals to the point where natural history passes on the torch to history. As time goes on the treasures gathered in such a museum become necessarily more valuable, for they become impossible to replace; and with its endowment and with the steady inflow of new specimens through purchase and gift it must have more space both for study and for exhibition. The donors to this fund are helping forward both the University and science.

Scholarships for the Year 1912-13

The list of the holders of scholarships in Harvard College for the academic year 1912-13 is printed below.

This list is divided into three groups; the men whose names are in either of the first two groups received their scholarships wholly because of high academic standing, but the scholarships in the third group were awarded in part at least for special reasons.

In the list as here printed there are given in order: the name of the holder of the scholarship, his class in College, his home, the school in which he prepared for College, and the name of the scholarship which has been awarded to him:

GROUP I.

Floyd Henry Allport, '13, Cleveland, O. Glenville High School. John Harvard.

Ralph Herbert Anderson, '14, Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Bowditch.

John Rea Baker, '13, Williamsport, Pa. Williamsport High School. Class of 1802.

Stanley Truman Barker, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Brookline (Mass.) High School. John Harvard.

William Arthur Berridge, '14, East Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Matthews.

Sidney Fay Blake, '13, Stoughton, Mass. Stoughton High School. John Harvard.

Carey Judson Chamberlin, '13, Beverly, Mass. Beverly High School. Price Greenleaf.

Elmore Theodore Cohen, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf.

Albert Sprague Coolidge, '15, Pittsfield, Mass. The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. John Harvard.

Robert Campbell Cowan, '15, West Somerville, Mass. Somerville Latin School. Bowditch.

Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., '14, Boston, Mass. The Groton School, Groton, Mass. John Harvard.

Donald Earl Dunbar, '13, Springfield, Mass. Springfield High School. Richard Augustine Gambrill Ricardo Prize.

Walter Franzen, '14, St. Paul, Minn. Wisconsin University. Price Greenleaf.

George Hussey Gifford, '13, East Boston, Mass. Boston Latin School. Nathaniel Ropes, Jr.

Walter Henry Gilday, '14, Brockton, Mass. Brockton High School. Matthews.

Frederick Francis Greenman, '14, Brooklyn, N. Y. Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price Greenleaf.

Hermann Rollemann Habicht, '13, Chicago, Ill. Realgymnasium, Cassel, Germany. John Harvard.

Louis Hyman Harris, '14, Jamaica Plain, Mass. West Roxbury High School. Bowditch.

John Hornicek, '13, Albion, Pa. Mt. Hermon

School, Mt. Hermon, Mass. Price Greenleaf.

Aram Hovhannes Khachadoorian, '13, Aintab, Turkey. State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass. Ruluff Sterling Choate.

Day Kimball, '15, Boston, Mass. Noble and Greenough School, Boston. John Harvard.

Isadore Levin, '14, Detroit, Mich. Cass High School, Detroit, Mich. Price Greenleaf. Wendell Phillips Memorial.

Alan Dugald McKillop, '13, Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Toppan.

Chester Alden McLain, '13, Melrose, Mass. Melrose High School. John Harvard.

Lincoln MacVeagh, '13, New York, N. Y. The Groton School, Groton, Mass. John Harvard.

James Campbell Manry, '14, Atlanta, Ga. Boys' High School, Atlanta, Ga. Hollis.

Carl Wallace Miller, '15, Somerville, Mass. Somerville Latin High School. Bowditch.

Henry Coe Place, '14, Charlotte, N. J. White Plains (N. J.) High School. Price Greenleaf.

Wallace Brockman Porter, '13, Youngstown, O. The Rayen School, Youngstown, O. Bigelow.

Pitman Benjamin Potter, '14, Long Branch, N. J. Chattle High School, Long Branch, N. J. Saltonstall.

Theodore Ramsdell, '15, New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford High School. Bowditch.

Frederic Ernest Richter, '13, Brooklyn, N. Y. Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bigelow.

Harold Joseph Rosatto, '13, Lowell, Mass. Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf.

Hira Lal Roy, '13, Bengal, India. The National College, Calcutta, India. Price Greenleaf.

Daniel Sargent, '13, Wellesley, Mass. The Groton School, Groton, Mass. John Harvard.

Walter Cecil Schumb, '14, Roxbury, Mass. Boston English High School. Crowninshield.

Narendra Nath Sen Gupta, '13, Calcutta, India. The National College, Bengal, India.

Richard Manning Hodges.

Albert Abraham Shapiro, '14, Haverhill, Mass. Haverhill High School. Price Greenleaf.

Norman John Silberling, '14, Cleveland, O. Lincoln High School, Cleveland, O. Bowditch.

Cecil Hurxthal Smith, '15, Fall River, Mass. B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River. John Harvard.

Elliott Dunlap Smith, '13, Chicago, Ill. The Francis W. Parker School, Chicago, Ill. John Harvard.

Edwin Seymour Smith, '15, Newton Centre, Mass. Brookline (Mass.) High School. Lucy Osgood.

Fred Tredwell Smith, '15, Melrose Highlands, Mass. Stoneham (Mass.) High School. William Whiting.

Oscar Joseph Smith, '13, Toledo, O. Central High School, Toledo, O. Class of 1883.

Herbert Evelyn Tucker, '15, Norwood, Mass. Norwood High School. Bowditch.

Peter Jacob Waldstein, '14, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Kirkland.

Watson, McLeay Washburn, '15, New York, N. Y. The Cutler School, New York City. Jacob Wendell.

Barrie Winkelman, '15, Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Central High School. William Whiting.

GROUP II.

Aab, '13, Bangkok, Siam. Suan Kularb School, Bangkok, Siam. Harvard College.

Frederic Eaton Abbe, '14, Fall River, Mass. B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River. Morey Willard Buckminster.

John Radford Abbot, '14, Andover, Mass. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Harvard College.

Hagop Harootune Aroyan, '14, Aintab, Turkey. Central Turkey College, Aintab, Turkey. Hilton.

Hamilton Vaughan Bail, '13, Dorchester, Mass. Boston Latin School. C. L. Jones.

Henry Frederick Ballantine, '15, Fitchburg, Mass. Fitchburg High School. Class of 1814.

Philip Barnet, '15, New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford High School. Walcott.

Frank Howard Beall, '13, Washington, D. C. McKinley Manual Training School, District of Columbia. Bassett.

Bancroft Beatley, '15, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Henry Bromfield Rogers.

Ralph Beatley, '13, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Farrar.

Adolf Augustus Berle, Jr., '13, Cambridge, Mass. Salem (Mass.) High School. Harvard College.

Raymond White Blanchard, '15, Somerville, Mass. Somerville Latin High School. Sales.

Millar Brainard, '15, La Grange, Ill. Lyons Township High School, La Grange, Ill. Harvard College.

William Cheney Brown, Jr., '14, Hartford, Conn. Hartford High School. Harvard College.

Percival Flack Brundage, '14, Brooklyn, N. Y. Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. Harvard College.

Leslie Gale Burgevin, '15, Anchorage, Ky. Male High School, Louisville, Ky. Bowditch.

William Henry Capen, '13, Newton, Mass. Newton High School. Harvard College.

Nicholas John Cassavetes, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass. Orlando W. Doe.

Charles Ward Cheney, '15, Boston, Mass. Chateau de Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland. Harvard College.

Michael Hermond Cochran, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Thomas Coggeshall, '13, Allston, Mass. Boston Latin School. George Emerson Lowell.

Edward Harold Cole, '15, Somerville, Mass. Somerville English High School. Harvard College.

Kenneth John Conant, '15, Milwaukee, Wis.

West Division High School, Milwaukee, Wis. Anonymous.

Paul Perham Cram, '15, Haverhill, Mass. Haverhill High School. William Samuel Eliot.

Frederick Coolidge Crawford, '13, Watertown, Mass. Watertown High School. Bright.

Edward Courtney Bullock Danforth, Jr., '15, Augusta, Ga. Academy of Richmond County, Augusta, Ga. Burr.

Samuel Daniels, '15, Dorchester, Mass. Boston Latin School. Benjamin D. Greene.

George Philip Davis, '14, Waltham, Mass. Waltham High School. Markoe.

John Ignatius Donovan, '13, Lawrence, Mass. Lawrence High School. Harvard College.

Archer Donald Douglas, '14, St. Louis, Mo. University School, St. Louis, Mo. Harvard College.

Wickliffe Preston Draper, '13, Hopedale, Mass. St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass. Harvard College.

Henry Townsend Duer, '13, Baltimore, Md. Marston's University School, Baltimore, Md. Harvard College.

James Alfred Edgerton, '15, Fulton, N. Y. Fulton High School. Sever.

Samuel Atkins Eliot, Jr., '13, Cambridge, Mass. Browne and Nichols School. Harvard College.

Arthur Le Roy Eustace, '13, New York, N. Y. The Cutler School, New York City. Harvard College.

Harold Gershom Files, '15, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury High School. Edward Russell.

Charles William Foss, '13, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Mechanic Arts High School, Boston. Harvard College.

Joseph Vincent Fuller, '14, St. Paul, Minn. St. Paul Central High School. Bowditch.

Lewis Stiles Gannett, '13, Rochester, N. Y. Rochester East High School. Harvard College.

John Aloysius Garvey, Jr., '14, Concord Junction, Mass. Concord High School. 7-10 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar.

Clayton Elmer Gibbs, '15, Warrensville, O. Central High School, Cleveland, O. Walcott.

James Parsons Gifford, '14, White Plains, N. Y. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Class of 1877.

Howard Belding Gill, '13, Lockport, N. Y. Lockport High School. Harvard College.

Henry Gilman, '15, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Bowditch.

Thomas Gerard Gleason, '13, Brookline, Mass. Brookline High School. Burr.

Henry Bernheim Goodfriend, '14, New York, N. Y. Horace Mann School, New York City. Harvard College.

Alfred Peter Gradolph, '13, Toledo, O. Toledo Central High School. C. L. Jones.

Edmund Pike Graves, Jr., '13, Boston, Mass. The Middlesex School, Concord, Mass. Harvard College.

Millard Burr Gulick, '13, Brooklyn, N. Y. Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bowditch.

Murray Frothingham Hall, '15, Charlestown,

Mass. Boston Latin School. Harvard College.
Henry Bassett Harrington, '13, Buffalo, N. Y.
Amherst College. Bowditch.

William Bernard Harris, '13, Villa Nova, Pa.
The De Lancey School, Philadelphia, Pa. Har-
vard College.

Jonathan Hartwell Harwood, '14, Littleton,
Mass. Concord (Mass.) High School. George
and Elizabeth H. Fisher.

Erving Paul Hayes, '15, Woodfords, Me.
Deering High School, Portland, Me. Harvard
College.

Joseph Dervan Hickey, '15, Brookline, Mass.
Brookline High School. Sales.

James Hallett Hodges, '14, Mansfield, Mass.
Mansfield High School. Class of 1835.

Charles Edwin Holmes, '13, Somerville, Mass.
Somerville English High School. Harvard Col-
lege.

Cedric Wing Houghton, '13, South Boston,
Mass. Rev. Edward S. Houghton, Tutor.
Charles Wyman.

William Stuart Howe, '13, Somerville, Mass.
Somerville Latin High School. Harvard Col-
lege.

Kang-Fuh Hu, '13, Kiangsu, China. Aurora
University, Shanghai, China. Harvard College.

John Indlekofer, '13, Weston, O. St. John's
University, Toledo, O. Harvard College.

Henry, Jackson, Jr., '15, Boston, Mass. St.
Mark's School, Southborough, Mass. Harvard
College.

Carey Shaffer Johnson, '15, Dadeville, Ala.
Marion Institute, Marion, Ala. Howard Gard-
ner Nichols.

William Harris Jones, '15, Clayville, N. Y.
Clayville High School. Clement Harlow Con-
dell.

Clay Judson, '14, Lexington, Ky. Milwaukee
(Wis.) Academy. Harvard College.

Robert Nathan Kastor, '14, New York, N. Y.
Sachs Collegiate Institute, N. Y. Harvard Col-
lege.

Robert Francis Kelley, '15, Jamaica Plain,
Mass. West Roxbury High School. Class of
of 1828.

Joseph Spencer Kennard, Jr., '13, Cambridge,
Mass. MacKenzie School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Class of 1817.

Armin Klein, '14, Chelsea, Mass. Chelsea High
School. C. L. Jones.

James Herman Klein, '13, New York, N. Y.
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Har-
vard College.

Lauriston Edward Knowlton, '15, Cambridge,
Mass. Lowell (Mass.) High School. Harvard
College.

William Conrad Koch, '13, St. Paul, Minn.
University of Minnesota. Harvard College.

Louis David Kornfield, '15, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bartlett.

Abraham Krivitsky, '15, Boston, Mass. Bos-
ton English High School. Sewall.

Axel Emanuel Landerholm, '13, La Center,
Wash. Washington High School, Portland, Ore.
Bowditch.

Carl Landerholm, '14, La Center, Wash.
Self-prepared. Clement Harlow Condell.

Max Leavitt, '15, Boston, Mass. Boston Latin
School. Burr.

James Herbert Leighton, '14, Tunkhannock,
Pa. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.
Burr.

Abraham Natelson Levin, '14, Terre Haute,
Ind. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.
Harvard College.

Henry Levine, '13, Boston, Mass. Boston Eng-
lish High School. Bassett.

John Levy, '13, Boston, Mass. Boston Latin
School. Harvard College.

Clyde Boyer Long, '13, Indianapolis, Ind. Bos-
ton English High. C. L. Jones.

James Luther Lowden, '14, Melrose, Mass.
Melrose High School. Rebecca A. Perkins.

Donald Justin Lynn, '13, Youngstown, O.
Rayen School, Youngstown, O. Harvard Col-
lege.

Andrew Russell McCormick, '13, Roxbury,
Mass. Boston Latin School. Harvard College.

Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., '13, New
York, N. Y. Hamilton Institute, New York,
N. Y. Harvard College.

Arthur Leonard McGrath, '13, Fall River,
Mass. B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall
River. Harvard College.

Amos Philip McMahon, '13, Mexico City,
Mexico. University of the South, Sewanee,
Tenn. Matthews.

Lawrence Bacon Mann, '15, Cambridge, Mass.
Malden (Mass.) High School. Harvard Col-
lege.

John Ross Marshall, '13, Brookline, Mass. Mt.
Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass. Selwyn
Lewis Harding.

Harry Albert Mereness, '13, Cambridge,
Mass. Self-prepared. Harvard College.

Richard Stockton Meriam, '14, Salem, Mass.
Salem High School. George Emerson Lowell.

William Fenimore Merrill, '13, Chicago, Ill.
University of Chicago. Bright.

James Bernard Miller, '14, St. John, N. B.
St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
Harvard College.

Stearns Morse, '15, Lowell, Mass. Lowell
High School. Warren H. Cudworth.

John Russell Morton, '13, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Manual Training High School. C.
L. Jones.

Horace Julian Nason, '14, Dedham, Mass.
The F. W. Parker School, Chicago, Ill. Bow-
ditch.

Ralph Abraham Newman, '14, Pittsfield,
Mass. Pittsfield High School. Harvard Col-
lege.

Allison Lewis Hedge Newton, '13, Somerville,
Mass. Somerville Latin School. Harvard Col-
lege.

Walter Flint Noyes, '15, Dorchester, Mass.
Dorchester High School. Price Greenleaf Fund.

Frederic Parker, Jr., '13, Bedford, Mass. St.
Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Harvard Col-
lege.

Henry Parkman, Jr., '15, Boston, Mass. St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass. Harvard College.

Grant Palmer Pennoyer, '15, East Orange, N. J. East Orange High School. Cutting.

Stephen Coburn Pepper, '13, Concord, Mass. Browne and Nichols School. Harvard College.

Cleveland Perkins, '15, Washington, D. C. Pomfret School, Pomfret Centre, Conn. Harvard College.

Earle Carver Pitman, '14, Salem, Mass. Salem High School. Crowninshield.

Nestor Antonius Pope, '13, Constantinople, Turkey. Zographion Gymnasium, Constantinople. Bowditch.

Alfred Clarence Redfield, '14, Wayne, Pa. Haverford College. Harvard College.

Theron John Reed, '15, Somerville, Mass. Somerville Latin School. Bassett.

Pearce Codington Rodey, '13, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Berkeley Preparatory School, Boston. Harvard College.

Kivey Rogers, '15, Chelsea, Mass. Chelsea High School. Clement Harlow Condell.

Gracie Hall Roosevelt, '13, Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y. The Groton School, Groton, Mass. Harvard College.

Philip James Roosevelt, '13, New York, N. Y. St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass. Harvard College.

Howard Frank Root, '13, Ottumwa, Iowa. Ottumwa High School. Bowditch.

Emmet Russell, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Manual Training High School, Kansas City, Mo. Harvard College.

James Denvir Ryan, '14, Allston, Mass. Boston Latin School. Thomas William Clarke.

Olin Glenn Saxon, '14, Garden City, N. Y. St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., N. Y. Dana, of the Class of 1852.

William Scholnick, '15, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Dunlap Smith.

Selig Harold Schwartz, '15, Newark, N. J. Barringer High School, Newark, N. J. Price Greenleaf Fund.

Charles Schweinfurth, '13, Brookline, Mass. Brookline High School. Harvard College.

Stacy Orin Sears, '15, Milton Mass. Milton High School. Swift.

Jatindra Nath Set, '13, Calcutta, India. The National College, Calcutta, India. Burr.

Gardiner Howland Shaw, '15, Boston, Mass. Mr. E. C. Gilbert, Tutor. Harvard College.

Adolph Shoenfeld, '15, Youngstown, O. The Rayen School, Youngstown, O. Burr.

Coleman Silbert, '13, Roxbury, Mass. Boston Latin School. Burr.

Webster Godman Simon, '14, Cincinnati, O. Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O. Bowditch.

John Elliot Slater, '13, Somerville, Mass. Somerville Latin High School. Harvard College.

Judson Arthur Smith, '15, Hudson Falls, N. Y. Hudson Falls High School. Story.

Rolland Ryther Smith, '15, Springfield, Mass. Springfield Central High School. Bowditch.

Samuel Dalia Smolev, '15, Buffalo, N. Y. Masten Park High School, Buffalo, N. Y. Price Greenleaf Fund.

Bruce Snow, '15, Stoneham, Mass. Stoneham High School. Harvard College.

Constant Southworth, '15, Meadville, Pa. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Abbot.

Moncrieff Hamilton Spear, '15, Chicago, Ill. Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Ill. Matthews.

Harold Elmer Staples, '14, Brattleboro, Vt. Brattleboro High School. Bowditch.

Harold Edmund Stearns, '13, Dorchester, Mass. Malden High School. Harvard College.

Louis Strahlmann, '14, San Diego, Cal. Tufts College. Harvard College.

John Houghton Taylor, '13, Cambridge, Mass. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Harvard College.

Scofield Thayer, '13, Worcester, Mass. Milton Academy, Milton, Mass. Harvard College.

George Safford Torrey, '13, Providence, R. I. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Bowditch.

Albert Edmund Trombly, '13, Worcester, Mass. State Normal School, Worcester, Mass. C. L. Jones.

Curtis Torrey Vaughan, '15, San Antonio, Texas. San Antonio High School. Harvard College.

Roscoe Lambert West, '14, Millis, Mass. Needham (Mass.) High School. Class of 1841.

Prince Albert Wheeler, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Burr.

Charles Whitmore Whittall, '13, Milton, Mass. The Choate School, Wallingford, Conn. Harvard College.

Walter Freeman Whitman, '13, Cleveland, O. Cleveland East High School. Bowditch.

Harry Emerson Wildes, '13, Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Central High School. Harvard College.

William Alfred Williams, '15, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh Central High School. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Isaac Witkin, '14, Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Central High School. Class of 1856.

Oliver Wolcott, '13, Readville, Mass. Noble and Greenough School, Boston. Harvard College.

Robert Leopold Wolf, '15, Cleveland, O. University School, Cleveland, O. Harvard College.

John Kirtland Wright, '13, Cambridge, Mass. Browne and Nichols School. Harvard College.

Frederick Roelker Wulsin, '13, Cincinnati, O. St. George's School, Newport, R. I. Harvard College.

Rudolph Harold Wyner, '15, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Harvard College.

GROUP III.

Harold Raymond Anderson, '16, Roseville, Ill. Roseville Township High School. Harvard Club of Chicago.

Perry Gwynne More Austin, '13, Santa Barbara, Cal. The Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. Matthews.

John Hopkinson Baker, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Walter Hathaway Babbitt, '16, Media, Pa. The DeLancey School, Philadelphia, Pa. Harvard Club of Philadelphia.

Roscoe Conklin Baker, uC., Anna, Shelby Co., O. Ohio Northern University. Harvard Club of Cleveland.

Clement Taggart Bates, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

William John Bingham, '16, Lawrence, Mass. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Class of 1902.

Floyd Gilbert Blair, '13, Watertown, Mass. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Edward Erwin Coolidge.

Timothy Dwight Bool, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Thomas Joyce Breen, Jr., '14, West Hingham, Mass. Hingham High School. Harvard Club of Hingham.

Lawrence Brokenshire, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Joseph Gordon Carey, '13, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. West Roxbury (Mass.) High School. 1-2 Matthews.

Russell Gordon Carter, '16, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of New York.

Percy Catton, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Edward Erwin Coolidge.

Wilfrid Morey Clare, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Powder Point School, Duxbury, Mass. Matthews.

Paul Pincus Cohen, '16, Buffalo, N. Y. Masten Park High School, Buffalo, N. Y. Harvard Club of Buffalo.

Charles Wilson Colby, '16, Portland, Me. Westbrook Seminary, Portland. Harvard Club of Maine.

Edward Rupert Collier, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Arthur Norbert Colton, '16, Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Harvard Club of Lynn.

Philip Mauro Copp, '16, Burlington, Iowa. Burlington High School. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Edward Irving Cooper, '13, Wayland, Mass. Waltham (Mass.) High School. Morey.

Robert Carrick Cowper, '15, Woodsville, N. H. Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H. 1-2 Matthews.

Francis Joseph Curtis, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Wolcott Cutler, '13, Belmont, Mass. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. Matthews.

Frederick Coolidge Davidson, '13, New York, N. Y. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. Bright.

Edmund Russell Davis, '14, South Lincoln, Mass. Concord (Mass.) High School. 1-2 Levena Hoar.

Lynn Ramsay Edminster, '16, Sparland, Ill. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

George Richard Elliott, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Francis Harwood Evans, uC., Des Moines, Ia. Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Clifford Frederick Farrington, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Donald Fisher Fenn, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Class of 1856.

Roger Carlyle Fenn, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Class of 1856.

Wallace Osgood Fenn, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. John Appleton Haven.

Howell Foreman, '16, Atlanta, Ga. Boys' High School, Atlanta, Ga. James A. Rumrill.

Harry Forman, '16, Boston, Mass. Boston Latin School. Boston Newsboys'.

Chandler Brewer Gardiner, '16, Everett, Mass. Everett High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Kenneth Alexander Gardner, '16, Mattapan, Mass. Lowell (Mass.) High School. Harvard Club of Lowell.

Gilbert Ellis William Gayler, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

William Henry Glennon, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Harold John Goepper, '13, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Will Goettling, '16, Oregon City, Ore. Queen Anne High School, Seattle, Wash. Harvard Club of Seattle.

Benjamin Trynin Goldberg, '16, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of Long Island.

Frank Elmer Gramkow, '16, Natick, Mass. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. Edward Erwin Coolidge.

David Greene, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Raymond Harris Greenlaw, '16, Melrose, Mass. Melrose High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Donald Dunbar Harries, '16, Minneapolis, Minn. St. Paul Academy, St. Paul, Minn. Harvard Club of Minnesota.

Frederick Gordon Harriman, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Eugene Saudray Harrington, '13, Jamaica Plain, Mass. St. George's School, Newport, R. I. Bright.

George Perkins Harrington, '14, Cambridge,

Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Bright.

Cyril Beverly Harris, '13, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Matthews. Grover William Harrison, '13, Chicago, Ill. Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill. Matthews.

Edward Harold Hezlitt, '13, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

John Clement Hillery, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Chester Winfield Holmes, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

William Parmenter Hunt, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Frederick James Hurley, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Russell Clay Jackson, uC., Burlington, Ia. Monmouth College. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Charles Harold Jameson, '16, Thomaston, Me. Thomaston High School. Henry B. Humphrey.

Frederick Kavolsky, '13, Fall River, Mass. B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River. Fall River.

Cloyd Laporte, '16, St. Louis, Mo. Yealman High School, St. Louis, Mo. Harvard Club of St. Louis.

Edward Andrews Lincoln, '13, North Raynham, Mass. State Normal School, Bridgewater. Normal School.

Charles Paulinus Lindahl, '16, Cleveland, O. Cleveland East High School. Harvard Club of Cleveland.

Philip Lowry, '16, Erie, Pa. Erie High School. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Daniel Francis Joseph Lynch, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Bertram Thomas McCarter, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Harry McGregor-Norman, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Edward Charles Mack, Jr., '15, Salem, Mass. Salem High School. Browne.

Walter Miller McKim, '16, Brookline, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Henry Goldsborough MacLure, '15, Newton, Mass. Newton High School. 1-2 Matthews.

Joseph Wylie MacNaugher, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Guy Mortimer MacVicar, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

William John Mahoney, Jr., '16, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Hyde Buxton Merrick, '13, Allston, Mass. Boston Latin School. William Merrick.

J. William Miller, '16, Rochester, N. Y. Rochester West High School. Harvard Club of Rochester.

Robert Stewart Mitchell, '15, Cincinnati, O. Franklin School, Cincinnati, O. Julius Dexter.

John Brooks Moore, '14, Concord, Mass. Concord High School. 3-10 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar.

John Barstow Morrill, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Philip Oscar Moynahan, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Samuel Elliot Nash, '16, Allston, Mass. Boston Latin School. Charles Sumner.

Earl Ray North, '15, Harvard, Neb. Harvard (Neb.) High School. Harvard Club of Nebraska.

Francis Joseph O'Brien, '16, Lawrence, Mass. Lawrence High School. Harvard Club of Lawrence.

Edmund Whitehead Ogden, '15, Fall River, Mass. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. William Reed.

Winthrop Prescott Partridge, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Franklin Howard Pike, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

George Edwin Plaisted, Jr., '15, Malden, Mass. Malden High School. Clement Harlow Condell.

James Patrick Powell, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Willard Samuel Putnam, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

John Arthur Rahb, '14, Garwood, N. J. Westfield (N. J.) High School. Mary Saltonstall.

Sylvester Joseph Redmond, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Percival Francis Reniers, '16, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh Central High School. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Edward Alexander Roberts, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Edward Reese Roberts, '15, Cape Girardeau, Mo. State Normal School, Cape Girardeau. Harvard Club of Kansas City.

Charles Merrill Rogers, Jr., '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Herman Rogers, '16, Chelsea, Mass. Chelsea High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

George Gardiner Russell, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Benjamin Charles Louis Sander, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Maurice Sandler, '13, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Francis Barnard Sargent, '16, Lincoln, Mass. Concord (Mass.) High School. 1-2 Levina Hoar.

Alexander Ketchen Small, '16, Schenectady, N. Y. Schenectady High School. Harvard Club of Eastern New York.

Stanley Barney Smith, '16, Washington, D. C. Washington Eastern High School. Harvard Club of Washington, D. C.

Arthur Bruce Snowdon, '13, Portland, Me. Rindge Technical School, Cambridge. 1-2 Matthews.

Dean Hill Stanley, '16, Loveland, O. Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O. Harvard Club of Cincinnati.

Howell DeWitt Stevens, '16, New York, N. Y. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

George Frederick Stowell, uC., Worcester, Mass. Dartmouth College. Harvard Club of Worcester.

David Henderson Stuart, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

John Arthur Swinson, '16, Chicago, Ill. William McKinley High School, Chicago, Ill. Harvard Club of Chicago.

Julian Kimball Tebbetts, '13, Cambridge, Mass. The Hoosac School, Hoosick, N. Y. Matthews.

Albert Morris Travers, Jr., '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Walter Henry Trumbull, Jr., '15, Salem, Mass. Middlesex School, Concord, Mass. George Newhall Clark.

William Wales Tuttle, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Lewis Kenneth Urquhart, '14, West Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Matthews.

Benjamin Columbus Van Tine, '16, Long Branch, N. J. Chattle High School, Long Branch, N. J. Harvard Club of New Jersey.

Kenneth Leslie Abbott Viall, '15, Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Matthews.

Howard Wainwright, '15, Boston, Mass. Noble and Greenough School, Boston. Slade.

Elmer Milton Wanamaker, '16, Melrose Highlands, Mass. Melrose High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Charles Thomas Webb, '13, Detroit, Mich. Detroit Eastern High School. Matthews.

Robert Fulton Webb, Jr., '16, Tampa, Fla. Hillsboro High School, Tampa, Fla. James A. Rumrill.

Gustaf Adolf Ebenhart Wessman, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Carl Otto Jordan Wheeler, '16, Kingston, R. I. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Sewall.

Frank Walker Wheeler, '16, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of New York.

Martin Louis Wiener, '15, Cambridge, Mass.

Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley. Howard Wilbur, '14, Fall River, Mass. State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass. Normal School.

Walter Edward Wolff, '14, St. Paul, Minn. University of Minnesota. Edward Erwin Coolidge.

Clifford Wood, Jr., '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Francis Oliver Wood, uC., Worcester, Mass. State Normal School, Worcester. Normal School.

Leavitt Olds Wright, '14, Auburndale, Mass. Newton High School. Mary Saltonstall.

William Theodore Wright, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Birger Verner Zamore, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

THE UNIVERSITY REGISTER

The Harvard University Register for 1912-13 appeared in December. This is the second volume published under the direction of the Student Council, which now owns the work.

The volume is enlarged and has several new departments of interest. Part IV, which is given to "Scholarship," includes lists of the Phi Beta Kappa, of the three groups of scholarships, the awards of Degrees, prizes, honors, and other distinctions, and Commencement parts. Part XI, another addition, is concerned with the activities of the various graduate schools; it includes the class officers, prizes, and clubs in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the Graduate Schools of Applied Science, the Divinity School, the Law School, the Medical School, and the Dental School. In part XIII the geographical directory has been enlarged to include all the members of the University.

The 600 pages of the Register contain all the important information about the student life of the University, its societies and clubs, religious and philanthropic interests, and athletics. There are directories by dormitories and rooms, and a directory of the officers of instruction and government giving their office and lecture hours.

The Register is on sale at the usual places in Cambridge and also at the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston.

The Study of the Classics

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Luce has done well, I think, in his letter of October 19, to shift the ground of the argument about classical instruction. Few men would argue that the decline in the number of students of classics is due in any great degree to a decline in the character of the teaching staff; at any rate, such an argument is not justified in the case of Harvard. And Mr. Luce is doubtless right in defending archaeology as an important aid to classical study. Yet we must not fail to remember that questions of teaching method are only a part of a more general question,—that of the purpose of instruction.

The classics seem to be studied for two general reasons, though there is no hard and fast line between them. For the specialist, classical study is something not unlike a science, in that its aim is usually the reconstruction of an epoch and of its ideas, which for the time are sought merely as facts. For the average student, on the other hand, the emphasis is different; for him, the facts are something to be weighed and assigned a value. Time was when the classics had an effective claim to be regarded as "the humanities"; in those days, we must suppose, the learning of facts and the weighing of ideas were both involved in the same classical study. But for us today it is a real question: "What are now the humanities?" Or, what amounts to the same thing, what is the best basis of training for a man who is to live intelligently among his fellows? Is it a thorough study of classical subjects, and the ideas engendered by this study? For certain men, under certain conditions, I should reply emphatically, and without hesitation, "Yes". For a larger proportion of men, under normal conditions, I should reply reluctantly, "No". For the average man today, "the humanities" must mean History, Political Science, and Modern Literature. But to this statement I hasten to add my conviction that the modern "humanities" are not of themselves complete. They stand in need of a corrective, of something to give them perspective and a sense of proportion. And this I conceive to be the

place today of most classical study. The specialist will always defend with a jealous but justifiable zeal his right to labor for the increase of classical *data*; but his labor will not be completely justified until its results are translated into terms of value,—that is, until they are criticized from the point of view of the historian, or of the philosopher, or of the artist. Moreover, though it is probably true that every imaginable subject gains in interest the longer that one studies it, so that pieces of information that to the beginner seem irrelevant and dull are prized by the scholar as of extraordinary importance, nevertheless it is quite possible that for purposes of instruction certain large areas of scholarship will mean most to the average student if they are discussed not as facts but as subjects for criticism. Granted that Sophocles wrote so and so, what are we to think of his view of life? Granted that Roman society was constituted in a certain way, what light does it shed on our current problems? Best of all, granted that Plato expressed certain views on conduct and on state-craft, at what points do his views serve to confirm or to discredit present ideas? I venture to believe that the discussion of questions like these furnishes a training in "humanism", and is the kind of corrective that the valuable but incomplete "humanities" of today most need.

It is high time that some recognition should be made of the different purposes of classical study. For specialists, the present curriculum is admirable; it seems not unreasonable to suppose that an equally valuable supplementary training could be devised for the more numerous class of students whose chief work lies in other subjects, and who therefore have a very good excuse for being in this galley. I am far from bemoaning the small number of men who can "talk Latin, think Latin, quote Latin, and—want to live Latin", provided that they can have an influence over their English-speaking compatriots. And I am optimistic enough to hold that for a vast majority of Americans, some of the greatest advantages of classical study can be gained in spite of their linguistic dis-

abilities. For this reason, it may be worth while for classical teachers to make some compromise. After all, Mahomet did go to the mountain.

WILLIAM CHASE GREENE, '11.

Balliol College, Oxford,

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

The report of the Secretary for Student Employment covering the College year 1911-12 states that the total number of men who applied at the employment bureau for term-time work in 1911-12 was 559. In 1910-11 the number was 599. Of these men 306 secured positions in 1911-12, while only 272 were given work in 1910-11. For summer employment 611 men registered in 1911-12, of whom 145 secured work; in 1910-11, 638 registered and 138 secured employment. The totals for both term-time and summer work were 1015 men registered and 451 men employed. In 1910-11 six more men registered, but 41 less found employment.

The amount earned by the men in 1911-12 during term-time was \$56,773.01 and during the summer \$23,769.66. The sum reported earned independently amounted to \$27,169.29. The grand total of these earnings is \$107,711.96, which amount is \$10,943.52 less than that reported for 1910-11.

A total of 2,455 positions were filled during the year through the Employment Office, the departments of the University, and the Alumni Association. These positions were distributed among the departments of the University as follows: College, 687; Graduate School, 113; Law School, 92; Medical School, 42; Scientific School, 32. Other departments and special students, 49.

STUDENT COUNCIL

The following committees of the Student Council have been appointed:

Committee on Athletics: D. C. Parmenter, '13, of Gloucester, chairman; C. T. Abeles, '13, of St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Cummings, '13, of Fall River; R. Morris, '14, of Omaha, Neb.; Q. Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J.; T. K. Richards, '15, of Spokane, Wash.; P. L. Wendell, '13, of Jamaica Plain; D. J. P. Wingate, '14, of Winchester.

Committee on Organizations: H. B. Gill, '13, of Lockport, N. Y., chairman; W. L. Ustick, '13, of St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Langstaff, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. E. Quimby, '14, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. O. Fenn, '14, of Cambridge; R. H. Kettel, '14, of Lexington.

Committee on Dramatics: T. M. Spelman, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman; D. H. Bigelow, '13, of Norwood, H. C. Everett, Jr., '13, of Boston; W. F. Merrill, '13, of Chicago, Ill.; K. W. Snyder, '15, of Kansas City, Mo.

Committee on Publications: G. N. Phillips, '13, of Middletown Springs, Vt., chairman; E. L. Barron, '13, of New York, N. Y.; H. G. Carey, '13, of Cambridge; H. B. Gill, '13, of Lockport, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, '13, of San Antonio, Texas.

Committee on Scholarship: D. E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, chairman; W. C. Brown, Jr., '14, of Hartford, Conn.; C. P. Curtis, Jr., '14, of Boston; A. P. McMahon, '13, of Mexico City, Mex.; F. E. Richter, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. Sargent, '13, of Wellesley.

Freshman Smoker Committee: H. C. Everett, Jr., '13, of Boston, chairman; J. I. Donovan, '13, of Lawrence; Q. Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

A loan collection of Oriental paintings has been placed on exhibition in the Fogg Museum. Dr. Denman W. Ross has lent some of his fine early seventeenth century Japanese paintings. There are also a few Chinese pictures.

The most important group in the exhibition is the collection of Buddhist religious paintings. Several of these are Japanese, the earliest being of the Kamakura period in the late thirteenth century. There is an interesting early Chinese embroidery on silk, which represents the deity Kwannon. There are also several strange and interesting Thibetan paintings, of which the two oldest represent the highest development of Sino-Thibetan art. The others are of a later date, but are very interesting in their exhibition of the wild and fierce Lamaist religion.

The Harvard Clubs

The Harvard Club of Boston will hold its annual meeting at the Exchange Club on Wednesday, January 15, at 4 P. M. It is proposed at that time to change the form of the organization from a voluntary association to a corporation, so that the club may hold real estate and perform other functions which will be necessary after the erection of the new club house.

The club now has 2668 members; 2252 of these are resident, 346 are non-resident, and 70 are Faculty members. In addition, 417 applications for membership have not yet been acted on. The total number of members and applicants for membership is therefore, 3085.

The club has grown rapidly. It was organized on March 19, 1908, with a membership of 22. The membership on January 1, 1909, was 786; on January 1, 1910, it was 1195; on January 1, 1911, it was 1330; and on January 1, 1912, it was 1465. The announcement that the club proposed to build a club house was made on December 6, 1911; since that date more than 1600 applications for membership have been received by the secretary.

The committee appointed to nominate the officers of the club for the ensuing year has reported the following nominations:

President, Major Henry L. Higginson, '55; vice-president, Odin Roberts, '86; treasurer, F. S. Mead, '87; secretary, P. W. Thomson, '02.

Directors—for three years, William S. Hall, '69, Thomas K. Cummins, '84, Robert F. Herrick, '90, James Lawrence, Jr., '01; for two years, Frederick W. Thayer, '78, John D. Merrill, '89; for one year, Sydney M. Williams, '94, Robert Winsor, Jr., '05.

Committee on Elections—for three years, John Lowell, '77, George B. Morison, '83, Roland W. Boyden, '85, Thomas B. Gannett, '97, F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Arthur Perry, Jr., '06, G. Peabody Gardner, Jr., '10; for two years, Albert Thorndike, '81, Asaph Churchill, '88, Robert Homans, '94, Percy D. Haughton, '99, John W. Hallowell, '01, B. Loring Young, '07, Frederick Ayer, Jr., '11; for one year, Frederic M. Stone, '82, Frederick P. Cabot,

'90, John J. Hayes, '96, Henry S. Thompson, '99, R. H. Oveson, '05, Karl S. Cate, '09, Paul R. Withington, '12.

The members of the committee on nominations were: George Wigglesworth, '74, chairman, William Endicott, Jr., '87, Joseph W. Lund, '90, James A. Parker, '91, and Edgar H. Wells, '97.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEBRASKA

The Harvard Club of Nebraska held its annual dinner and business meeting on Saturday evening, December 21, 1912, at the Omaha Club, in Omaha. About thirty members were present.

Arthur C. Smith, '87, the retiring president of the club, was toastmaster at the dinner. The chief guest was Dr. Carroll E. Edson, '88, of Denver, Colo., who is vice-president for the Western Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Dr. Edson discussed the influence of Harvard University on the West, and the influence of the West on Harvard University. George Lyon, Jr., '81, of Nelson, Neb., read selections from Kipling, and many of the members spoke briefly. A toast was drunk to George W. Holdredge, '68, who was stroke of the Harvard crew which defeated Yale in 1869.

At the business meeting the members discussed at length the conditions governing the award of the scholarship of \$150 which the club has established for some deserving Nebraska boy at Harvard.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Robert R. Hollister, '97; vice-president, George N. Lyon, '09; treasurer, Henry W. Yates, Jr., '01; secretary, Wynn M. Rainbolt, '00, 1510 S. 32d Ave., Omaha.

Other members present were: Robert R. Bradford, '07, Charles H. Brown, '99, William J. Coad, LL.B. '03, Nathan P. Dodge, Jr., '95, Charles S. Elgutter, '87, George C. Flack, '10-'11, Lemuel A. Garrison, A.M. '10, William McM. Hanchett, '03, Richard C. Hunter, L.S. '09-'10, James C. Kinsler, LL.B. '98, Rev. Manfred Lilliefors, A.M. '98, Alan McDonald, '12, Thomas H. Matters, Jr., LL.B. '11, Ezra Millard, '98, Horace F. Orr, '09, Harry O. Palmer, LL.B. '12, G. Howard Rushton, '12, Alfred Soren-

son, LL.B. '70, Walter S. Stillman, L.S. '89-'90, George D. Tunnicliff, L.S. '96-'98, and Isidor Zeigler, '94-'96.

NEWBURYPORT HARVARD CLUB

The Fourth Annual Christmas Dinner of the Club was held at the Wolfe Tavern, Newburyport on December 28, 1912. Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven, Conn., President of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and Lothrop Withington, '11, were guests and spoke after the dinner. Several members of the club also spoke. Joshua Hale, '92, president of the club, was prevented by serious illness from presiding; Edward H. Little, '01, was toastmaster. Twenty-nine members and guests were present.

SYRACUSE HARVARD CLUB

The Syracuse, N. Y., Harvard Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles W. Andrews, '82; first vice-president, S. R. Calthrop; second vice-president, Edgar C. Morris, A.M. '01; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Eaton, '93; executive committee, E. F. Southworth, '97, P. E. Illman, '09, and G. N. Terziev, '05; committee on propaganda and scholarship, J. D. Pennock, '83, C. H. King, '02, W. F. Hodge, '95, E. F. Southworth; committee on moral instruction, H. A. Eaton, J. D. Pennock, E. C. Morris; committee on municipal research, C. J. Kullmer, '00; committee on public music, J. D. Pennock, C. J. Kullmer, H. A. Eaton; committee on boys' club, C. H. King, L. Krumbhaar, '85, W. J. Farquhar, '91, C. C. Trump, '09; committee on Boy Scouts, C. C. Trump, S. R. Calthrop, F. C. Ware, '01.

The Syracuse Club has been and is very active. It raised a scholarship of \$200 last year, and hopes to establish a permanent scholarship fund. The club has offered a cup to be competed for annually by the baseball nines of the three Syracuse high schools and to become the property of the school whose team first wins six annual series; last year the cup was won by the North High School. The club in coöperation with the Syracuse School Board, recently arranged a series of lectures by Mr. Milton Fairchild to the pupils in the public schools.

The club is making efforts to prevent the discontinuance of the popular Sunday afternoon concerts in one of the halls in that city. In addition the club has made a careful study of the Boy Scout movement in Syracuse, has coöperated with the Harvard Bureau of municipal research, and has in various ways spread information about Harvard among the boys in the Syracuse schools.

AMES COMPETITION

The Ames Competition among the Law Clubs of the Law School has proceeded through the second round. The Clubs and their representatives were paired as follows:

For the plaintiff, the Parke Club, L. U. Todd, Oberlin, '06, of Wakeman, O., and Alfred Herberich, Ph.B., Buchtel, '11, of Akron, O.; for the defendant, the Beale Club, Robert S. Keebler, Washington and Lee University, '08, of Bristol, Tenn., and V. E. Booher, Washington and Jefferson College, '07, of Washington, Pa.

For the plaintiff, the Choate Club, P. W. Cookingham, Princeton, '11, of Portland, Ore., and T. J. Collins, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, '07, of Gallion, Ala.; for the defendant, the George Gray Club, A. T. Schenck, Princeton, '11, of Princeton, N. J., and R. R. Eldredge, Princeton, '11, of Marquette, Mich.

For the plaintiff, The Cooley Club, C. D. Amos, West Virginia University, '11, of Fairmont, W. Va., and A. K. Smith, Trinity College, Conn., '11, of Hartford, Conn.; for the defendant, the English 6 Club, T. E. Lyons, University of Illinois, '11, of Berkeley, Cal., and J. J. Porter, Princeton, '11, of New York City.

For the plaintiff, the Langdell Club, K. T. Siddall, Ph.B., Kenyon College, '11, of Ravenna, O., and K. Merrill, Yale, '11, of Minneapolis, Minn.; for the defendant, the Wyman Club, F. J. Kintner, Lafayette College, '11, of Easton, Pa., and P. D. Wesson, Clark College, '10, of Worcester, Mass.

The winners in this round were the Beale, English 6, George Gray, and Bruce Wyman Clubs. They will take part in the semi-final round which will be held on February 20.

Twenty-five clubs entered the competition. There was a preliminary round in which eighteen clubs took part, the remaining seven drawing byes. This left sixteen clubs for the First Round.

EXCHANGE PROFESSORS

Dr. Rudolf Eucken, professor in the University of Jena, and German Exchange Professor at Harvard, is giving under the auspices of the Lowell Institute, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in Huntington Hall, Boston, a series of six lectures on "The Fundamental Problems of Human Life." The first lecture was given last Tuesday afternoon; the special subject was "A Justification of Idealism." The dates and subjects of the remaining lectures are:

Thursday, Jan. 9—A Defence of Morality.
 Tuesday, Jan. 14—Religion and Philosophy.
 Thursday, Jan. 16—The Greatness of Kant.
 Tuesday, Jan. 21—Goethe as a Philosopher.
 Thursday, Jan. 23—Realism and Idealism in the 19th Century.

Under the same auspices, Dr. Emile Legouis, Professor of English Literature at the Sorbonne, and French Exchange Professor at Harvard, is giving in Huntington Hall, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 P. M., a series of lectures on "William Wordsworth." The first lecture was given yesterday evening, on "Early Years and Early Verse." The dates and subjects of the remaining lectures in the course are:

Friday, Jan. 10—Revolutionary Enthusiasm, Godwinism, and Pessimism.

Tuesday, January 14—Wordsworth's New Readings of Man and Nature, The Lyrical Ballads of 1798.

Friday, Jan. 17—His Optimism and Nature Worship.

Tuesday, Jan. 21—His Struggle with Despondency and His Growing Conservatism.

Friday, Jan. 24—The Unity of Wordsworth's Career and the Essentials of His Poetry.

AUTUMN ATHLETICS

According to the names enrolled on the books kept by the managers of the various teams, 993 men regularly took part in the athletics carried on during the fall or are now taking part. It is possible that some men have engaged in more than one kind of exercise, but the computation is roughly correct. The total number reported is

about 43 per cent. of the enrollment in the College.

The figures for the different sports are:

Football—University, 37; second, 45; freshman, 55; interclass, 60; total, 197.

Rowing—University, 29; freshman, 45; dormitory, 54; singles, 25; total, 153.

Baseball—University and freshman, 50.

Track—University and freshman, 40.

Cross-country—University, 57; freshman, 20; total, 77.

Soccer football—University, 38; freshman, 26; total, 64.

Lacrosse—Scrub series, 45.

Tennis—Fall tournament, 149.

Hockey—University, 40.

Swimming—University squad, 40.

Gymnasium—Team, 16; class, 100; total, 116.

Fencing team, 22.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE

The remainder of the schedule of the university hockey team is here given; unless otherwise stated the games will be played in the Boston Arena:

January 15—Toronto.

January 18—Cornell.

January 22—Princeton.

January 25—Massachusetts Agricultural College.

February 1—Yale.

February 5—Dartmouth.

February 8—Princeton, at New York.

February 15—Princeton, in case of a tie.

February 19—Yale, at New Haven.

February 22—Yale, in case of a tie.

THE NOBLE LECTURES.

Rt. Rev. William Boyd-Carpenter, D.D., D.C.L., Litt.D., Bishop of Ripon, England, will give six lectures on the William Belden Noble Foundation on the following dates: February 24, February 26, February 28, March 3, March 5, and March 7, 1913.

DUDLEIAN LECTURE.

Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., Pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, will give the Dupleian lecture this year. He will lecture on Tuesday evening, April 29, on "Explanation of Ordination."

Alumni Notes

'69—Austen G. Fox is a member of the American sub-executive committee to make arrangements for the celebration of 100 years of peace among English speaking peoples.

'81—R. Clipston Sturgis of Boston was elected vice-president of the American Institute of Architects at its 16th annual convention held in Washington in December.

'92—John Harsen Rhoades of Rhoades & Company, bankers, New York, who is chairman of the Committee on Education, of the New York State Bankers' Association, read before the Finance Forum of New York City on December 18, 1912, a paper entitled, "Who Shall Control our Financial Destiny?" Rhoades is devoting much of his time to the study and discussion of banking and currency reform.

'97—George B. Weston, instructor in Romance Languages at Harvard, was married in Somerville to Miss Muriel M. Dimock on December 21, 1912.

'97—Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, recently made a trip to the Panama Canal as a guest of President Taft.

'98—Paul V. Bacon of Allyn & Bacon, Chicago, will make his headquarters this winter at the Boston office, 172 Tremont Street, during the absence of his brother, Carl E. Bacon, '96, who will spend several months abroad.

'98—Frank Y. Hall is the representative of the Ganley Coal Land Company at Rupert, W. Va. His permanent address remains Lakeville, Mass.

'99—A son, Stephen Hopkins, was born to Roland Gage Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins on December 20, 1912.

'99—Valentine Taylor, LL.B. '01, who has been a deputy attorney-general in New York City, has been appointed personal counsel to Governor Sulzer.

'01—Thornton Gerrish is trust officer of the Franklin Trust Company, 166 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

'01—William Bond Wheelwright edited the first number of the *Signet Alumni Association Bulletin*, which has recently been issued. The subscription price to the *Bulletin* is \$1, payable to Richard B. Gregg, '07, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston.

'02—James W. Adams, general manager of The Daily Newspaper Association, delivered a lecture, entitled "The Value of the Daily Newspaper as an Advertising Medium, especially for the National Advertising of General Consumer Commodities", before the students of the department of journalism of New York University on November 13, 1912. The address has been printed in pamphlet form by the Association.

'02—Fred Kimball is teacher of mathematics in the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.

'02—Leonard G. Robinson has in the January number of *The Annals* an article entitled, "Scientific Farming and Scientific Financing." He has

also recently published a monograph, "The Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America." By invitation of President Taft he attended the Conference of Governors on Rural Credit held at the White House on December 8. Robinson is general manager of the Jewish Agricultural & Industrial Aid Society, 174 Second Avenue, New York City.

'02—Arthur F. Whittem, instructor in Romance Languages at Harvard, was married on December 21, 1912, to Miss Ellen A. Huntington, at Hartford, Conn. They will live at 9 Vincent Street, Cambridge.

'03—George S. Olive, secretary of the Indiana Harvard Club, has resigned his position as auditor of the Indianapolis Water Company to go into public accounting. He is with the firm of Watson, Haddath, Foster & Company, 516 Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis.

'04—William Hague is at the North Star Mines, Grass Valley, Calif.

'04—Herbert C. Libby, assistant professor of English at Colby College, Waterville, Me., was married in December at Waterville to Miss Mabel E. Dunn.

'04—Theodore Douglas Robinson has been elected chairman of the New York Progressive State Committee.

'07—John M. Eaton was married in Boston on December 21, 1912, to Miss Isabella H. Clark. They will reside on Dwight Street, Brookline, Mass.

'08—John D. Brewer, who has been for some time with the Plymouth Cordage Company at North Plymouth, Mass., is now in Welland, Ontario.

'11—Roger W. Cutler was married on December 14, 1912, in Boston to Miss Leslie Bradley, daughter of Robert S. Bradley, '76. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler will live in Charles River Village, Mass.

'12—John M. Eager has been nominated by President Taft as a second lieutenant in the United States field artillery.

'12—Charles C. Earle, Jr., formerly with the DuPont Powder Company, Chester, Pa., is in the chemical laboratory of the Abbott Alkaloidal Company, Chicago.

'12—Morris L. Hallowell, Jr., is with the Washburn-Crosby Company, millers, Minneapolis, Minn.

'12—Karl Kirsch is teaching mathematics at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.

'12—Theodore E. Smith, Jr., of Akron, O., is studying law at Columbia University. His address is 634 Hartley Hall.

'12—Ralph Lowell and Richard Wigglesworth have started on a trip to the Orient by the way of Europe. They will visit India, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands and expect to return by the trans-Siberian railway. Their address is care of Baring Brothers & Company, London, E. C.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1913.

NUMBER 16.

Opinion and Comment

The BULLETIN has the pleasure of announcing to graduates that the endowment for the new building for the Division of Music has been completed, and that the erection of the building is therefore made sure. It will be remembered that some time ago a graduate, who is still anonymous, offered to give \$80,000 for this building, but that the Corporation, feeling that it would not be right to draw on the unrestricted funds of the University for the added expense of its maintenance, were obliged to respond to the generous offer that a maintenance fund must first be raised before they could accept it. For this fund more than \$50,000 has now been subscribed; and the architect, John M. Howells, '91, who made preliminary plans for the building, is now at work revising and completing them. It is expected that the building will be occupied at the opening of College a year from next autumn. It is to be placed just behind the old Lawrence Scientific School building, where it will have entire quiet, and where it will ultimately, with the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, make part of another quadrangle.

It is not necessary for us to point out again how greatly the donor of this building and the subscribers to the fund for its support are helping on the higher interests

of the University. The Division of Music has been a strong force for the cultivation of a taste which is always elevating and refining, at the same time that it has given a more special training to a body of students, teachers, and composers whose number and whose influence is always increasing. The history of music at Harvard and among its graduates is one of the best part of its traditions.

We congratulate Professor Spalding and his colleagues in the Division on this splendid fulfilment of their hopes and their endeavors. With the new building they will have an unrivalled equipment for the continuation and increase of their valuable service to the University and its students.

* * *

The passing of Gore Hall will bring regret to many graduates, for no building, however ugly and inconvenient, can be the centre of academic life for seventy years without gathering a cloud of memories which veil the ugliness and make us forget the inconveniences. In its earlier years its fine hall echoed chiefly the steps of professors and older scholars, for undergraduates were expected to be content with the knowledge which was enclosed within the covers of their textbooks; but since Mr. Winsor's time, the Library, made over with

more regard for serviceableness than for academic dignity, has been the workshop where many classes have learned to range widely among the steadily increasing stores of books. From the time that Gore Hall was built it has housed the most important collection of books for scholarly purposes in the country, and that distinction it passes on to the new Widener Memorial Library.

It is a serious cause for regret that a building so long and so honorably associated with the name of a benefactor of the University should disappear. It is to be remembered, however, that in this case no specific desire of the benefactor is defeated. Governor Gore, perhaps because he had served on the Corporation, put no restrictions on his great bequest beyond the provision that it was to be used "for the promotion of virtue, science, and literature in said University"; and no one can doubt that its use to provide a building for the Library for seventy years was a literal and direct carrying out of that purpose. The portion of his bequest which was thus expanded in building has promoted the ends he had in mind quite as powerfully as the twenty thousand dollars which still remains of it. To put it in another way, that portion of his gift has for seventy years been contributing at the rate of a thousand dollars a year to the chief purposes of the University. The intangible product in the spread of education and the advancement of learning could not have been greater if only the income of the fund had been used.

* * *

Mr. Rudolph Tombo, Jr., of Columbia University, who is rapidly making himself university statistician-general to the country, publishes in *Science* of December 27 a table of this year's registration in twenty-eight universities of the country, complete down to November 1. By way of caution he calls attention to the fact that these twenty-eight are neither the twenty-eight largest nor necessarily the twenty-eight leading universities of the country, though they certainly include both the largest and the most important. No

colleges which are not constituent parts of universities are included. His figures give the registration in all the departments of the twenty-eight, so far as they are available, and they therefore throw light on the relative stress laid on different subjects and departments. The almost bewildering variety of the figures shows that there is no danger that any stereotyped formula of university is likely to set up a despotism in America.

In the attendance of men in what may be defined in general as the college of liberal arts, Harvard leads, with 2306. The others in which there are 800 or more men—and Mr. Tombo's warning as to the limitations of his tables will be recalled here—are Michigan with 1550, Indiana with 1415, Princeton with 1409, Yale with 1326, California with 914, Chicago with 879, and Columbia with 819. In four of the twenty-eight universities the women in the college of liberal arts outnumber the men: they are California, Minnesota, Northwestern, and Tulane. In twenty-one universities out of the twenty-eight the colleges of liberal arts, counting the numbers of both men and women, are the largest departments of the universities.

These facts seem to make a pretty good showing for the persistence of the American college as the natural and prevailing type of education for men above the high school. It will be noted that in these tables most of the universities are in the West, where every university has gone its own way; but even there, there is still a dominant desire for a liberal as distinguished from a professional education.

* * *

The tables tempt to other observations. In the seven universities out of the twenty-eight in which the college of liberal arts does not lead in numbers there is much variety in the departments which are largest. At Cornell, Illinois, and Pennsylvania the schools of engineering are in the lead; at Columbia and Pittsburgh the schools of pedagogy; at Johns Hopkins the medical school, at New York University

the school of commerce. The largest departments, except for the college of liberal arts, are distributed as follows: Agriculture at Cornell, with 1185 students; scientific schools at Cornell with 1419; pedagogy at Columbia with 1419; graduate schools of arts and sciences at Columbia with 1399; law school at Harvard with 740; architecture at Illinois with 341; commerce at New York University with 1598; divinity at Northwestern with 222; veterinary school at Ohio State with 155; dental school at Pennsylvania with 508; forestry at Syracuse with 177; journalism at Wisconsin with 95. At Yale the Sheffield Scientific School, with 1139 students, has almost caught up with the college, which has 1326.

* * *

It is obviously dangerous, as indeed Mr. Tombo points out, to take such figures too seriously, and to get into the way of thinking that the service which a university does to the country is to be measured by the number of students on which it makes some impression. To do so is a direct path to misleading and invidious distinctions. Some universities best fulfil their function by opening their doors wide to all who can keep up with a moderate intellectual pace; others do better service by cutting off the lower borders of their classes, and concentrating on the select. So with the departments: some universities make a deeper impression by strengthening the college, others by enlarging the work of the school of agriculture, or of law, or of mining. This is a large country, with all sorts of needs, and among those needs are a variety of universities and flexibility in those universities in adapting themselves to the needs of their communities. The only thing that is evil is the scramble for numbers when it is at the expense of standards.

* * *

The appointment of William Phillips, '00, to be Regent is in every way fortunate. In the first place, by the revival of this office the Dean will be relieved of duties

which not only added to the superfluity of his burdens but also in some ways complicated his dealings with undergraduates. In the second place, the office of Regent carries many possibilities for healthy and independent influence on undergraduate life. As chairman of the Parietal Board the Regent has general supervision of the proctors, and they being human and always a changing corps are the better for counsel, stimulation, and occasionally slowing down. The oversight of the clubs and societies brings him into touch with associations which though an admirable and necessary part of college life are not always and of necessity seats of wisdom. Through these and other minor duties the Regent comes close to the heart of college life.

To these duties and possibilities Mr. Phillips brings a wide knowledge of men, gained in positions of responsibility both at home and abroad, and his experience of affairs will give him a strong hold on the confidence of undergraduates. He takes the position only temporarily, for he is still an officer of the Department of State on leave of absence, yet all the time that he can give is clear gain to the University.

* * *

The chief marshal at Commencement this year will be the Treasurer of the University, Charles Francis Adams, 2d. The distinction is well bestowed. He comes of a family of old and honorable fame in the service of the country; and his father was for seventeen years a member of the Corporation of the University. He himself as a sophomore was a member of the first athletic committee which included undergraduates, and he was first marshal of his class at Class Day. He was elected Treasurer of Harvard College when he was only ten years out of college, and this election of so young a man was in itself a high distinction and an unusual mark of the confidence felt in his ability to bear great responsibilities. From his undergraduate days on he has justified all this confidence, and he has earned his honors by his service of the University and of the public weal.

The Passing of Gore Hall



S

Gore Hall in 1840.

Gore Hall has been emptied of all its contents and turned over to the contractors, who will tear it down in order to make place for the new Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library.

The cornerstone of the building which is now to be torn down was laid April 25, 1838, and the books were moved into it in the summer of 1841. Before this time the library had been housed in Harvard Hall, which was rebuilt after the fire of 1764. With the natural increase it had come to occupy the whole of the second floor of Harvard, and long before the building of Gore Hall the authorities of the University were greatly worried by the unsafe condition of that building. President Quincy in his first annual report, that for 1828-29, wrote as follows of the dangerous condition of the Library:

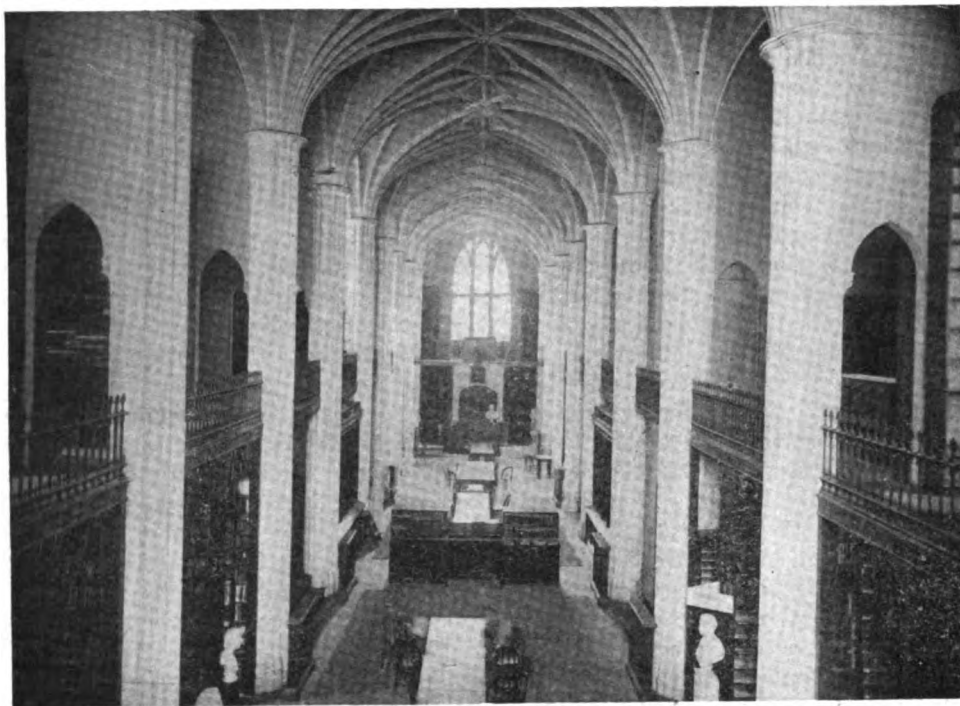
The President cannot omit to bring to the consideration of the Overseers, and of the public, the state of the library of Harvard University, its value, and its exposedness to destruction by fire. The library consists at present of at least thirty thousand volumes, probably the best selection of books and the most valuable in the United States. If lost, many of the works could not be replaced; and half a century would probably elapse, before its present number of volumes could be collected.

The rooms, in which the library is now deposited, have already become insufficient to con-

tain it with convenience. The building is somewhat exposed to dangers of fires within its walls, notwithstanding their number has recently been diminished, and every precaution is taken to prevent accidents. But the great exposure, in this respect arises from the proximity of Harvard Hall, in which it is contained, to Hollis Hall. In the rooms of this building more than *thirty* fires in the winter season are daily kept, under no other superintendence than that of the respective tenants; and it is of course subject to many accidents, not only from carelessness, but from sudden calls, unexpected detentions at recitations and elsewhere, and other absences from their rooms, to which students are unavoidably liable.

During the last term a fire occurred in Hollis, which was subdued with great difficulty.

In the next four years President Quincy continued to enforce this danger, the library having in the mean time grown to forty thousand volumes, so huge a number that he can do justice to it in his report only by italics. In 1833 he submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts a careful and impressive printed argument in favor of a grant from the State for building a library, but the petition had no results. At last in 1837 the Corporation determined to make use of the great unrestricted bequest of Governor Christopher Gore, which had recently come into their possession, for an ample and dignified building for the library, which as President Quincy says in his History of the University:



Reading Room in 1885.

Should be of sufficient capacity to contain the probable accumulation of books during the present century, that should be as far as possible fireproof, and in material and architecture should be an enduring monument to his memory, and worthy to represent the liberal spirit of the most munificent of all the benefactors of the University.

Christopher Gore, from whose bequest the building was erected, graduated in the class of 1776, and then studied law in the office of Judge John Lowell, A.B. 1760. In 1788 he was a delegate to the Convention of Massachusetts which voted for the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and in 1790 he was appointed by President Washington the first District Attorney for Massachusetts. A little later he was sent abroad as one of the commissioners for the settlement of the spoliation claims under Jay's treaty with England, and remained abroad on this work eight years. On his return he served in both the House of Representatives and the Senate of Massachusetts, and in 1809 he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth. In 1814 he was appointed to the Senate of the United States to fill a vacancy, and was later elected by the Legislature. He resigned before the end of his

term. He was a member of the Corporation of Harvard College from 1812 to 1820. He died in March, 1829, leaving the residue of his estate after certain legacies, and subject to certain annuities, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, "for the promotion of virtue, science, and literature in said University." Under this bequest the College received about \$100,000, of which \$38,000 was temporarily set apart for the annuities provided by the will. Gore Hall cost about \$70,000.

The building which was thus provided, and of which Richard Bond was the architect, gave great satisfaction. President Quincy in a description of the plans in his History, which was published while the building was in progress, says that the form and position of the towers, and the proportions of the body of the building, exclusive of the transepts, were taken from King's College Chapel at Cambridge, England. He concludes, "As none of the other halls of the University present any claims to excellence in architecture, the attention of strangers will probably be directed to Gore Hall, when completed, as the principal ornament of the College square."

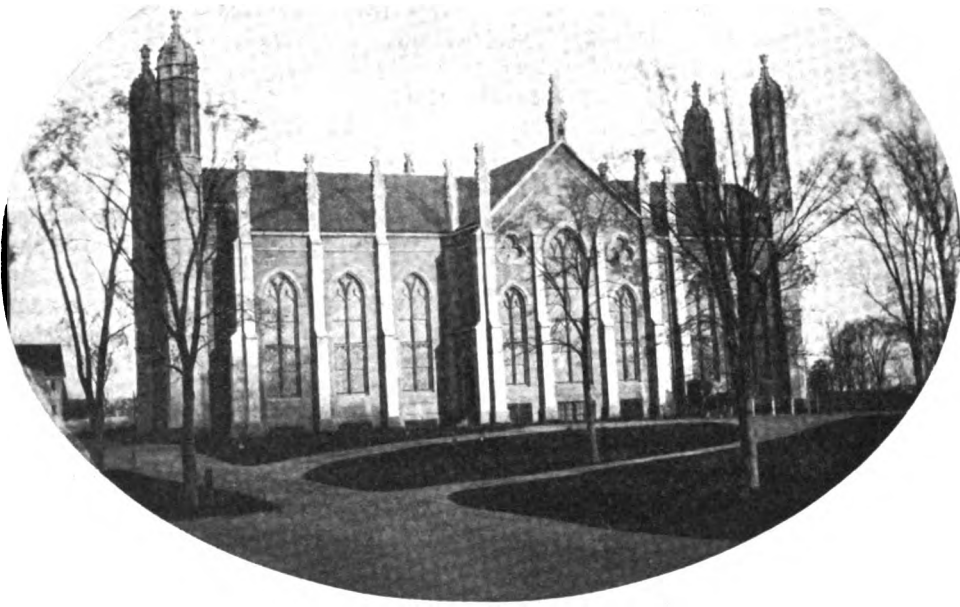
The prediction was fulfilled, since for many years Gore Hall was used for festival occasions. On Commencement and Class Day the great doors at the north and south ends of the long hall were opened, and the procession was formed to march over to the First Church in the Square for the formal exercises. Lord Ashburton was received here in 1842, when he came out to make the treaty known as the Ashburton Treaty, which settled many points in dispute between England and America. In 1860 when the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, on his visit to America came to Boston, he was received on October 19 in Gore Hall by the President and Fellows and the Overseers and the Faculty. Four living ex-presidents of the University, Quincy, Everett, Sparks, and Walker were presented to him, he and his suite wrote their names in the visitors' book, he was given a handsome bound copy of Quincy's *History and Volks' Songs*, and the students assembled outside cheered "the Oxford student." The last time that Gore Hall was used for a festival purpose was in 1886 at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the College. Then Colonel Henry Lee, '36, who was chief marshal, had the tables and bookcases which stood in the main hall cleared away, and the main doors opened; and here the invited guests assembled and formed in procession to march over to Sanders Theatre.

In the mean time the friends of the Library began early to defeat President Quincy's prophecy that Gore Hall would be "of sufficient capacity to contain the probable accumulations of books during the present century." In 1842 a fund amounting to \$21,000 was raised for the purchase of books, and there was always a steady stream of individual gifts of books, besides occasional bequests. In 1859 William Gray, '29, gave \$25,000 in equal semi-annual instalments, to be spent in the purchase of books. That the money was needed may be seen from a statement in the report of the Overseers' Committee to visit the Library in 1857, that "of the Statutes of the United States there is no copy in the Library, nor a tolerably good Modern Atlas; nor are the works of Wordsworth, nor the Lives of Judge Story or of Dr. Channing, nor of the Chancellors of England." In

1864 the Overseers' Committee to visit the Library reported that the average annual increase in the preceding hundred years, since the burning of the original library in Harvard Hall, had been about 1,000 volumes; but that during the last five years of the period, largely through the gift of William Gray, the average annual increase had been 6,000 volumes. For comparison it may be noted that in the last academic year the accessions to the collections in Gore Hall amounted to more than 26,000 volumes.

In spite of the steady increase Gore Hall continued to be large enough for the accumulations of the books until the development of the elective system created, as will presently be described, new habits in the use of books. In his report for 1867-68 President Hill put first in the needs of the Library large funds for the purchase of books, and then an enlargement of the building to store them; and President Eliot, in his first report, in 1869-70, declared that "if suitable working-rooms were added to the Library, it would be an excellent building for its uses." The next year, however, he reports the receipt of the bequest of Charles Minot, '28, which added an income of \$4,000 a year for the purchase of books, and declares that "the want of space in Gore Hall is therefore daily, a more and more pressing evil; working-rooms are urgently needed, and a large increase of storage-room for books is also indispensable." In view of these facts the Corporation requested Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt to prepare plans for an enlargement of Gore Hall with fireproof storage for about 200,000 additional volumes, with ample working rooms.

In 1875 the condition of affairs had become so bad that the Corporation reluctantly decided to build the addition to Gore Hall out of the unrestricted funds of the University. "Gore Hall, at least with the present arrangement of the alcoves and shelving, will no longer contain the Library", writes the President in his annual report. Books were piled on the floor, the alcoves were blocked by the tables of cataloguers, and many books had to be put in temporary positions, with the certainty of additional time to be spent on changing the marks when they were moved. Accordingly the east wing of the Library was built



Gore Hall in 1858.

with six stories of stacks and for the time ample cataloguing rooms. It was completed in 1877. It is a fact worth noting that the iron stacks built up from the ground which are now the universal method of construction in libraries were first invented for this building.

The enlargement of the building was made necessary, as has been said, as much by a revolution in the habits of using books which followed on the development of the elective system, as on the increase in the number of volumes. So long as the work of undergraduates was confined to recitations from textbooks they had little need of other books; and the regulations of the Library recognized this fact. In 1841, when Gore Hall was finished, the Laws of Harvard University, provided that the Library should be open in term time:

Six hours a day for the first four secular days of the week, and four hours on Friday.

Undergraduates will apply for books, and receive them, as follows, viz.

Seniors and Juniors apply for books on Monday and Thursday, Sophomores on Tuesday, Freshmen on Wednesday; at such hours and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Faculty.

This rule held until after 1855, but be-

fore 1860 the Library was opened every day in the week during term time. In vacations the Library was open only on Monday morning. A law of the Medes and Persians required all books, no matter by whom taken out, to be returned on the ninth Wednesday before Commencement, for the "Annual Examination"; and Mr. Sibley, who was so long the librarian, is said to have gone so far as to get an order from the President of the University when necessary to enforce this rule. By 1864 it appears from the report of the Overseers' Committee on the Library that there was general protest against the closing of the Library in the vacation. "Disastrous twilight", "dim eclipse", "cold obstruction" are some of the terms they quote as applied to it. In his next report Mr. Sibley protests at length against such charges and epithets; but the current of the time was too strong for him, and his beloved books were exposed to larger use.

At the same time, the great extension of knowledge in every direction made recitation from a small number of textbooks merely the mockery of an education. In 1871 Henry Adams, '58, then instructor in

History, inaugurated the custom of putting the books most generally used in a course on open shelves; and this custom of "reserved books" rapidly spread. The great increase in the number of subjects in which, under the elective system, instruction was given, and the growing practice of setting undergraduates to look up facts for themselves in the sources, still further increased the use of the books. The appointment of Justin Winsor, '53, as Librarian, on the retirement of John Langdon Sibley, '25, in 1877, brought to the Library a great stimulus to the wider use of the books. He declared it to be "a fundamental principle that books should be used to the largest extent possible and with the least trouble." He opened up the whole body of Gore Hall for readers, and made room in some of the alcoves for tables and reference books. Under his régime the number of reserved books on open shelves for the free use of students was greatly increased.

As thus enlarged in 1877 Gore Hall continued for some years to serve its purpose well; but by 1888 Mr. Winsor had already begun in his reports to complain of the inadequacy of the building for storing books, for cataloguing them, and for providing facilities for their use. Each year the embarrassment was increased by the great numbers of volumes added. In 1895 a member of the Corporation offered to build a new reading room, and so make possible the use of all of Gore Hall for stacks. The plans were prepared and revised, but he died suddenly before the contracts were signed, and his generous purpose failed.

Something had to be done; and the Corporation, partly through subscriptions to the amount of about \$20,000, partly by drawing again on the unrestricted funds of the University including part of the capital of the Gore Annuity Fund, then amounting to nearly \$29,000, remodelled Gore Hall. In the process the old stately interior was obliterated. The clustered columns and vaulted ceiling of plaster were torn out, three stories of stack were built up from the basement, and above these was built the reading room so familiar to recent generations of graduates for its uncompromising bareness and Spartan simplicity of furnishing.

Even this alteration, however, was only

a temporary makeshift, and within ten years the old conditions of intolerable congestion had repeated themselves. This time the Overseers' Committee to visit the Library came to the rescue. Under the chairmanship of F. R. Appleton, '75, this committee had plans prepared for an addition to the north side of the east stack, and with the help of certain funds already in hand and some new subscriptions they made it possible to build a two-story addition along the north side of the east stack, which provided the much needed space for administration, a reference room, a treasure room, and some other conveniences. This addition, which cost about \$35,000, very greatly increased the serviceableness of the Library to the University. Fortunately such patching will now no longer be necessary.

The librarians during the occupancy of Gore Hall have been Thaddeus William Harris, '15, until 1856, John Langdon Sibley, '25, from 1856 to 1877, Justin Winsor, '53, from 1877 to 1897, William Coolidge Lane, '81, from 1897 to the present day.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Board of Overseers:

Edward Channing, McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History, from September 1, 1912. Professor Channing received his A.B. in 1878, and Ph.D. and A.M. in 1880, all from Harvard. He was instructor in history from 1883 to 1887, assistant professor of history from 1887 to 1897, and since 1897 has been professor of history.

Charles Homer Haskins, Gurney Professor of History and Political Science, from September 1, 1912. Professor Haskins received his A.B. in 1887 and the Ph.D. in 1890, both from Johns Hopkins. In 1908 Harvard gave him the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1910 the University of Wisconsin gave him the degree of Litt.D. In 1889-90 he was instructor in history at Johns Hopkins University. From 1890 to 1902 he was at the University of Wisconsin, as instructor and assistant professor of history, professor of institutional history, and professor of European history. Since

1902 he has been professor of history at Harvard. Since 1908 he has been also Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Dunham Jackson, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., instructor in mathematics, from September 1, 1913.

Robert Howard Lord, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., instructor in history, from September 1, 1913.

Louis Joseph Alexandre Mercier, A.B., A.M., instructor in French, from February 1, 1913.

Lawrence Joseph Rhea, S.B., M.D., assistant professor of pathology, from September 1, 1913.

James Savage Stone, A.B., A.M., M.D., instructor in surgery for three years, from January 1, 1913.

At the meeting of the Corporation January 13, Professor Charles H. Haskins was appointed to the Woodbury Lowery Fellowship for 1913-14.

Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University, was appointed lecturer in anthropology for the second half year.

The Woodbury Lowery Fellowship was established in 1910 by the Duke and Duchess of Arcos, who gave a fund of \$20,000 in memory of the brother of the latter, Woodbury Lowery, '75, the income to be awarded "to some person, preferably an instructor or graduate of Harvard University, to enable him to carry on research in historical archives, preferably those relating to American history in the archives of foreign countries and more particularly in Spain."

RESIGNATION OF DR. FARABEE

Dr. William Curtis Farabee, '00 has resigned from his position as instructor in anthropology at Harvard and has accepted a position at the University of Pennsylvania. He will take charge of a scientific expedition to South America, the primary object of which is ethnological study, although scientists in other departments will accompany the expedition. A steam yacht has been provided and properly equipped for the scientific researches for which the expedition is organized. Investigations will be conducted along the Amazon and its tributaries and in the northern part of

South America. Provision has been made to keep the expedition in the field for three years.

REGENT APPOINTED

William Phillips, '00, has been appointed Regent, from December 11, 1912.

After Phillips had graduated from College he entered the Law School and re-



William Phillips, '00.

mained there until the spring of 1903. From 1905 to 1907 he was Second Secretary of the American Legation at Peking. In 1907-08 he was assistant to the Third Assistant Secretary of State, on Far Eastern Affairs, and in the latter year he was made Chief of Division of Far Eastern affairs. In 1908-09 he became Third Assistant Secretary of State, under Robert Bacon, '80. In 1909 Phillips was appointed First Secretary of the American Embassy at London, and he performed the duties of that post until last August, when he was granted leave of absence for a year.

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has voted to establish in the Division of Philosophy a new department, to be called the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. The courses in Psychology will be so named and separately grouped.

Geographical Distribution of Harvard Students

	College	Grad. Sch. of Arts and Sciences	Grad. Sch. of Applied Science	Grad. School of Business Administ.	Divinity	Law	Medical	Dental	Total
UNITED STATES									
Alabama,	6	3	..	..	1	8	1	..	19
Arizona,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Arkansas,	3	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	15
California,	19	10	1	6	1	28	12	..	77
Canal Zone,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Colorado,	10	6	1	..	..	9	5	..	31
Connecticut,	22	7	1	1	..	22	2	8	63
Delaware,	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
Dist. of Columbia,	22	4	4	..	..	10	..	..	40
Florida,	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	7
Georgia,	7	10	1	2	..	7	2	..	29
Hawaii,	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	10
Idaho,	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Illinois,	67	16	4	..	2	27	7	..	123
Indiana,	14	10	2	5	1	16	4	..	52
Iowa,	18	6	..	3	..	18	6	..	51
Kansas,	6	9	..	1	..	10	5	..	31
Kentucky,	6	4	..	..	1	9	1	..	21
Louisiana,	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	7
Maine,	31	13	2	1	1	29	15	15	107
Maryland,	15	5	1	1	1	11	1	..	35
Massachusetts,	1307	169	69	47	8	171	121	126	2018
Michigan,	18	2	2	3	1	10	..	..	36
Minnesota,	26	6	3	2	1	16	3	..	57
Mississippi,	3	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	10
Missouri,	25	9	1	1	1	11	4	..	52
Montana,	4	2	1	1	..	4	1	..	13
Nebraska,	6	2	..	..	..	10	1	..	19
Nevada,	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
New Hampshire,	25	6	2	1	1	11	4	3	53
New Jersey,	44	2	1	..	..	27	2	2	78
New Mexico,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
New York,	294	34	10	8	6	63	19	5	439
North Carolina,	1	4	..	2	..	4	1	1	13
North Dakota,	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	5
Ohio,	69	34	5	3	4	41	9	..	165
Oklahoma,	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	7
Oregon,	7	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	16
Pennsylvania,	91	19	5	5	1	36	13	..	170
Porto Rico,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rhode Island,	23	4	2	..	..	23	17	6	75
South Carolina,	1	3	..	..	..	7	1	..	12
South Dakota,	..	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	8
Tennessee,	5	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	12

	College	Grad. School of Arts and Sciences	Grad. Sch. of Applied Science	Grad. Sch. of Business Administ.	Divinity	Law	Medical	Dental	Total
UNITED STATES, <i>cont.</i>									
Texas,	7	3	1	1	2	12	3	..	29
Utah,	1	2	..	1	..	8	2	..	14
Vermont,	10	1	1	..	..	8	3	4	27
Virginia,	4	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	15
Washington,	15	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	23
West Virginia,	2	2	..	1	..	5	1	..	11
Wisconsin,	16	5	2	..	..	6	5	..	34
Wyoming,	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	2271	428	125	102	35	735	279	170	4145
FOREIGN COUNTRIES									
Africa, South,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Armenia,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Austria,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Bulgaria,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canada,	4	26	2	1	5	4	3	6	51
Chile,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
China,	7	1	..	2	2	1	4	..	17
Colombia,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cuba,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Egypt,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
England,	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	5
France,	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Germany,	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Greece,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Holland,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
India,	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Japan,	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	7
Malta,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Newfoundland,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Mexico,	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Persia,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Portugal,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Russia,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scotland,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Siam,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spain,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweden,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syria,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Turkey,	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
	37	35	7	5	13	6	11	20	134
Total,	2308	463	132	107	48	741	290	190	4279

The Harvard Clubs

The following committees of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs have been appointed for the current calendar year:

On Relations to the University—James Duncan Phillips, '97, chairman, Boston; James M. Morton, Jr., '91, Fall River; John T. Ballard, '84, New Bedford; Henry G. Chapin, '82, Springfield; Frederic C. Weld, '86, Lowell.

On Relations with Secondary Schools—Joseph S. Ford, '94, chairman, New Hampshire; Clement C. Hyde, '92, Connecticut; D. W. Abercrombie, '76, Worcester; H. M. Williams, '85, Boston; Walter D. Head, '02, Haverhill.

On Nominations for Overseers—Charles T. Billings, '84, chairman, Lowell; Charles E. Ware, '76, Fitchburg; J. Hays Gardiner, '85, Boston; C. G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence; Philip W. Thomson, '02, Boston.

On Organization—Homer Gage, '82, chairman, Worcester; Luther Atwood, '83, Lynn; Hector L. Belisle, '96, Lawrence; Howard Corning, '90, Bangor; A. M. Pinkham, '94, Somerville.

On Prizes—Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, chairman, Boston; Walter W. Simmons, '88, New Hampshire; Frederic Palmer, '69, Andover; F. S. Mead, '87, Boston.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., HARVARD CLUB

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y., was held at the University Club in that city on the evening of January 10. The attendance of members was large. In the absence of Hon. Henry G. Danforth, '77, president of the club, Dr. Charles A. Dewey, M.D. '80, the vice-president, was toastmaster. The speakers were Edgar H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, who told an interesting story of what is going on in Cambridge in both academic and athletic activities; George Grey Ballard, Jr., Grad. Sch. '08-'09, chaplain and instructor in history at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; and Rev. Rob Roy Converse.

The committee in charge of the dinner consisted of the following: Wesley M. Angle, '03, chairman, Francis E. Cunningham, '04, O'Donnell Iselin, '07, Thomas G. Spen-

cer, '05, J. W. Johnston, '05, Harper Sibley, '07, and John R. Slater, '94.

The club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Charles A. Dewey, M.D., '80; vice-president, Professor Clarence K. Moore, '97; secretary-treasurer, Francis E. Cunningham, '05; directors, in addition to the officers given above, Kingman N. Robins, '04, Harper Sibley, '07, Professor John R. Slater, '94, Dr. Shirley W. Snow, '86; chorister, J. W. Johnston, '05.

1906 DINNER

The members of the class of 1906 who live in or near New York, and all other members who can be present, will dine together at the Harvard Club in that city on Saturday evening, February 1, at 7.30. Dinner clothes will not be required. The price of the dinner will be \$2.50 a plate. Those who intend to be present are asked to send at once their acceptance and a check payable to John R. Montgomery, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of: S. K. Becker, A. C. Blagden, F. M. Chadbourne, R. H. Clarke, R. B. Emmons, T. S. Farrelly, N. Kelly, J. R. Montgomery, L. I. Neale, J. D. Peabody, S. D. Preston, R. E. Sperry, and R. Wheelwright.

COMMENCEMENT MARSHAL

Charles Francis Adams, 2nd, '88, of Concord, Mass., has been appointed chief marshal for Commencement next June. In accordance with the usual custom, the marshal has been chosen from the class which will, on the day when he officiates, celebrate the 25th anniversary of its graduation.

Adams was president of his class throughout its four years in College, and was First Marshal on Class Day, 1888. After graduating from College he studied in the Law School and received the degree of LL.B. in 1892. Incidentally, during the spring of 1891 he coached the Harvard university crew which defeated Yale at New London at a period when Harvard

victories on the water were few. After finishing his course in the Law School, Adams entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston. He soon became active in local affairs in Quincy, where he then lived, and served in the Common Council, and was twice elected Mayor of the city. Since 1898 he has been Treasurer of the University. He is a trustee under numerous trusts, and a director of several banks, trust companies, and other institutions in and about Boston. He is probably the best-known amateur yachtsman in the country and has won many prizes on the water.

MUSIC BUILDING

An anonymous graduate has given the University \$80,000 for a building for the Department of Music, and other graduates and friends have subscribed as an endowment fund for its maintenance more than \$50,000. These gifts make certain the erection of the building.

It will be used for the courses in the theory and history of music, the only branches of that subject which are taught at Harvard. It will have a hall of suitable size for chamber concerts, in which will probably be installed a pipe organ. The building will also be the centre and headquarters for the various musical organizations of the University.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW

The university crew will row two races this year besides the one with Yale at New London. The annual race with Cornell will be rowed at Ithaca on Saturday, May 24, and it is expected that a race with Princeton and Pennsylvania will be rowed on the Charles on Saturday, May 10.

The race with Princeton and Pennsylvania will be interesting as it will be the first time since 1896 that Pennsylvania and Princeton have met on the water. In 1896 there was no race with Yale, and Harvard went to Poughkeepsie and rowed a four-mile race on the Hudson with Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. Cornell won the race, Harvard was second, and Pennsylvania third. The race this spring will be over the regular mile and seven-eighths

course. Harvard's first race with Princeton was rowed on the Charles last May; Cornell, the other contestant, won, Harvard was second and Princeton was so close to Harvard at the finish that many of the spectators could not tell which crew was ahead.

Harvard has not had three races in one season since 1909, when races were rowed with Annapolis, Cornell, and Yale. In two of the preceding years a race with Columbia was substituted for that with Annapolis. In the past three years Harvard has rowed with Cornell and Yale only.

On Monday, January 6, the candidates for the university crew took advantage of the unusually warm weather, and an eight rowed on the river. The crew was made up as follows: Pirnie, stroke; Meyer, 7; Harwood, 6; Mills, 5; MacVicar, 4; Reynolds, 3; Fuller, 2; Carver, bow; Abeles, coxswain. No other Harvard crew has ever rowed on the river in January, and the storms and cold weather which came last week prevented the crew from going out after Monday. About 40 candidates are now taking the voluntary practice which is being supervised at the Newell boathouse by Coaches Wray, Brown, and Stephenson this year.

THE HOCKEY TEAM

Harvard was defeated by Ottawa at hockey, 2 goals to 0, in the Boston Arena, on Monday evening, January 6. Harvard played poorly. The summary follows.

OTTAWA.		HARVARD.	
Chartrand, r.e.		l.e., Hopkins, Baldwin	
Brouse, r.c.		l.c., Sortwell, Palmer	
Nagle, O'Neil, l.c.		r.c., Phillips, Gorham	
Dore, l.e.	r.e., Morgan, Clark, Devereux		
Goodwin, c.p.		c.p., Claflin	
O'Leary, p.		p., Willetts	
Derocher, g.		g., Gardner	

Score—Ottawa 2, Harvard 0. Goals—Chartrand 2. Referees—Townsend, Galligan. Goal umpires—Murphy, Foster. Timers—Dutton, Carleton. Time—two 20-minute halves.

The candidates for the Harvard team have been steadily at work in the Arena ever since the game with Ottawa, and it is believed that considerable progress has been made. The team has played several practice games with B. A. A. and M. I. T. and the forwards seem to be much better together than they were at the beginning of

the season, but no reliable estimate of the strength of the team can be made until some of the more important games have been played.

Harvard will play Toronto in the Arena tonight, and on Saturday evening of this week will play Cornell; this latter game will be a good test of the strength of the Harvard team. The remaining games on the schedule are:

January 18—Cornell.
January 22—Princeton.
January 25—Massachusetts Agricultural College.
February 1—Yale.
February 5—Dartmouth.
February 8—Princeton, at New York.
February 15—Princeton, in case of a tie.
February 19—Yale, at New Haven.
February 22—Yale, in case of a tie.

THE FRESHMAN ELEVEN

R. F. Perkins, '89, of Framingham, gave a dinner at the Brookline Country Club last Thursday evening to the members of the 1916 football squad; all the players who won their class numerals were invited. The other guests were: P. D. Houghton, '99, Captain Wendell of the university eleven, W. T. Gardiner, '14, who coached the freshmen, W. H. Chatfield, '14, and C. P. Curtis, Jr., '14. Perkins had a son on the freshman squad.

TRACK ATHLETICS

A meeting of the candidates for the university track team was held in the Union on Monday evening of last week; about 50 men were present. The speakers were Captain Cummings, E. K. Merrihew, '10, and J. W. Hallowell, '01.

The plans for the winter and spring work were discussed. It is proposed to enter individual competitors and relay teams in the following meets: January 25, Massachusetts Coast Artillery Corps games; February 8, Boston Athletic Association; February 15, Indoor Intercollegiate Carnival in New York; February 19 and 20, Annual University Winter Carnival.

About 60 men attended the meeting held in the Union last week for candidates for the freshman track team. They were addressed by Captain Cummings of the university track team, P. R. Withington '12, C.

C. Little, '10, and D. P. Ranney, '11. Ranney will coach the freshman candidates.

About 60 men reported last week for the first outdoor practice of the candidates for the university and freshman relay teams. Whenever the weather permits, and every effort will be made to keep the track open, the candidates will report every day for practice on the board walk on Jarvis Field.

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

Mr. S. A. Courtis, head of the Department of Science and Mathematics in the Home and Day School of Detroit, and Supervisor of Testing Work in the Boston Public Schools, will speak in Emerson J on Friday evening, January 17, under the auspices of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, an honor society in the Division of Education. Mr. Courtis has tested the mathematical ability of several thousand children in New York and Boston, and will describe the results of his tests. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, and will be open to members of the University and to teachers and school superintendents.

BUSINESS SCHOOL

A course of lectures on commercial organization has been established in the Graduate School of Business Administration. This course was made possible through a gift of \$10,000 from Jesse I. Straus, '93, Percy S. Straus, '97, and Herbert N. Straus, '03; they established the fund in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Strauss, who were drowned in the sinking of the steamship Titanic.

The lectures will be given during the second half of the current academic year by Mr. A. W. Shaw, of Winnetka, Ill., the publisher of *System*. Mr. Shaw has lectured in the Business School during a part of the last two years.

THE BALDWIN PRIZE

New conditions have been made this year to govern the award of the Baldwin Prize, which was established in memory of the late William H. Baldwin, '85. Heretofore the whole amount of the annual award, \$100, has been offered for the best essay

on a given subject written by an undergraduate in any American college which offers direct instruction in government. This year the sum will be divided; one-half will be offered as heretofore, but the other prize of \$50 will be open only to the undergraduates of those colleges to which the Baldwin prize has not previously been assigned.

The subject for the essays this year is: "The Best Sources of City Revenue." Manuscripts must be submitted not later than March 15. Further particulars about the competition may be obtained from Professor W. B. Munro.

SOMERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

The BULLETIN was in error last week when, in its comment on the allotment of scholarships, it ascribed some of the winners to a "Somerville Latin School", which has no existence. As a matter of fact the Somerville Latin High School had this year two holders of scholarships in the First Group, and five of scholarships in the Second Group, a record which carries it very high in the list of schools which have prepared boys for the College in the last four years.

DELTA UPSILON PLAY

The Delta Upsilon Fraternity will give for its 14th annual dramatic revival, a production of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." This will be the first time the society has given any of Shakespeare's plays. The performances will be in Brattle Hall on March 10 and 11, Jordan Hall, Boston, on March 12, and on later dates at Exeter and one or two other places.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

The second architectural competition between the students at Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, McGill, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Harvard will be held this spring. The competition will be carried on under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania.

Two prizes will be awarded—one of \$90 for the winner of the competition confined to graduate and fourth-year students,

and one of \$60 for the winner of the competition among students of other classes. Each college must submit its preliminary sketches on February 17, and its final drawings on March 19. These latter will be put on exhibition at the various colleges.

Last year Harvard men won second places in each of the competitions.

PASTEUR MEDAL DEBATE

Henry Epstein, '16, of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the Pasteur Medal for Debating last Friday evening. Louis Charles Henin, uC., of Springfield, Mass., received honorable mention. The other competitors in the final trial were: S. B. Pfeifer, '16, of Buffalo, N. Y.; C. T. Rand, '13, of Bond, Miss.; P. L. Sayre, '16, of Chicago, Ill.; F. F. Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. P. Cohen, '16, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and J. W. Cooke, '16, of Newton Centre.

The question was "French Experience in the Administration of Railroads." Each speaker was allowed ten minutes. The judges were Professor C. H. C. Wright, Professor I. L. Winter, and Mr. L. J. A. Mercier.

APPLETON CHAPEL PREACHERS

The preachers in Appleton Chapel for the next few Sundays will be:

Jan. 19.—Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, A.M., D.D., of New York City.

Jan. 26 and Feb. 2.—Rev. Professor Edward Scribner Ames, B.D., Ph.D., of Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 9 and 16.—Rt. Rev. William Boyd-Carpenter, D.D., D.C.L., Litt.D., of Westminster Abbey, London, Eng.

The Pierian Sodality has arranged the following concerts: January 16, Brookline Country Club; February 13, Harvard Musical Association; February 20, Harvard Union Pop Concert; March 6, Boston City Club; April 30, annual concert in Sanders Theatre.

The Mid-Year examinations will begin on Thursday, January 22, and end on Saturday, February 8. Lectures and meetings in all courses for the first half-year will end on Wednesday, January 22.

Alumni Notes

'57—Anson P. Stephens died at Coronado, Calif., on December 13, 1912.

'57—Livingston Stone, formerly a member of the United States Fish Commission, died in Pittsburgh on December 24, 1912.

LL.B. '60—Henry H. Smith died at Danville, Vt., on December 22, 1912.

S.B. '62—Addison E. Verrill contributed one of the papers to the memorial volume published by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to celebrate its 100th anniversary. The title of his paper was "The Gorgonians of the Brazilian Coast."

'68—Jesse F. Wheeler died in Boston on December 6, 1912.

'71—Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, has accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, better known as the "Old North Church", on Salem Street, Boston. On December 29 he conducted the service held in that church to celebrate the 189th anniversary of the first service held there.

'74—Perry P. Williams died in New York City on October 19, 1912.

'75—Dean L. B. R. Briggs has been elected president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The secretary-treasurer is Professor Frank W. Nicholson, '87, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.

'80—Col. Theodore Roosevelt delivered the presidential address at the 38th annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Boston on December 27. His subject was "History as Literature."

'84—Stephen H. Blodgett, M.D. '87, has been elected president of the Boston District of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Association.

'84—James M. Paton whose permanent address is care of Morgan, Harjes & Company, Paris, will spend a few months in Greece; his address there will be the Ionian Bank, Athens.

'85—William S. Thayer, M.D. '89, of Johns Hopkins University, delivered an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new dispensary building of the College of Medicine of Syracuse University on December 14, 1912.

'87—Professor George H. Parker has a paper on "The Relation of Smell, Taste and the Common Chemical Sense in Vertebrates" in the memorial volume published by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its foundation.

'88—David T. Dickinson, of the Massachusetts Industrial Board, spoke in Cambridge on January 3 before the Manufacturers' Association on "The Underlying Principles of the New Law on Workmen's Compensation."

'88—Clarence W. Gleason, who has been for the last seven years teacher of Greek and Latin at the Volkmann School, Boston, has returned to the Roxbury Latin School, where he taught during the years 1889-1905.

'92—Ernest B. Dane has been made president

of the Brookline, Mass., Trust Company, to succeed F. A. Goodhue, '06.

Gr. '94-'95—Rev. Theodore Irving Reese, A.B. (Columbia University), 1894, has been elected bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Southern Ohio, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Since 1907 he has served as rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, and before that he was rector of St. Michael's Church at Milton, Mass. He received the degree of S. T. B. from the Cambridge Theological School in 1897. He is a great-nephew of Washington Irving.

'07—Samuel E. Brown has had a number of cartoons in the recent issues of *Judge*. His address is "The Osgood", Essex, Mass.

'08—Edward L. Lincoln, engineer, is with the standard time department of S. D. Warren & Company, Cumberland Mills, Me. His address is 124 Glenwood Avenue, Woodfords, Me.

'08—Dr. Benjamin M. Vance, who was last year at the University of Pennsylvania, is in the pathological department of the Bellevue Hospital, First Avenue and 29th Street, New York City.

'09—Jacob Brooks Herold of Shreveport, La., has published, through the Hauser Printing Company of New Orleans, "Interpretations of the Civil Code since 1898."

'09—Oscar W. Knauth is instructor in Economics at Princeton University.

'09—Arthur E. Manheimer is practicing law at 600 The Temple, La Salle Street, Chicago.

Ph.D. '09—Tom Peete Cross, professor of English in the University of North Carolina, has recently published monographs entitled, respectively, "The Resuscitation of a Dying Language" and "Notes on the Chastity-testing Horn and Mantle." The latter is a reprint from *Modern Philology* for January, 1913.

LL.B. '09—Harold T. Patten and Arthur K. Reading, L. '12, have opened an office for the general practice of law at 507 Pemberton Building, Boston.

'10—Henry W. Cleary is with The Wheatena Company, cereals, Rahway, N. J. Arthur R. Wendell, '96, is treasurer of the Company.

'10—Warren Ordway is with the Green Fuel Economizer Company, Boston.

'10—John B. Shaw is with Paine, Webber & Company, bankers, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston.

'11—Philip C. Nash, M.C.E. '12, is a civil engineer with the Boston Transit Commission.

'11—Frederick C. Stevens, Jr., is manager of the Lockport Journal, Lockport, N. Y.

'12—Robinson Murray is head of the cost department with Harold A. Thurlow Company, advertisers, City Square Building, Charlestown, Mass. His permanent address remains Newport Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

'12—Ralph W. Peters, formerly with the Goodrich Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio, is now with the Waltham Watch Company, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1913.

NUMBER 17.

Opinion and Comment

The announcement that the Medical School is to undertake a department of Tropical Medicine, and that Dr. Richard P. Strong of the health department of the United States Insular Bureau has been elected Professor of Tropical Medicine, is of a good deal more than local importance. No small part of the white man's burden in the tropics is the constant menace of tropical diseases, and special schools have been organized, notably in Liverpool, in London, and in Hamburg, to study these diseases and devise effective campaigns against them. Science is doing one of its greatest services to mankind in overcoming conditions which have made life in the tropics almost impossible for white men, and dangerous and enervating even to natives. Extraordinary success has already been attained in subduing some of the most dangerous of the diseases; and the conquest of yellow fever and of malaria mark a great step in the progress of mankind. Such successes inevitably create a generous and beneficial competition to equal and surpass them.

For the University it is undeniably gratifying that Dr. Strong, himself in the very front rank of the authorities on

tropical medicine, should be willing to enter on the work here for the reason that he finds here on the spot an equipment practically complete. At the Medical School he finds men of science of the first rank in bacteriology, pathology, comparative pathology, and the new subject of public health, all working productively in modern and admirably equipped laboratories; and besides, he finds what he could hardly find anywhere else, the resources of the Bussey Institution, with its entomologists who have already made special studies in the insects of the tropics, and its experts in both animal and plant heredity, and in Cambridge the resources of the great Museums, with specialists on botany, and on the animals and reptiles of the tropics. As we have more than once pointed out in recent issues, the Medical School has almost unequalled advantages in these possibilities of coöperative investigation.

* * *

In Dr. Strong the Medical School and the University gain a man who not only has the highest standing as a scientific health officer and investigator, but one who led in an achievement of which all

Americans may well be proud. When all other delegates to the International Plague Commission were deterred by the difficulties and dangers of the investigation in Mukden the two American doctors persisted; and in the face of all obstacles of climate, of inadequate equipment, and of great danger both from the plague and from the deep and ancient aversion of the Chinese to operations on the dead, they stayed through the epidemic, tending the dying, and making autopsies through which they discovered the workings of the disease and opened the way to its control. Their achievements earned them a place beside those other medical officers of the United States, Dr. Lazear and Dr. Carroll, who in Cuba volunteered to be bitten by mosquitoes infected with yellow fever, the former losing his life as a result. Dr. Strong and Dr. Teague in Manchuria faced risks no less serious for the sake of science and mankind. Apart from the great promise of scientific achievement and of general public benefit from the new department, the presence of Dr. Strong in the University adds to its moral force and its inspiring power.

* * *

The election of Bishop Lawrence to the vacant seat on the Corporation brings to its board a graduate who is no novice in the affairs of the University. His father was for five years Treasurer, and he himself when elected was serving his third term as Overseer; and he has been vice-president and president of the Association of the Alumni. As vice-president of the Association he had an active part in the reorganization which brought it to its present activity and efficiency; and as president of the Association it was his call to the alumni at the Commencement dinner in 1904 which led to the great subscription for the Teachers' Endowment Fund, and he was chairman of the committee which had charge of that subscription.

He enters service on the Corporation with an inherited business capacity which has been strengthened and developed by the administration of the affairs of his diocese. He is recognized as a leader in all good causes in England as well as in America, and far beyond the boundaries of his own church. Both in character and experience he is exceptionally fitted to add strength and wisdom to the counsels of the Corporation.

* * *

The resignation of Professor John Chipman Gray, '59, from the Royall Professorship of Law takes from the list of the Faculties not only one of their most distinguished members, but the oldest member in active service. He was appointed lecturer in the Law School on December 24, 1869, two weeks before the election of C. C. Langdell to the Dane Professorship; and he therefore had a part in the reorganization of the instruction and standards of the Law School which have worked a revolution in legal education throughout the country. He has a national, and indeed an international, reputation for profound and powerful thought, especially on the law of real property, which has greatly added to the distinction of the School; and in his teaching he has won from his students not only respect for his great legal attainments but a singularly strong personal affection. His retirement takes away from the School the last of the great generation who established its fame.

* * *

According to the outline in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* the new alternative examination for admission at Princeton seems to follow closely our own new plan of admission. Under this new provision a boy who has stood distinctly above the average in a four years' course at school may apply for permission to be examined in four subjects, Latin, English, Mathematics, and Greek or Modern

Languages, instead of taking the full set of examinations under the older method; but he must send with his application a statement, signed by the principal of his school, which shall show the course of study which he has pursued during the past four years, and a degree of proficiency distinctly above the average in each subject. A candidate who passes creditably in the four subjects is admitted without conditions to the freshman class.

At Yale the College and the Sheffield Scientific School seem to be still in the throes of the discussion. They have made considerable concessions to the schools by allowing a larger number of electives in the entrance examinations, and a great concession to the convenience of the schools by amalgamating the two admission committees and arranging to make joint definitions and to offer joint papers in all subjects in which it is practicable to do so. President Hadley in his annual report holds that Yale still examines on too many subjects, and therefore puts itself out of gear with the public schools; and he thinks that still further changes may safely be made, in the direction of fitting the requirements of Yale to the education which is now given in good schools, especially out of New England.

* * *

We believe that these concessions to the schools are both inevitable and reasonable. In old times, as President Hadley points out, the formula used to be "prepared for college," which meant that a boy was prepared to pass on into strictly prescribed studies. Today, in all colleges where there is any sort of elective system, the only questions can be: Is a boy old enough to get good out of college life, and has he sufficient intellectual capacity? These questions can be better answered by a few comprehensive examinations on fundamental subjects than by more and shorter exam-

inations on a variety of subjects. It is right that the colleges should inform themselves that a boy has studied certain other subjects, but this information can be obtained from his teachers. It is only his intellectual grasp and maturity that need to be determined by examination.

At the same time the colleges which maintain examinations for entrance must face the fact that the high schools no longer either need or will submit to leading strings. School men are not likely to forget the very great services done them by the colleges a generation ago in compelling a raising of standards and improved teaching; but the good schools have long since come up to these new standards and many of them have passed them. We believe that all the examining colleges must fall into line and recognize that the schools are now so strong that they can stand alone, and that they have no right to distort their courses for the sake of the small percentage of their pupils who go to college or scientific schools.

* * *

To the newly elected captain of the football team we offer our congratulations and our best wishes that the team of the coming season may measure up to the standard set by that of which he was so distinguished a member. The evident satisfaction of the undergraduates in the choice and their liking and respect for the new captain are good omens. We have now advanced to the point in the art of football where, under the superb training of Mr. Haughton, our teams have won more games against our great rivals in a five-year period than have theirs. The next point on which to pin our ambition is to follow the example of the crews by making our victories continuous. Captain Storer will have the hearty support of the graduates in his labors to achieve an end so worthy of a good man's effort.

A Department of Tropical Medicine

Dr. Richard Pearson Strong has been appointed Professor of Tropical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Strong will organize and have charge of a new department which will give systematic instruction in the study and treatment of tropical diseases. The new department starts with a five-year guarantee of sufficient funds and it is hoped that later an endowment will be raised to make the work permanent.

The department will have three purposes: to carry on research in tropical diseases; to give instruction to graduates in medicine who wish to take positions in the tropics; and to offer preliminary instruction in tropical medicine among the courses open to the regular students of the school. It will have unusual advantages through the possibilities of coöperation with other departments of the University. Dr. Strong knew that whatever opportunity other medical schools might offer for establishing a department, nowhere would he find wider possibilities for investigation than at Harvard, where the various departments of the Medical School, and the Bussey Institution and the University Museums, with their officers offer resources for investigation probably not to be equalled elsewhere.

Dr. Strong, the new professor, has had a career of high distinction. He took the degree of Ph.B. at Yale in 1893, and of M.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1897. Wishing to study tropical diseases, he went out to the Philippines in 1898 as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. In 1899 he was made president of the Army board for the investigation of tropical diseases in the Philippines and established the Army Pathological Laboratory. Since 1901 he has been director of the Government Biological Laboratory at Manila. In December 1902 he resigned from the Army and was sent by the Government to Berlin for further study. He became Professor of Tropical Medicine in the College of Medicine and Surgery at Manila in 1907. He is a member of many American and foreign societies, especially of those treating tropical diseases.

In 1911 he was appointed with his colleague, Dr. Oscar Teague, a delegate to the International Plague Conference at Peking. This was a conference of scientific men appointed by the chief Powers at the request of the Chinese Government to investigate a dangerous outbreak of the pneumonic plague in Manchuria. This outbreak of the plague was the most virulent



Dr. R. P. Strong.

which has occurred since the fourteenth century. The conditions at Mukden, where the investigation was to be carried on, were so difficult and so dangerous that all but the Americans turned back. Not only was the plague extremely contagious and uniformly fatal, but the religious ideas of the Chinese made any attempt to perform autopsies a source of great personal danger to the investigators. The conditions were frightful. The hospitals were crude, and the investigators arrived in the depth of a Manchurian winter, so that the temperature fell below freezing in the wards during the night and water froze in the cups. In spite of these difficulties Doctors Strong and Teague worked in the wards each day until the end of the epidemic. They were protected by masks, goggles, rubber gloves and a cotton uniform, but it has since been

demonstrated that the type of mask which they used is not entirely bacteria-proof.

The objections of the Chinese people to making autopsies were overcome by skilful diplomacy and the first post-mortem examinations ever permitted in Mukden were successfully performed under unusual difficulties, for the water in buckets would sometimes freeze while the autopsy was being performed and the blood formed icicles as it flowed over the edges of the tables. The results of the investigation were completely successful in showing that the plague bacilli are disseminated through the cough of the patients, which fills the air with minute droplets swarming with bacilli.

The relation of the bubonic plague which occurs in hot climates and is known to be conveyed by fleas which live on rats and pass from them to human beings, to the pneumonic plague which broke out in the depths of the Manchurian winter was established. It is known that the bacillus is the same, but the fact was demonstrated that in the case of the pneumonic plague it is conveyed directly and not through the medium of animals and insects. The difference between the two diseases is believed to lie in the place of infection. When the bacillus enters the skin it attacks the glands of the body, and produces bubonic plague; when it is inhaled it attacks the lungs and produces pneumonic plague. It is believed that the pneumonic plague originated through trappers of the Manchurian marmot called the tarbagan whose fur is greatly prized. Old hunters had known that these animals when diseased were dangerous to handle and had avoided them. It is thought that younger trappers, tempted by the high price which is now paid for the fur, had caught and skinned diseased animals and had thus breathed in the bacillus. Then it spread rapidly from them to other human beings and very soon became a dangerous epidemic.

The Journal of the American Medical Association in giving an account of this investigation says: "The story is one that reflects great credit on the investigators who undertook this dangerous and self-sacrificing mission, and must fill the hearts of their professional colleagues with pride. . . . We compliment our Manila col-

leagues on the exhibition of personal fortitude, ambitious research and scientific good judgment which has resulted in materially enriching our knowledge of a most important disease." The investigation was so successful that the Chinese Government offered Dr. Strong a million taels for the establishment of an institute of research, but he decided that he could do better work under other auspices.

Dr. Strong has also been instrumental in the cure of another disease of the tropics, which though not deadly nor very widely spread, has been a great evil to the natives of the tropics. It is known as *yaws* and consists of ulcers on various portions of the surface of the body. It occurs among the wild tribes of the Philippine Islands. Dr. Ehrlich of Frankfort, whose great discovery of the remedy known as 606 has provided a cure for syphilis, conceived the idea that yaws, a related disease, might also yield to the same remedy. Dr. Ehrlich therefore sent out the remedy to Dr. Strong, who used it in cases in the Philippines. The first case was a chief among a tribe of head-hunters who came in for treatment, but who had to be tied down before the injection could be made. The remedy worked like a miracle; and now these wild natives flock in to be cured and the cure is one of the important civilizing agents of the Government.

Dr. Strong will have in his work the advice and coöperation of Doctors Theobald Smith, Ernst, Councilman, Tyzzer, Wolbach and Rosenau, all learned in pathology and preventive medicine. Dr. Wolbach has already taken part in an expedition to Africa for the study of the sleeping sickness. Besides the assistance of these professors and of their laboratories, Dr. Strong will have the coöperation of the entomologists of the Bussey Institution, who have already made a special study of tropical insects, and of the Museum, where Dr. Thomas Barbour has an extensive knowledge of poisonous snakes.

It is to be hoped that this department may be able, through the aid of contributions, to send expeditions to regions but little investigated, as has been done by the important schools of tropical medicine at Liverpool, London and Hamburg, to the great advantage of science and humanity.

Bishop Lawrence Elected a Fellow

Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, has been elected a Fellow of Harvard College to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, '72. The new appointment was voted by the Corporation at its meeting of January 8 and assented to by the Board of Overseers on January 13.

Bishop Lawrence was born in Boston, May 30, 1850. He is the son of Amos A.



Bishop Lawrence.

Lawrence, '35, who was Treasurer of Harvard College from 1857 to 1862. Bishop Lawrence graduated in the Class of 1871, and later studied at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, taking the degree of B.D. in 1875. He was ordained deacon in the same year and priest in 1876. He was rector of Grace Church in Lawrence from 1876 to 1884. Then he became professor of homiletics and pastoral theology in the Episcopal Theological School and Dean of that School in 1888. Here he served until in 1893 he was elected Bishop of Massachusetts in succession to Phillips Brooks, '55.

He has received many honorary degrees: S. T. D. from Hobart, in 1890, Harvard in 1893, and Columbia in 1911; LL.D. from Princeton in 1904, the University of Cambridge in 1908, Yale University in 1909,

and Lawrence University in 1910; D.C.L. from Durham University in England in 1908; D.D. from King's College, N. S., in 1910.

He has been a very active and influential member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has twice served as presiding officer of the House of Bishops at the General Convention, he is chairman of the Joint Commission on Social Service and of the Joint Commission on the Support of the Clergy, a member of the executive committee of the Board of Missions, and a member of several other important joint commissions of the church.

He has been active in many other interests also. He is a trustee of Wellesley College and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He has published a life of his father, Amos A. Lawrence, in 1899; "Proportional Representation in the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates", and "Visions and Service", in 1896; a life of Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts, in 1902; a Study of Phillips Brooks, 1903.

He has served on the Board of Preachers to the University 1888-1891, and from 1907 to the present time. He has been Overseer from 1894 to 1906, and from 1907 to his election as Fellow. In 1904-05 he was President of the Association of the Alumni.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

Several changes, most of them temporary, will take place in the Faculty during the second half of the academic year.

Professors Eucken and Legouis, who have been the exchange professors from Berlin and Paris respectively, will return to their homes, and Professors C. S. Minot and G. G. Wilson, who have represented Harvard at Berlin and Paris, respectively, will come back to this country.

Professor George H. Palmer will go west as the Harvard Exchange Professor at Colorado College, Grinnell, Knox, and Beloit. At each of these colleges he will lecture on "The Problem of Duty"; he will also make several public addresses on "Types of English Poetry."

According to the agreement with the

colleges mentioned above, each of them will send to Harvard one of its young instructors who will give one-third of his time to teaching. Grinnell will send Dr. Paul Frederick Peck, Parker Professor of History. Professor Peck took his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago and was for four years Professor at the Pennsylvania State Normal School. Since 1905 he has been professor of history at Grinnell. He is the author of a well-known book on the "Government of Pennsylvania." Colorado College will send G. H. Albright '00, an assistant professor of mathematics. D. E. Watkins, professor of Public Speaking, will be the exchange instructor from Knox College.

Professors Edward Channing, '78, G. P. Baker, '87, J. H. Ropes, '89, and R. DeC. Ward, '89, who have had leave of absence for the first half-year will return to College, and it is hoped that Dr. A. N. Holcombe, '06, who has been absent on account of ill health, may be able to resume teaching in the Department of Government. Dean Haskins, and Professors A. B. Hart and W. B. Munro will be on sabbatical leave for the second half of the year.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made by the President and Fellows:

Robert Matteson Johnston, A.B., A.M., Assistant Professor of Modern History, from September 1, 1913. This is a reappointment.

Robert Bacon, A.B., a member of the Committee on the Management and Regulations of the Stillman Infirmary, in place of the late Dr. Arthur T. Cabot.

Franz Boas, Ph.D., LL.D., Lecturer on Anthropology for the second half of the present academic year.

Archer Butler Hulbert, A.M., Archivist to the Commission on Western History, from January 1 to September 30, 1913.

The President and Fellows at their meeting on January 13 passed a vote expressing their gratitude to Professor and Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck, for their gift of \$25,000 in fulfillment of their generous offer for the establishment of the Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellowship in Surgery; and to Miss Harriet Otis Cruft, for her gift of \$50,000 for the

new high tension electrical laboratory building to be called the Cruft Memorial Building.

PROFESSOR GRAY RESIGNS

John Chipman Gray, '59, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., has resigned as Royall Professor of Law, and his resignation has been accepted to take effect February 1. The Corporation has appointed him Royall Professor of Law Emeritus and the Overseers have assented to the appointment.

Professor Gray is the senior member of the Law School Faculty; he has taught there continuously since 1869, when he was appointed lecturer. He continued to lecture on various legal subjects until 1875 when he was made Storey Professor of Law; in 1883 he was appointed Royall Professor, and has held that chair ever since.

Professor Gray received his A.M. and LL.B. in 1861. Yale conferred on him the LL.D. in 1894 and Harvard gave him the same degree in 1895.

Professor Gray's record has not been confined to academic matters. In addition to his work at the Law School he has carried on active practice in Boston. He served on the Union side through the Civil War. He has just retired from the presidency of the Harvard Alumni Association.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. A. B. Emmons, 2d, '98, M.D. '02, has been appointed Director of Appointments for Medical Alumni. His office will be at the Medical School and will maintain a close association with that of the Dean.

The position is a new one. Its chief object is to serve the alumni of the Medical School, especially the recent graduates, by supplying them with information about positions and opportunities for medical graduates. The director will keep in touch with physicians, superintendents of hospitals, boards of health, government health officers and especially with the alumni of the school. It is hoped that graduates of the Medical School and also of other departments of the University will inform the Director of openings for graduates of the Medical School in hospi-

tals, in the public health service, or as practising physicians. The Employment Office of the University in Cambridge, and that of the Alumni Association, at 50 State Street, Boston, are coöperating with the new office at the Medical School.

Though the new office has been in existence only a few weeks, it has already had requests for internes, resident physicians in hospitals, assistants to surgeons in practice, and for physicians from towns which need medical service. On the other hand, men have already applied for openings in surgical work and hospitals.

DR. H. H. FURNESS, '54

A memorial service for Dr. Horace Howard Furness, '54, was held in Philadelphia on January 17, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, of which Dr. Furness was for many years a trustee. The committee invited Harvard University, the American Philosophical Society and the Shakspeare Society of Philadelphia to join in the memorial meeting. Provost Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania presided; Dr. Felix E. Schelling, Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, read a memoir; M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, spoke on behalf of the American Philosophical Society; and Dean L. B. R. Briggs spoke for Harvard University. Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., told of the services of Dr. Furness as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1880 to 1893; and Owen Wister, '82, delivered an address on behalf of the Shakspeare Society.

COMMUNICATION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

During the subsidence of the initial excitement over the assistant comptroller's schedule asking instructors in the University to indicate the distribution of their time, it may be well to note certain uses which presumably (as your correspondent knew nothing about the schedules until he found one on his desk, he does not know their history) they were meant to serve, and certainly might serve. Many instructors are giving courses in more than one de-

partment of the University (as Divinity School instructors in the College, a Business School instructor in the Law School, a Law School instructor in the School of Applied Science), and some College instructors are giving courses in more than one department or division. Since many of the funds of the University are legally restricted to certain uses, it becomes desirable to apportion the salaries of such instructors among their various services. The mere number of courses or hours of instruction per week, however, is not sufficient guide for such apportionment, for the nature of a course, the age and development of the students, and the kind of instruction, affect the demand which the courses make upon the instructor's physical and nervous energy. These facts alone are enough to indicate the desirability of some such schedules as those sent out by the assistant comptroller.

It is well known, moreover, that a great deal of administrative work is done by teachers, and that some of this could probably be done as well by persons not engaged in teaching. Wherever administrative employees might be substituted in this kind of work, the question of economy (waiving for the moment weightier questions) may well be raised. Only definite figures can furnish a basis for answering that question.

No two men might agree absolutely as to the details desirable on schedules for the distribution of University costs, for in work where the personal element is the chief element, as is commonly the case in teaching, no measurable unit can be a perfect standard. The mere attempt to fill out the present schedule, probably tentative, suggests both its value and its limitations, and should lead to the final adoption of something really worth while in the direction intended.

To assume, as many newspaper writers have done, that the schedule sent has any ulterior motive, or is based upon a commercial idea of university teaching, seems to me, at least, of those asked to use it purely gratuitous.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM MORSE COLE, '90.

January 16, 1913.

The Class of 1888

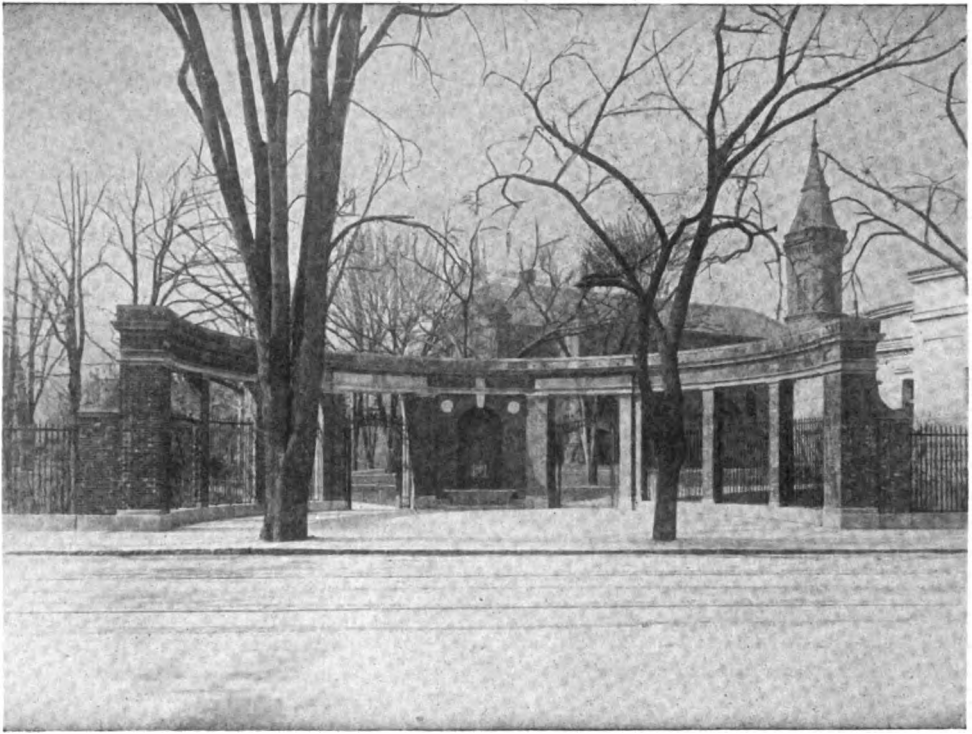
The class of 1888 will celebrate next June the 25th anniversary of its graduation from College. The officers and the members of the class who live near Boston have already begun preparations for the entertainment of their classmates who will come from distant parts of this country or abroad. The indications are that a large proportion of the 320 men, who at one time or another were connected with the class, will attend the celebration. There were 255 men in the class when it entered, and 235 received the degree of A.B. on Commencement, 1888. In the past 25 years many of these have become leaders in the communities in which they live.

The law has attracted a large proportion of the members of the class. George A. Carpenter, of Chicago, has been a judge of the circuit court of Cook County, Illinois, and is now a justice of the United States Circuit Court. He recently sat in the case which the federal government brought against the meat-packers. Lockwood Honoré, is on the bench of the Circuit Court of Illinois. William Rand, Jr., is a well-known member of the New York City bar. From 1895 to 1897 he was assistant corporation counsel, and from 1902 to 1906 he was assistant district attorney to William Travers Jerome; in the latter capacity Rand tried many important cases for the government. Russell Duane is one of the prominent younger lawyers of Philadelphia. Edward A. Harriman, who has recently been elected president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, has been practising in what might be known as the land of the enemy—New Haven, Conn. He was for a time a professor in the Law School of Northwestern University, and was secretary of the school. More recently he has given lectures at the Yale Law School and at Boston University Law School. J. F. Workum, of New York, has done a lot of excellent work in connection with the McAdoo subway companies. William E. Fowler is justice of the First District Court of Eastern Worcester County, Massachusetts. Edward B. Pratt is associate justice of the Second District Court of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Ed-

ward F. Trull is assistant clerk of the Lowell, Mass., police court. S. L. Swartz is a well-known member of the St. Louis bar. Ralph A. Kellogg is a member of the firm of Kellogg & Baker, of Buffalo, N. Y. Frank L. Dean, after serving as private secretary to Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts, has returned to the practice of law in Worcester. R. P. Chittenden has been for a long time assistant corporation counsel of the City of New York.

Ezra R. Thayer was for many years a member of the firm of Storey, Thorne-dike, Palmer & Thayer, of Boston, but has given up most of his active practice since he became Dean of the Harvard Law School, succeeding Professor James Barr Ames. Bradley W. Palmer is a member of the same firm. Four '88 men have offices together in Barristers' Hall, Boston. They are Wilfred Bolster, who has been since 1906 chief justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston; James A. Bailey, Jr., who has served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature and is now a member of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, a very important body; David T. Dickinson, who has been a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and mayor of Cambridge, and George R. Pulsifer, the efficient secretary of the class. Charles Francis Adams, 2d, who has just been appointed marshal for next Commencement, is a member of the bar, but is better known as a trustee and director and as Treasurer of Harvard College. The class, by the way, can boast of another college treasurer; Charles B. Rogers is president of the First National Bank of Utica, N. Y., and a trustee and the treasurer of Hamilton College. Charles F. Choate, Jr., is a well-known corporation lawyer in Boston. Philip Dexter is a lawyer and trustee in the same city. R. H. Leland practices law in Boston and is also treasurer of the town of Sherborn in which he lives.

Among the prominent medical and surgical men of the class are: Rupert Norton, who is assistant superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore. Nathan Oppenheim, who has made a reputation in



The '87 and '88 Gates.

New York as a specialist on children's diseases. Carroll E. Edson, a well-known practitioner of Denver; Edson is also Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Colorado, and in 1906 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at that institution. Franklin G. Balch, Fred B. Lund, and Charles A. Porter are in the very front rank of Boston surgeons. Edward Wyllys Taylor is one of the eminent neurologists of the country, not only as a practitioner but also as a writer and teacher. Harvey P. Towle is a leading Boston specialist on dermatology. John Dane is well-known as an orthopedic surgeon in the same city. All these Boston men are or have been on the staff of the Harvard Medical School and various hospitals, and Dr. Towle is a member of the state board which has charge of the leper colony on Penikese island. William H. Furness, 3d, is a physician but has devoted himself chiefly to anthropology and in pursuit of that science has travelled all over the world, chiefly in the less familiar parts. He has made a special study of the life and habits of the aborigines in the East

Indies, and recently has undertaken a series of valuable experiments with anthropoid apes. He has had in captivity a chimpanzee and an orang-outang, and has had some success in teaching them to speak.

Peter J. O'Callaghan is a Roman priest, Superior of the Paulist Fathers in Chicago, and rector of St. Mary's Church. He is also state chaplain of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois, a director of the Citizens' League, and of the Juvenile Protective League, Chaplain of the Illinois Relief Corps, and has taken an active part in many charitable and philanthropic movements. Last summer he made the opening prayer at the Republican National Convention in Chicago. That city has also another prominent clergyman who was a Harvard '88 man—Rev. Herman Page, rector of St. Paul's Church; the parish is one of the largest and most progressive of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that section of the country. Frederick H. Means is pastor of the First Congregational Church in Madison, Me.; for several years he lived in Winchester, Mass., where he was a member of the school committee. Harry R.

Miles is pastor of the First Congregational Church of Berkeley, Calif.; his previous service was with the Central Congregational Church of Brattleboro, Vt. Herbert K. Job is pastor of the Congregational Church at Kent, Conn. His avocation is field work in ornithology and the popularizing of bird study; in this work he has published three books and a large number of magazine articles and delivered many lectures.

The inclination of the members of the class of 1888 to "stick together" is shown by some of its members who are teachers. Francis C. Woodman, Arthur P. Butler, and T. Q. Brown, Jr., have been for many years and still are respectively principal and associate principals of the Morristown School, of Morristown, N. J.; this school has become under their management one of the leading boys' schools of the country. Maxime Bôcher is Professor of Mathematics at Harvard; he has written and edited many works on mathematics, and is a Fellow of the American Academy. Wilder D. Bancroft is Professor of Physical Chemistry at Cornell University; he also has written many scientific articles. Lindley M. Keasbey is Professor of Political Science at the University of Texas. George H. Mead is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago. Richard C. Manning is Professor of Latin at Kenyon College, Gambier, O. Leo R. Lewis is Professor of Music at Tufts College. Henry Pennypacker is headmaster of the Boston Latin School, the oldest and one of the most important schools in the country; William P. Henderson and William K. Norton, both of the class of '88, are teachers in the same school. William J. Bliss is Collegiate Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University. C. W. Gleason, who has taught for several years in the Volkman School, Boston, has recently returned to the Roxbury Latin School where he taught from 1889 to 1905.

Several members of the class are engaged in writing of various kinds. Horace H. Furness, Jr., is devoting himself to the "New Variorum Shakespeare" with which the name of Furness is indissolubly connected. Herbert H. Field is director of the Concilium Bibliographicum, and has an

office at Hofstr, 49, Zurich, Switzerland. The Concilium, which has the support of the Swiss Confederation, collects bibliographical notices from all the current publications on Zoölogy, paleontology, microscopy, anatomy, and physiology, and publishes them in card form. Field has written numerous pamphlets, articles and reviews, and is editor of the *Bibliographia Zoologica*. John D. Barry has published six novels, and lectures on literary subjects. William Barnes, Jr., is publisher of the Albany, N. Y., *Evening Journal* and also of the *Morning Express*; his fame as a politician extends throughout the country. Ervin Wardman is editor-in-chief of the *New York Press*, which has lately been joined to the Munsey line of newspapers. Edmund Platt is editor of the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., *Eagle*, and was elected to Congress last November. G. G. Hall is associate editor of *Everybody's Magazine*. Franklin B. Wiley is literary editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Benjamin F. Curtis is in a publishing business of another sort; he is the senior member of the firm of Curtis & Cameron, of Boston, which issues reproductions of works of art. The catalogue of the firm, which is known all over the world, is practically a complete hand-book of American art.

The class has its full share of business men. Benjamin Carpenter is a member of the firm of George B. Carpenter & Co., a prominent Chicago house dealing in railroad, mill, and contractors' supplies; he is also president of the Anniston Cordage Company, of Anniston, Ala., a director of various other companies, and has been president of the Harvard Club of Chicago and the Associated Harvard Clubs. H. E. Gale is treasurer and general manager of the Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company, and vice-president of Gale Brothers, two of the largest concerns in their line in New England. Edward A. Fargo is a member of the firm of Fargo & Phelps, manufacturers of children's shoes at Chicago and also in Louisiana and Missouri. W. S. Spaulding is president of the Revere Sugar Refinery, Boston. Frederic P. Clement is treasurer of the Black River Bending Company, manufacturer of chairs and furniture at Black River, N. Y. Henry L.

Mason is with the Mason & Hamlin Company, manufacturers of pianos and organs; he has published two or three books on musical topics. Carl A. Ewald is in the shingle and lumber business on Puget Sound. Joseph H. Bowen is a wholesale and retail coal dealer in Fall River and manager of vessels engaged in the coast-wise trade. Philip M. Hammett is superintendent of motive power on the Maine Central Railroad. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., is a director or trustee of various companies and is active in many philanthropic movements in Boston; some years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Asaph Churchill is treasurer of the Rockwell & Churchill Press, of Boston, and is also a wholesale dealer in paper. Nathaniel E. Bartlett is a bookseller on Cornhill, Boston; he makes a specialty of imported and old books. Henry T. Pope is manager of the Chickamauga Knitting Mills, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Chauncey Smith is superintendent of toll traffic for the Southern Bell Telephone Company, at Atlanta, Ga. William Nelson is vice-president of the Nashville Trust Company, of Nashville, Tenn.; Julius R. Wakefield is secretary of the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston; and Frederick J. Bradlee is vice-president of the Bay State Trust Company, of the same city. Charles M. Cabot is a member of the firm of Moors & Cabot, stock brokers, of Boston. Francis S. Marden is a member of the firm of Britton, Marden & Company, who are in the same kind of business in New York.

Larz Anderson has recently taken up his post as United States Ambassador to Japan; until he went there he was minister to Belgium. James Loeb is living abroad; poor health compelled him to give up business, but he still takes a part in many activities and is keenly interested in scholarly things. He is now having published a very valuable series of English translations of all the classic authors. George B. Leighton is a director of many well-known railroad and business corporations, and also carries on a large farm at Dublin, N. H.; he was in 1906 a candidate for United States Senator from New Hampshire, and was the first president of the Associated

Harvard Clubs. Albert F. Holden is one of the most successful mining engineers in the country; he is prominently identified with various copper, gold, and coal properties, and is also vice-president of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. Harry F. Meserve was for some time general manager of the American Gold Mining Concession in Korea; this concession covered 500 square miles of territory and employed more than 5000 native workers. Meserve is now in the banking business in Baltimore. Ralph H. Van Deman is a captain in the United States army. James A. Gallivan has been for many years one of the Street Commissioners of the city of Boston; he has served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. William A. Leahy was until recently private secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston. George W. Cram is Recorder of Harvard University. James McCormick is with the United States Geographical Survey. F. D. Kalopothakes, who has been the Athens Correspondent of the London Times, and an instructor in the University of Athens, has retired to his farm in Arcadia, Greece, and is growing olives. S. S. Hall is associate actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and has written on financial subjects. Robert H. Fuller is Forestry Commissioner of the State of New York; he was secretary to Governor Hughes during the latter's term as chief executive of that state and has done some newspaper work.

Between 45 and 50 members of the class have died since it graduated; some of them were conspicuous in their undergraduate days and had accomplished much in the world outside.

Lloyd McKim Garrison died at Lenox, Mass., in 1900. Gustavus Hay died in 1901. Herbert Dudley Hale died in 1908. Charles Chollet, William Beals, Jr., Grover Flint, Harry Homans, and Samuel F. McClary, Jr., were well-known not only to their classmates but to other Harvard men of their time. John Jacob Astor, who was a temporary member of 1888, was drowned when the Titanic went down, and William McM. Woodworth, who was for many years a zoölogist in the University Museum, died only a few months ago.

The Harvard Clubs

The Harvard Club of Louisiana had its annual meeting in New Orleans on Saturday, January 11. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Carleton Hunt, '56; first vice-president, E. C. Palmer, '87; second vice-president, Morton A. Aldrich, '95; secretary and treasurer, R. B. Montgomery, '90.

The following resolution on the death of Major B. M. Harrod, '56, formerly president of the club, was reported by special committee and unanimously adopted:

"On the occasion of the announcement in the Harvard Club of Louisiana of the death of the president, Benjamin Morgan Harrod, member of the class of '56, the committee appointed for the purpose has adopted for preservation, to be placed on record, the following memorial notice of the event:

"That in the death of Major Harrod the Harvard Club loses the father of the organization. That it had its origin in his suggestions, and that he gave it always his devoted support.

"That on becoming president, when he succeeded, third in line, to President Sparks and to President Chaille, he was prevailed upon to act only upon the repeated urgency of others. That he took every care to make his administration felt, not merely by his devotion to the best interests of the organization and to those of Harvard University, but also by his sympathy with the great cause of public education, and by the loyal and affectionate relations which he well understood how to establish and maintain with the friends and associates over whom he presided.

"That, a man of attainments and distinction, passionately fond of books, of long and distinguished service in the professions of architecture and engineering, and of strong social instincts, he showed himself throughout a devoted son of Harvard and a zealous supporter of art and science and of general learning."

S. W. Stern, '06, who has been appointed by the club to arrange under its auspices an annual series of baseball matches among the preparatory schools of New Orleans, reported that a suitable trophy had

been procured and that arrangements for the games were under way.

A committee, of which F. S. Weiss, '99, is chairman, was appointed to make arrangements for the award of the club scholarship for this year. The committee on public schools was reappointed; Professor Morton A. Aldrich, '95, is chairman of that committee. The club has 49 members.

HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Buffalo was held at the Saturn Club in that city on Saturday evening, January 11. Between 60 and 70 men were present.

Hon. Herbert P. Bissell, '80, who has recently been appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of New York State, was toastmaster at the dinner. The speakers were Edgar H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association; Stewart Shillito, '79, of Cincinnati, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Hon. Samuel E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester, Mass., Vice-President for the Eastern District of the same organization; and Paul M. Hollister, '13, who played on the football eleven last fall. Mr. Wells reported on conditions in Cambridge. Mr. Shillito and Col. Winslow talked about the Associated Harvard Clubs and its annual meeting at St. Louis next June; Col. Winslow said that although the secretaries of all Harvard Clubs in the eastern district had been requested to keep him informed about their dinners, the Buffalo Club was the first one to do so. Mr. Hollister spoke about athletics. Lester F. Gilbert, '06, led the singing.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, William H. Gratwick, '92; vice-president, John Lord O'Brian, '96; secretary, Edward H. Letchworth, '02; treasurer, Reginald T. Wheeler, '05; executive committee, Evan Hollister, '97, Lester F. Gilbert, '06.

The cup committee reported that the football cup offered by Frank W. Fiske,

'55, under the auspices of the club, had been permanently won by the Lafayette High School, which had won three successive annual football series with the other school of Buffalo; this cup is the second which the Lafayette school has won. Mr. Fiske announced that he would offer another cup for competition.

The reports from the scholarship committee as to the Harvard undergraduate who now holds the club scholarship; from the declamation committee, as to the annual contests by pupils of the various high schools in Buffalo for cash prizes of \$25 and \$15 offered by the club for excellence in public speaking; and of the committee on secondary schools as to the work being done to bring Harvard College to the attention of the students in the Buffalo Schools—all showed the continued activity of the club.

HARVARD CLUB OF LAWRENCE

The Harvard Club of Lawrence, Mass., had its annual meeting and dinner on Saturday evening, January 11, at the Merri-mack Valley Country Club. It was one of the most successful occasions the club has had.

At the business meeting, which preceded the dinner, the following officers of the club for the ensuing year were elected: President, Charles G. Saunders, '67; vice-president, Hector L. Belisle, '96; secretary, Edmond John Ford, '05; treasurer, H. Christopher Chubb, '02; executive committee, Maurice J. Dorgan, '06, J. Edward Haigh, '03, and Walter T. Rochefort, '03. Charles M. Hanrahan, '06, and Thorndike D. Howe, '04, were appointed a committee to arrange lawn tennis matches with the other Harvard Clubs in Essex County; and Charles L. Lanigan, '10, John I. Donovan, '13, and Edmond J. Ford, '05, a committee to keep in touch with the local high schools.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, president of the club, called the company to order at the end of the dinner and introduced the vice-president, Hector L. Belisle, '96, as toastmaster. The speakers were: Professor Clifford H. Moore, '89, of the Department of Latin; Dr. John N. Thompson, who represented the Lawrence Tufts Club;

Charles D. Daly, '01, football player and coach; Charles L. Lanigan, a Lawrence man who was captain of the university nine in his senior year; Charles E. Brickley, '15, of last fall's football eleven; and W. F. Garcelon, L. '95, Graduate Treasurer of Athletics.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner: Hon. Daniel Saunders, L. S. '43-'44, Hon. Harry R. Dow, '84, R. W. Harris, '99, Samuel F. Rockwell, '00, Irving W. Sargent, '00, Victor A. Reed, M.D. '97, George B. Sargent, M.D. '94, Arthur W. Scribner, Summer School, '05, Frank L. Porter, '79, Louis A. Mahoney, '10, Michael A. Sullivan, '01, Frank J. O'Connor, '04, John J. Mahoney, '03, James A. Donovan, '13, Byron T. Butler, '11, C. W. Patch, D.M.D. '99, Nicholas E. Young, D.M.D. '12, John C. Twomey, '12, R. D. Warren, '10, J. Wolfe Finkel, '11, G. W. French, Jr., '10, C. M. Hanrahan, '06, Cornelius F. Sullivan, '07, Wendell P. Abbott, '06, Maurice J. Dorgan, '06, Louis P. Pieper, '03, Joseph A. Hogan, M.D. '97, John J. Bartley, M.D. '01, G. E. Kurth, M.D. '01, Walter Coulson, '89, A. H. Hancock, M.D. '04, John A. MacGilvrey, '03, and Francis J. O'Brien, '16.

THE HOCKEY TEAM

The hockey team played two games last week and won both; Toronto was beaten, 2 to 0, on Wednesday evening, and Cornell, 8 to 2, on Saturday evening. The games were played in the Boston Arena.

Little team-work was shown by either side in the Toronto game, but the individual playing was hard and brilliant. Both goals were scored in the second half. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	TORONTO.
Hopkins, l.e.	r.e., Knight
Sortwell, l.c.	r.c., Clarkson
Phillips, r.c.	l.c., Webster
Clark, r.e.	l.e., Aird
Clafin, c.p.	c.p., Frith
Willetts, p.	p., Hanley
Gardner, g.	g., Laird

Score—Harvard, 2; Toronto, 0. Goals—Phillips, Hopkins. Penalties—Willetts 3, Aird 2, Frith, Knight, Clarkson, Hanley, Hopkins. Umpires—Heron and Tingley. Goal umpires—Carleton and Canterbury. Timers—Von Shuckman and Kelley. Time—two 20-minute halves.

Harvard had a rather easy victory over

Cornell last Saturday, as the Ithaca team was much weaker than most of those which have represented Cornell in the past few years. But Hill, of the Cornell team, was by far the best skater and most brilliant player on the ice. Dean, the Cornell goal-tend, also did well. Harvard at times showed signs of team-play, but the improvement in that respect has been much less than was hoped for. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	CORNELL.
Hopkins, Hanson, l.e.	r.e., Scheu
Sortwell, Palmer, l.c.	r.c., Hill
Phillips, Gorham, r.c.	l.c., Kent
Clark, Morgan, Smart, r.e.	l.e. Moore
Clafin, Goodale, Wendell, c.p.	c.p., Smith
Willets, Brown, Graustein, p.	p., Clark
Gardner, Carnochan, g.,	g., Dean
Score—Harvard, 8; Cornell, 2. Goals—Sortwell 4, Phillips 2, Hill 2, Clark, Morgan. Referees—Heron and Tingley.	

DR. SEXTON RE-ENGAGED

Dr. F. J. Sexton, who has been coach of the University baseball nine for the past two years, has been reëngaged for a term of three years.

Dr. Sexton graduated from Brown University in 1893. He played on the Brown nine for four years, and was captain in 1892 and 1893. In 1892, when he was captain, coach and pitcher of the team, Brown defeated Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania within two weeks. After leaving college Dr. Sexton played on a number of professional teams, including the Boston Nationals. In 1895 and 1896 he coached at the University of Michigan and both years turned out championship teams. For seven years before coming to Harvard he had charge of the Brown squads. In 1911 Harvard defeated Yale, but last year Yale won the baseball series in two games.

STORER FOOTBALL CAPTAIN

Robert Treat Paine Storer, '14, of Boston, has been elected captain of the University football eleven for the season of 1913.

Storer has played for two years on the university team. In 1911 he was a candidate for centre, but the material for

tackles was very limited, especially after Gardiner was hurt, and Storer was shifted to right tackle, where he played in the Yale game. In the season that has just ended he played left tackle; he made the first touchdown in the Yale game last November. He was centre on his freshman



R. T. P. Storer, '13.

team, and played tackle on the Noble and Greenough's School team. Storer is the son of John H. Storer, '82.

OTTAWA HARVARD CLUB

The Ottawa Harvard Club, of Ottawa, Can., has recently been organized, and the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Thomas B. Flint, LL.B. '70; vice-presidents, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Ph.D. '09, and J. A. Machado, '83; secretary-treasurer, Alexander Lerner, 11 York Street, Ottawa, Ont.

'99 WID-WINTER DINNER

The class of '99 is arranging an informal dinner in honor of Percy D. Haughton. It will be held at the Copley Square Hotel on Saturday, February 1, at 6 P. M., and arrangements are being made to go to the Harvard-Yale hockey game at the Boston Arena afterwards.

Alumni Notes

'62—Charles C. Soule, who was long identified with the book publishing business and was a well-known expert on library planning, died at his home in Brookline on January 7.

S.B. '69—William Morris Davis, Emeritus Professor of Geology at Harvard, spoke at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, Saturday, January 11, on "The Transcontinental Excursion of the American Geographical Society."

LL.B. '69—William H. S. Burgwyn died recently in Richmond Va. He was the last of the distinguished Confederate captains of North Carolina. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was the first man from that state to offer his services to President McKinley.

'88—George B. Leighton has recently been elected to the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railway and also to that of the Emerson-Brantingham Agricultural Implement Company.

'90—Robert J. Cary was married in Chicago on January 18 to Miss Fanny Caruthers.

'90—Robert Job is with the Milton-Hersey Company, Ltd., 171 St. James Street, Montreal. His residence is 469 Roslyn Avenue, Westmount, P. Q.

'95—A son, Lawrence Putnam Belden, was born on January 1, to Charles F. D. Belden and Mrs. Belden.

'99—Arthur Ruhl has an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January entitled "Before the Canal is Opened."

'01—Sanford H. E. Freund, LL.B. '03, has been appointed general attorney of the Great Northern Railway Company, St. Paul, Minn.

'01—Roland G. Usher of Washington University, St. Louis, has an article on "The Balkan Crisis" in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

'01—A son, William Weir Wyman, was born on December 21, 1912, to Charles H. Wyman and Mrs. Wyman of Glenwood Springs, Colo.

'02—Alfred T. Baker is in the financial advertising department of the Boston Advertiser and Record.

'02—Arthur L. Devens, Jr., has become a member of the firm of Devens, Lyman & Company, 4 Post Office Square, Boston.

A.M. '04—Rev. Ernest S. Meredith, formerly minister of the First Parish Church, West Roxbury, has become pastor of the Third Religious Society of Dorchester. In 1906 and 1907 he served as chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

'05—Daniel C. Fitz was married on December 26 in Melrose to Miss Marion E. Nute. Fitz is practising law in Salem and will live at 16 Cedar Street in that city.

'06—Edward M. Farnsworth, Jr., has been admitted to the banking firm of E. M. Farnsworth & Company, 24 Milk Street, Boston.

'06—Francis A. Goodhue, formerly president of the Brookline Trust Company, was married at

Lancaster, Mass., on January 2, to Miss Nora F. Thayer, daughter of John E. Thayer, '85. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue have gone on a six months' trip to South America where, in behalf of the First National Bank of Boston, he will look into the financial and commercial opportunities of the country.

'06—Barton K. Stephenson has become manager of the Chicago office of Turner, Tucker & Company, bankers, Boston. His offices are in the First National Bank Building, Chicago. His home address is Winnetka, Ill.

'06-'07—Frederick Moore has returned to this country for a short visit. For the past three years he has been a correspondent of the Associated Press in Peking, and in about six weeks he will go back to that city. He has almost wholly recovered from the serious wound he received in Constantinople during the revolution of 1909.

'09—James H. Fraser, L. '12, is practising Law at 48 King Street, W, Toronto, Canada.

A.M. '09—John Van Horne, A.B. (University of Virginia) 1908, is teaching in a private school in Charlottesville, Va. His address there is 419 Second Street, N. E.

'10—Arthur Warren Fletcher, formerly with Estabrook & Company, bankers, is now treasurer of The Henry Jewett Players Incorporated, a Massachusetts Company formed for the purpose of conducting in Boston a first class repertory theatre. Fletcher's present address is 535 Beacon Street, Boston.

'11—Oscar C. Dow is in the auditor's office of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City.

'11—J. Campbell Howard, formerly chemist with the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company at Peekskill, is now studying medicine. His present address is 660 Riverside Drive, New York City.

'12—Lloyd Booth is paymaster at the Trumbull Steel Company, Warren, O., P. O. Box 113. His permanent address remains 606 Wick Avenue, Youngstown, O.

'12—Neil M. Clark is advertising manager with Cupples & Leon, publishers, New York City. He is living at 602 West 180th Street, New York.

'12—Chapin H. Hoskins is salesman with the Ralph Manley Agency, Ltd., real estate and insurance, 208 Walter Scott Building, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.

'12—Cuthbert Lee is in the advertising department of The International Studio (John Lane Company), 116 West 32d Street, New York City.

'12—Clifford S. Parker is teaching modern languages and chemistry at St. Stephen's School, Colorado Springs, of which school Rev. Gibson Bell, '01, is headmaster.

'12—Oliver C. Riethmiller is teaching at the Newark Academy, Newark, N. J.

'12—Willard S. Worcester is with the Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company, Detroit, Mich.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913.

NUMBER 18.

Opinion and Comment

The foundation of the Harvard University Press which is announced today marks a new and important milestone in the progress of the University in advancing human knowledge. Harvard did not formally take up its share of this duty of a university until the opening of the Lawrence Scientific School in 1846 and the stimulating force of Louis Agassiz made provision for the advanced study of science. About the same time began the productive labors of Professor Child, the first great American scholar in English and comparative literature, and of Professors Goodwin and Lane in the classical field. The next step was taken twenty-five years later when graduate instruction was organized as a separate function of the University, leading up to the degrees of Ph.D. and S.D. which are awarded only for original contribution to knowledge. Now the final step is taken by which the University is enabled to give the world the results of scholarly labor, whether carried on within or without its walls.

Productive scholarship is largely futile if its products are not communicated. Learning is of necessity coöperative; two men who live on opposite sides of the world may be pushing forward knowledge in the same field; and their time will be

economized and the progress of their subject will be swifter if each has timely notice of the results attained by the other. Yet in most fields of research publication can never pay for itself, not only because readers are of necessity few, but also because in many cases printing is unusually expensive. The communication of the results of scholarship to other scholars is thus a service eminently appropriate to a university. The Harvard University Press will therefore powerfully advance the general cause of learning.

* * *

At the same time, there are many scholarly works which interest a wider public of educated people, and others which so sum up and advance the knowledge of a subject that they go into use as textbooks in colleges or else as handbooks for professional men. Examples of the former type are Professor Santayana's "Three Philosophical Poets" and the book promised to the Press by Professor George F. Moore; of the latter, Professor Cannon's "Laboratory Course in Physiology", and Professor Cary's "Manual for Northern Woodsmen." In the publishing of such books there is some profit, though it is not intended that the Press shall go into the general publishing business. What is more

important than the profit is the enhancement of the prestige of the University. Oxford University has gained high distinction from the books published by the Clarendon Press, and a distinction of the most seemly and desirable kind. No one can deny that the advertising a university gets through publishing scholarly books redounds both to its own good and to the general good. The Press will therefore be also a powerful and beneficent instrument for maintaining the leadership of the University.

It starts under the best of auspices, and with high hopes. Though it has as yet no permanent endowment nor funds either for building or for the purchase of expensive equipment, it has a substantial working capital assured; and in Mr. C. C. Lane, the Director, it has a man who has already made a remarkable record in publishing books creditable to the University with the most meagre equipment and under almost impossible conditions of crowding. The members of the Board of Syndics deserve the gratitude of the graduates of the University for their disinterested service of the University. The high reputation of the Board both for scholarship and for business wisdom will bring to the Press general public confidence, and will strengthen the hands of the committee which is working to raise an endowment.

* * *

The BULLETIN echoes the deep regret expressed by *The Crimson* over the retirement from active service of Professor George Herbert Palmer and Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody.

Professor Peabody has created a new subject of university study out of what would have seemed before his time the far too tenuous and diffused subject of philanthropy. The definiteness and soundness of his methods was attested when the German Government selected him for exchange professor to Berlin. By a rigorous collection and criticism of facts he established general principles which have made charity on a large scale safe for the

community; and he has thus helped many men to take their share in applying the better forces of the community to alleviating distress and uplifting the sinking and the sunken.

Professor Palmer's name stands at the head of the list of professors in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; he had his first appointment, as Tutor in Greek, July 29, 1870, in the second year of President Eliot's administration. Besides his appointments in philosophy, which have brought him his widest reputation, he was at one time Curator of the Gray Collection of Engravings; and the breadth of his interests and accomplishment is shown by the fact that his little book "Self-Cultivation in English" is put into the hands of every freshman, and that his translation of the "Odyssey" is practically the best. He was President Eliot's chief adviser in the building up of the Department of Philosophy to the point at which it was probably unequalled. His best service, however, has been in illustrating to successive generations of students the best meaning of the word *philosophy*, as summing up the mellowing that results from wideranging knowledge of the facts of the world, fruitful meditation on their meaning, and the serenity of soul that goes with wisdom.

* * *

Though the first teaching of modern languages at Harvard had the simplicity of aim and the high accomplishment which was characteristic of older New England, yet there are two points in its history which bring us into some of the liveliest controversies of modern education. In the first place under the instruction organized by Professor Ticknor nearly a hundred years ago students were expected to learn the languages they studied; and in the second place, they were required to prove to some one else than their teachers that they had done so.

The first point leads to the knottiest of the problems; and they are made none the less knotty by the conflicting testimony as to whether modern languages can be so

taught that any considerable proportion of the students can honestly be said to have learned them. Professor Ticknor declared that his students got an excellent working command of the languages taught in his department. On the other hand, last week's *New York Nation* reports great discouragement over the matter in the French schools. Where lies the goal which may reasonably be set before all teachers of modern languages? The success of the new rule in the College that all students shall have a reading knowledge of French or German before their junior year seems to show that under present conditions with us that goal is close to the one which Professor Ticknor set himself nearly a hundred years ago.

* * *

A good many of the knots of this problem have been produced by teachers not thinking out for themselves, or not agreeing among themselves, just what their instruction is intended to accomplish. There is no field of education today in which final purposes are so clouded both by side purposes and by counsels of perfection in details as in the teaching of foreign languages. For us in America the question is simplified in that so far as utility is concerned the speaking of the languages may be left out of account.

This limitation on the practical side makes clear the two reasons for studying a language, the one being to know it, the other being to use it. The man who is concentrating his work on a foreign language and its literature must know it thoroughly and with precision, or else he is doing slovenly work. For him the question of intellectual discipline, with its reward of vigor for hard work and its penalty of flabbiness for shirking, is wrapped up with the study of language. But the man who is concentrating on history or biology and thereby gets his discipline of close and thorough study, may profitably in his study of language pass by the detail of grammar and linguistics. If he can get the meaning out of the sort of books he must use in his

chosen subject it is waste of labor for him to reproduce in English the exact shading of words, idioms, and constructions. What he needs is reasonably accurate knowledge by paragraphs, rather than a highly accurate knowledge by phrases.

* * *

In dealing with the other point suggested by Professor Ticknor's methods, examination by the teacher or by some other person, we are apt in this country to forget that there is a choice, since in our colleges at any rate the man who teaches examines. There is much to be said, however, for the English practice of having the examinations set and the papers read by men who do not know the classes. Under such a system there is less danger that the teacher will exaggerate the importance of details and so lose perspective. A man who is teaching the same subject year after year inevitably shifts his centre of interest and of stress as he carries his investigations deeper now into one part of his subject, now into another. The knowledge that he is to be followed by another man in the examining would protect his classes from a distorted treatment of the subject. It would seem, too, that a knowledge of a subject as a whole, with the accuracy of perspective which is as essential as precision of detail, would more generally follow from a system in which the examination is in different hands from the instruction.

In the case of the modern languages Professor Ticknor's system of eighty years ago approached the ideal, for under it students had to prove their acquirements to men whose knowledge of the language was not gained for professional purposes. The College was small then, and business ran at a slower pace; and we doubt if Overseers of this generation would offer themselves to the Division of Modern Languages as examiners. It would be an interesting experiment, however, if they should appoint visiting committees who would assist, even in the French sense of the word, at the oral examinations in French and German under the new rule.

The Harvard University Press

The President and Fellows have voted to establish the Harvard University Press, which will undertake the publication of works of a high scholarly character, whether produced within or without the University. It will take over and extend the publishing business which has been carried on in a small way for the last few years by the Publication Office, outside the regular printing of the various catalogues, department pamphlets and other official documents.

With the very limited resources in University Hall Mr. C. C. Lane, the University publication agent, has issued from time to time a few special works; and that office now has on its lists seven periodicals, and more than eighty books. The periodicals include *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *The Harvard Architectural Quarterly*, *The Harvard Law Review*, and *The Harvard Theological Review*. Among the books may be mentioned a number of volumes of cases in different subjects of law, selected and edited by professors in the Law School; *The Bibliography of British Municipal History*, by the late Professor Charles Gross; Professor W. B. Cannon's "Laboratory Course in Physiology", now in its second edition; Professor Austin Cary's "Manual for Northern Woodsmen", which is now in its third thousand, and which has been used by lumbermen and foresters all over the country; the two volumes thus far issued in the Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature. Professor Santayana's "Three Philosophical Poets", and Professor Schofield's "Chivalry in English Literature"; "The Year Books of Richard II", edited by G. F. Deiser; the eight volumes of the Harvard Economic Studies, the 18 volumes of the Harvard Historical Studies, and the 23 volumes of the Harvard Studies in Classical Philology; and the Harvard Memorial Biographies.

The establishment of the Press means that this business which has been carried on practically without capital, and therefore in a very limited way and with imperfect means, will now have a substantial working capital, which will make possible the publication of many more books, and the building up of a distributing system and other organization which is necessary for a regu-

lar publishing business. The Press is already able to announce books by the late Professor James Barr Ames of the Law School, and by Professors George Foot Moore, Eugene Wambaugh, Arthur E. Kennelly, George L. Kittredge, Charles H. Haskins, George A. Reisner, and William B. Munro. Most of these will appear before long.

The Harvard University Press will be under the charge of a Board of Syndics, who will decide on the books to be published. It consists of the following members:

Robert Bacon, '80, chairman, Fellow of Harvard College, formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, and then Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary of State, and Ambassador to France.

George Foot Moore, Frothingham Professor of the History of Religions, LL.D. '06; A.B. Yale, '72; graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, '77; D. D., Marietta College, '85, Yale, '97, Göttingen, '09; LL.D., Western Reserve, '03; Professor of Hebrew at Andover Seminary 1883-1902, President of the American Oriental Society 1911-12.

Arthur E. Kennelly, A.M. '06, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Sc.D. (hon.) University of Pittsburgh, '95, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers 1898-1900, F. R. A. S., M. I. E. E., United States delegate to the International Congresses at Paris in 1900 and St. Louis in 1904.

George Lyman Kittredge, '82, Professor of English, LL.D. University of Chicago, '01, Litt.D. Harvard, '07.

Charles H. Thurber, Ph.B. Cornell, '86, A.M. Haverford, '90, Ph.D. Clark University, '00, registrar and secretary of Cornell University 1886-88, special agent of the United States Bureau of Education on service abroad 1890-91, Instructor in French Cornell 1891-93, professor of pedagogy Colgate University 1893-95, associate professor of pedagogy University of Chicago 1895-99, member of the firm of Ginn & Company since 1904.

Edwin F. Gay, Professor of Economics, A.B. Michigan '90, Ph.D. Berlin '02, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

W. B. Cannon, '96, A.M. '97, M.D. '00,

George Higginson Professor of Physiology.

The Director of the Press is Charles Chester Lane, '04, A.M. '12, who has been for the last five years Publication Agent of the University.

The establishment of the Harvard University Press recalls the fact that the first printing press in America, north of Mexico, and for many years the only one in British America, was set up at Harvard College in 1639. It was the gift of Joseph Glover and "some gentlemen of Amsterdam." Glover started to bring it out himself, but died on the passage. His widow bought land in Cambridge, and there the press was set up by Stephen Daye, the printer who had been brought over for the purpose by Glover. President Dunster married Mrs. Glover, and the press was set up in his house, where it remained until 1655. What profits there were went into the income of the College, and the President superintended the work of the press and was responsible for its publications.

The first work produced on it, according to Quincy, was "The Freeman's Oath"; and there followed an Almanac, the Bay Psalm Book, a Catechism, and The Laws and Liberties of the Colony.

In 1654 it was taken into the service of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, who bought new type. In 1658 it was used for printing John Eliot's Indian Bible.

HARVARD ORIENTAL SERIES

The University has recently published through Ginn & Company, of Boston and London, and Harrassowitz, of Leipzig, volumes 12 and 13 of the Harvard Oriental Series. This series of scholarly publications is edited by Professor Charles R. Lanman with the coöperation of various other scholars.

Both the volumes just issued are by Dr. Johannes Hertel, Professor am Koeniglichen Realgymnasium, Doebeln, Saxony. Volume 12 is on the Panchatantra—text of Purnabhadra; critical introduction and list of variants; it includes an index of stanzas. Volume 13 is on the Panchatantra-text of Purnabhadra and its relation to texts of allied recensions, as shown in parallel specimens. This volume consists principally of nineteen sheets, 22x10 inches, mounted on

guards and issued in atlas-form. The sheets give, in parallel columns, four typical specimens of the text of Purnabhadra's Panchatantra, in order to show the genetic relations in which the Sanskrit recensions of the Panchatantra stand to one another, and the value of the manuscripts of the single recensions.

Volumes 12 and 13 are the second and third of seven volumes on the popular tales of ancient India. Volume 11 gave the Sanskrit text of Purnabhadra. A fourth will give Paul E. More's English translation thereof. A fifth, now printing, contains the Sanskrit text of the ancient recension of Kashmir (about 200 B. C.). The sixth will be Professor Lanman's version thereof. The seventh is the "New Benfey," for the use of students of Comparative Literature.

ENGINEERING JOURNAL

The *Harvard Engineering Journal* has elected the following officers: editor-in-chief, W. B. Harris, 1G.B., of Merion Station, Pa.; assistant editor-in-chief, T. Saville, '14, of Hartford, Conn.; editors, W. A. Berridge, '13, of East Lynn, and A. S. Hatch, '14, of Somerville; business manager, C. E. Holmes, '13, of Somerville; circulation manager, F. C. Crawford, '13, of Watertown; graduate secretary, T. R. Kendall, 1G.S., of Oklahoma City, Okla. Associate editors to serve until 1916: auditor, Professor E. V. Huntington, '95, of the Department of Mathematics; and Professor Hector J. Hughes, '94, of the Department of Engineering.

THE LAMPOON BOARD

The *Lampoon* has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles H. Crombie, '14, of West Roxbury; treasurer, Edward K. Hale, '14, of Winchester; Ibis, Edward Streeter, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Richard Sanger, '15, of Cambridge; editors: Joseph Garland, '15, of Winchester; Samuel S. Otis, '14, of Winnetka, Ill.; John Phillips Marquand, '15, of Newburyport; business editors: Howard Wainwright, '15, of Boston, and Eliot Hubbard, Jr., '15, of Boston.

Early Instruction in Modern Languages

The earliest instruction in any modern language at Harvard seems to have been given in 1735 by a certain M. Longloisserie, a Frenchman, whom the President and tutors, without consulting the Corporation, had authorized to give instruction in French for such fees as he should himself set and collect. Longloisserie, however, was something more than a teacher of French: he was also a seer of visions, and that at a time when all New England had been brought by the preaching of Whitefield to the verge of religious hysteria. Dr. Wigglesworth, Hollis Professor of Divinity, writing in opposition to Whitefield, speaks thus of Longloisserie: "We very sensibly felt its ill effects in the society under our care not more than ten years ago, when a gentleman, who had been permitted to teach the French tongue in the College, where he had behaved himself to all appearance unblamably, at length began to give too much heed to certain dreams, which he supposed to be of divine original. And when once he had gotten his imagination thoroughly heated with these he soon began to fancy himself favored frequently with visions too, and these sometimes attended with articulate voices to instruct him in the divine meaning and design of them." When Longloisserie began to "propagate among his intimate friends several strange and pernicious doctrines", such as the unlawfulness of magistrates among Christians and consequently of temporal punishments, the Corporation interfered and forbade the immediate government to make independent appointments in the future.

No more chances were taken with French until 1766. Then at intervals various persons were authorized to give instruction to such persons as desired it, their charges to be collected on the quarter-bills of the College. Among these was Albert Gallatin, later Treasurer of the United States, who taught in the years 1782 and 1783. It was not until 1787 that an instructor in French was appointed on the regular basis. Even then the instruction was not continuous; and there was a gap in the appointments from 1800 to 1806. The first instruction in German was in 1816, and then by an in-

structor, Meno Poehls, who was not on regular appointment. Instruction in Spanish began in 1816, and in Italian in 1822.

These last appointments followed the establishment of a department of modern languages, and this in turn followed the endowment of the first professorship of modern languages in 1815, by the bequest of Abiel Smith, A.B. 1764. He left to the University "twenty thousand dollars, in the three per cent stock of the United States as a fund, the interest or income thereof to be appropriated to the maintenance and support of a teacher, or Professor of the French and Spanish Languages at said University, either singly or in company with any other fund which may be given or appropriated to the same purpose."

In July, 1816, the Corporation authorized President Kirkland to offer the professorship on this foundation, to which was to be added a professorship of Belles Lettres, to George Ticknor, A.B. (Dartmouth) 1805. Ticknor, who was at the time studying at Göttingen, wrote to his father that the salary offered him was \$1,000 and fees, "which, from the present state of literature among us, cannot exceed from \$300 to \$500 more." The fees were to come from such students as attended the lectures on Belles Lettres. After some hesitation concerning his fitness, Ticknor accepted the professorship, but on two conditions, first that he should be allowed to stay longer abroad in order to study Italian and Spanish in the countries in which they were spoken, and second, that his salary should begin at once and be put at his disposal to buy books in his department for the College Library. The conditions were accepted, and three years later, two months after his return, he was solemnly inducted into his professorship in the church at Cambridge, August 10, 1819.

To fill out the department, Mr. Francis Sales, a native of the south of France, who had taught Ticknor at Dartmouth College, was appointed instructor in Spanish and French, and Frederick I. Gustorf, instructor in German. The latter's term seems to have been short, and in 1825 Charles Follen was appointed instructor in German.

Except for French, which had been made more or less familiar by the emigrés of the French Revolution, and by the French allies in the American Revolution, foreign languages seem to have been hardly heard of in New England at the time. When Ticknor in 1813 first ran across a mention of the German universities in Mme. de Stael's work on Germany, he could get no further information about them, and when he wished to study the language he borrowed a French and German grammar from Edward Everett, and sent to New Hampshire to borrow a German dictionary.

He had, however, the instincts of a scholar, and also a very broad mind and a large view of the purposes of education. The object of learning a foreign language presented itself to his mind as being the opening of its literature; and to understand the literature he held that a student must have some knowledge of the language as a living and spoken tongue. In a lecture which he delivered in 1832, on "The Best Methods of Teaching the Living Languages," he insisted on this point: "He will always be found best able to read and enjoy the great writers in a foreign language, who, in studying it—whether his progress have been little or much—has never ceased to remember that it is a living and a spoken tongue." Coming as he did to a department which he had himself to organize, he had the chance to try radical experiments in the teaching of languages; and there is every reason to believe that so long as he was himself directing these experiments they were highly successful.

His chance to try them, however, depended in part on certain deep-cutting reforms which through his influence were effected in part in the general scheme of instruction in the College. When he came into service in 1819, fresh from four years study in the chief universities of Europe, he found that he had come back to a college where few subjects were taught, and where every student was expected to pass through the hands of all the instructors, where instruction was either by recitation on a small number of books or by lectures with no collateral study and no subsequent examination, and where all students did the same work, regardless of capacity. Apparently largely under his stimulus a com-

mittee of the Board of Overseers with Mr. Justice Story, A.B. 1798, as chairman, made a thorough investigation and report on the conditions of instruction in the College in June, 1824. This led to a still further investigation by another committee of the overseers, with Mr. John Lowell, A.B. 1786, as chairman; and on the basis of the reports of these two committees the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers



George Ticknor, First Smith Professor.

established a new set of statutes for the government of the College.

Chief among the provisions of the new statutes were the establishing of instruction by departments, and the provision for a moderate amount of election by students among the different branches of study. The last provision seems to have been forced by the increase in the number of departments: as Ticknor said, in a paper describing these changes which he had prepared originally for the committee which initiated the reforms, "if all the students were destined to pass in all future time, through the hands of every teacher, and the circumstances of the college should occasion a large increase in the number of teachers, then, at some time or other, there must be more teachers than the system could employ, and the students must be permitted, at least within certain limits to choose their studies; or else the appropriate benefit to

be derived from the increase of instructors must be lost."

With these new statutes behind him Ticknor drew up the scheme of instruction in his department. The principles on which it is based are stated in several successive President's reports, beginning in 1829-30. They are compact and extraordinarily simple. They read as follows:

"The principles which regulate the study of the modern languages are these: 1. No student is compelled to study any one of them. 2. A student, choosing any one, is bound to persevere; he is not permitted to quit the study until he has learnt the language. 3. Those, who enter upon the study of any language, are formed into sections, and carried forward according to their proficiency, without reference to the distinction of Classes. 4. The Instructors are paid only for one half their time, and the days of instruction are Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday."

The last statement was apparently inserted because before the reforms the distribution of work among various departments and instructors had been very unequal, and Mr. Ticknor wished to make it plain that the department of modern languages was not fattening itself at the expense of the other departments.

The instruction given by him and under his direction seems to have been very popular. Neither freshmen nor seniors were received except as volunteers. The regular students in the department were all either sophomores or juniors, who chose some modern language as a substitute for other prescribed studies. There was also a considerable number of graduates, who are not included in the table below. How popular the department was may be seen from the number of students attending it, as given in the following table for the year 1829-30, when the total number of students in the College was 252:

	French	Spanish	Italian	German	Portugese	Volunteers	Regular	Total
1st term,	90	67	34	21		83	129	212
2d term,	80	34	39	51	8	71	141	212
3d term,	63	33	72	52	16	97	139	236

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this table is the number of volunteer students, and the fact that their number increased through the year. Mr. Ticknor had a very great power of inspiring students with the desire to learn and the love of literature.

The examination was another interesting part of his scheme. He laid down, as has been seen, the principle that a student who began with one of the modern languages must persevere in it until he had learned it. To make sure that the student had done so, Mr. Ticknor put the examination in the hands of a committee of the Overseers. In the President's reports from 1832 to 1837 inclusive there stands the following statement, the numbers changing with the years:

"Examination was held in each of the terms by the Committee of the Overseers, who attended punctually and examined the students carefully themselves; and there were passed during the year, as having learned French 47; Spanish 16; Italian 21; German 18; Portuguese 2."

That Mr. Ticknor was convinced of the success of the method is shown by a letter which he addressed to the President and Fellows in April, 1827. Speaking of the division of students according to proficiency rather than by college classes he says: "Two divisions, having made themselves sufficiently familiar with French to read it anywhere, to write it decently, and to speak it a little, have lately been dismissed from its study, while two other divisions are still going on with it, earnestly and successfully, according to their respective powers."

The power of inertia, however, was strong. The reforms which had been intended by the Overseers' committee and the Corporation to extend throughout the system of instruction in the College, were blocked and modified by some of the professors, who found it easier to go on with daily recitations by classes, and to drive all students through a single path clearly marked out. Even in modern languages, after Mr. Ticknor's resignation in 1835, the system of free election soon gave way to partial prescription, though even after his retirement the happy results of the system are noted in the President's reports.

In the report for 1837-38, in the appendix devoted to Modern Languages it is noted that "the system of volunteer study was begun in this department with 13 students in 1826. Owing to the adoption and full application of this volunteer system, the amount of study and the progress in each modern language has been greatly increased, in some sections doubled, within the last few years."

Under Henry W. Longfellow, who succeeded Mr. Ticknor in the Smith professorship the system seems gradually to have changed. In 1840-41 French was apparently prescribed, and the provision regarding final attainments was, "A student commencing the study of any language is not permitted to leave it until he has passed a public examination in it." Three years later all the modern languages were again elective, but the provision requiring that any student electing a language should continue until he had learned it had broken down into the rule, "A student commencing the study of any language is not permitted to leave it before the close of the year." With this provision the department of modern languages and the Faculty seems to have permanently accepted the principle that there is a valuable end gained by the study of a language irrespective of acquiring power to use it.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Reinhold Frederick Alfred Hoernlé, A.M., S.D., has been appointed lecturer on Philosophy for the first half of the academic year 1913-14, and Bertrand Russell, F.R.S., has been appointed lecturer in the same department for the second half of the academic year 1913-14.

The Honorable Bertrand Russell is a lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was formerly Fellow. He was made an F. R. S. in 1908. He is especially renowned in the field of Logic and of Philosophy of Mathematics. To this field belong his three well-known books "Essay on the Foundations of Geometry", 1897; "Principles of Mathematics", 1903; and (in collaboration with A. N. Whitehead) "Principia Mathematica", 1910. Through these books and other short writings Mr. Russell is recognized as one of the three

or four foremost investigators in this field in the world.

He has maintained at the same time a strong interest in general philosophical questions. His first book in this field was "The Philosophy of Leibniz", 1900, and he has recently published two more popular books, "Philosophical Essays", 1910, and "The Problems of Philosophy", 1912. As a philosopher Mr. Russell is the most prominent figure in the "realistic" movement which has recently come into prominence as a reaction against idealism. Mr. Russell has also an active interest in contemporary social and religious questions. His versatility, the distinction of his work, and his interesting personality will make his visit to Harvard a most important event.

Professor R. F. A. Hoernlé is Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Armstrong College, which is at Newcastle-on-Tyne and is affiliated with the University of Durham. Professor Hoernlé is a graduate of Balliol and was for a time Professor of Philosophy at South African College, Cape Town. He is an excellent scholar and an enthusiastic teacher.

CORPORATION MEETING

At the meeting of the President and Fellows, January 27, the following appointments were made:

Professor John Albrecht Walz, Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Professor Beale was transferred from the Carter to the Royall Professorship in the Law School, in succession to Professor Gray, and Professor Pound from the Story to the Carter Professorship.

LECTURES BY PROFESSOR TOZZER

Professor Alfred M. Tozzler of the Division of Anthropology is giving a series of lectures under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America during the mid-year period at the following places: St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Rochester, Auburn, and Syracuse. He will also address the Harvard Club of Syracuse.

The Harvard Varsity Club



House of the Harvard Varsity Club.

The Varsity Club has issued its first club-book. In addition to the list of members, officers, etc., the book contains reproductions of several photographs of the interior and exterior of the club house, and a complete record of all the Yale-Harvard contests in the four "major sports"—rowing, baseball, track and field games, and football. These records have been compiled with care, and it is believed that they are correct.

The first boat race between Yale and Harvard was rowed on Lake Winnepesaukee in 1852. In 1855 there was a race at Springfield, and for several years thereafter, with occasional lapses, the two colleges rowed against each other on Lake Quinsigamond. In 1872 and 1873 the

crews went to Springfield, in 1874 and 1875 to Saratoga, in 1876 and 1877 to Springfield again; since 1878, with the exception of 1897 when the two crews rowed at Poughkeepsie, all the Yale-Harvard races have been at New London. The two crews have raced each other every year since 1872, except in 1896. There have been, in all, 51 Yale-Harvard university races, of which Harvard has won 26, and Yale 25. In the last 14 years four-oared crews have rowed at New London; Harvard has won ten of these races, and Yale 4.

Yale and Harvard have met on the baseball diamond every year since 1868, with the exception of 1891 and 1896; in some years only one game was played, and in others there were four or five games, but

generally the series has consisted of two games and a third in case each nine won one of the preceding contests. Of the 42 series which the two universities have played, Harvard has won 23, and Yale 16; three series have resulted in ties.

The Yale-Harvard dual track and field meets began in 1891 and have been held every year since, with the exception of 1896; Harvard has won 11 of these meets, and Yale 10.

Football is the only one of the "major sports" in which Yale has a better record than Harvard. The football matches between these two rivals began in 1875, when 15 men played on each team and the method of scoring was much different from that in use today. Since 1875 Yale and Harvard have played football every year, except 1877, 1885, 1888, 1895, and 1896. Of the 34 games played, Yale has won 23, Harvard has won six, and five games have been ties. The record since 1908, when Haughton began to coach, has been: Harvard, two victories; Yale, one victory; and two tie games, with the score in each case 0 to 0.

Those who have not followed football closely will be surprised to learn that the record of games between Yale and Harvard contains another five-year period in which Harvard made as good a showing as in the five years since 1908. In 1897 the two teams played a tie game, 0 to 0, in Cambridge; in 1898 Harvard defeated Yale, 17 to 0, at New Haven; in 1899, there was another tie game, 0 to 0, in Cambridge; in 1900 Yale won at New Haven, 28 to 0; and in 1901 Harvard won in Cambridge, 22 to 0.

The Varsity Club was formed in 1908 primarily to supply permanent quarters for the training tables and a meeting-place for the members of the teams, the coaches, and old "H" men. Graduates who were interested contributed funds for remodelling a house on Holyoke Street; that house was leased for two years and used by most of the athletic teams, but it soon proved inadequate. After consideration had been given to various plans an invitation was accepted from the trustees of the Union to build a wing to that building.

A graduate, whose identity has not been disclosed, contributed about \$30,000 to-

wards the cost of the new club house in memory of Francis H. Burr, '09, one of the originators of the original scheme of the Varsity Club, and its first president. Burr, it will be remembered, was captain of the first eleven which Haughton coached. The new building stands as a memorial to Burr, and his portrait hangs over the fireplace in the big living room of the house.

Since the building was completed in the spring of 1912 there have been at times more than 100 men at the various training tables, and the use of the house has grown rapidly. The members of all the squads in training, both university and freshmen, are entitled to use the house, and every man who has won an "H" is eligible for permanent membership in the club. The list of members goes back to 1853, of which class Gen. Charles J. Paine, who rowed on the crew, is the only representative. Maj. Henry L. Higginson is the only member of the club from the class of 1855, and Col. N. P. Hallowell, the only member from the class of 1861. The intermediate classes have no members of the club. Every class since 1865 is represented in the club. All the members of the club, with a very few exceptions made on account of "exceptional service" to Harvard athletics are entitled to wear the "H."

The present officers of the club are: President, Frederick W. Thayer, '78; vice-president, A. Montgomery Goodale, '13; secretary and treasurer, Henry S. Thompson, '99; executive committee, the president, vice-president, and secretary and treasurer, all *ex-officio*, and Henry B. Gardner, '13, Lothrop Withington, Jr., '11, John W. Hallowell, '01, H. Rexford Hitchcock, '14, and John Richardson, Jr., '08.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

The annual triangular debate between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, will be held on March 14. The question will be "Resolved, That the Present Attitude of the United States Government in Desiring to Exempt our Coastwise Trade from Panama Canal Tolls is Justifiable." The debate between the freshman teams will take place on May 2.

Princeton Beaten at Hockey

Harvard defeated Princeton at hockey in the Boston Arena on Wednesday evening of last week, 5 goals to 3. The game was one of the closest and most exciting ever played between the two teams and as the score was tied, 3 to 3, at the end of the regular periods, two extra periods of five minutes each were played, in each of which Harvard made a goal.

If it had not been for the superb playing of Gardner, the captain and goal-keeper of the Harvard team, Princeton would have won by a very large margin, for the puck was kept close to the Harvard goal most of the time, and Gardner had to stop shot after shot from the Princeton players. He made more than 30 stops during the game, many of them very difficult ones. His defence was the best ever seen in an inter-collegiate game, if not in any game. The Princeton goal-keeper, on the other hand, had little to do.

During the first period the play was almost wholly in Harvard's half of the rink. Baker played beautifully, as he always does, and the other Princeton men supported him well; the result was that Harvard was completely outplayed. But it took Princeton six minutes to make the first goal; Kuhn put the puck in the cage after a pass from Baker. Twelve minutes later Kuhn scored another goal. During all this time Harvard had been on the defence. At the very end of the first period, however, the Harvard men carried the puck down the rink, and five seconds before time expired Sortwell slid the puck into Princeton's cage.

Harvard's playing improved in the second period, but even then Princeton kept the puck most of the time and was constantly threatening Harvard's goal. After six minutes of play, however, the Harvard forwards carried the puck down the rink and Phillips made a goal after a pass by Hopkins. That tied the score. Towards the end of the period Willetts carried the puck down the rink and made another goal. As time was almost up, it looked as though Harvard would win, but on the next face-off Baker took the puck away from the Harvard players, quickly carried

it down the ice and snapped it in the cage, thus tying the score again.

Harvard did its best work in the extra periods. Baker was hurt and his play fell off a little in consequence, but even with that disadvantage he was the most brilliant skater in the rink. In the first extra period Hopkins made a goal, and Sortwell scored one in the second period. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Hopkins, l.e.	r.e., Kilner
Sortwell, l.c.	r.c., Baker
Phillips, r.c.	l.c., Kuhn
Clark, Morgan, r.e.	l.e., Patterson
Goodale, c.p.	c.p., Emmons
Willetts, p.	p., Lee
Gardner, g.	g., Winants

Score—Harvard, 5; Princeton, 3. Goals—Sortwell 2, Kuhn 2, Baker, Phillips, Willetts, Hopkins. Referees—Heron and Tingley. Umpires—Angell and Hicks. Timers—Brown, Dutton and Kelley. Time—Two 20-minute halves and two over-time periods of 5 minutes each.

HARVARD CLUB OF FALL RIVER

The Harvard Club of Fall River had its annual dinner on Thursday evening, January 23, at the Quequechan Club in that city. The club, one of the oldest Harvard clubs in the country, was organized in 1887; the dinner last week was, therefore, the 26th the club has had.

Spencer Borden, Jr., '04, president of the club, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Professor Clifford H. Moore, '89; Assistant Dean Henry A. Yeomans, '00; L. Withington, Jr., '11; John B. Cummings, '13, a Fall River man, who is captain of the university track team; Charles T. Abeles, '13, captain of the university crew; Frederick W. Plummer, principal of the B. M. C. Durfee High School; and Hon. Milton Reed, '68. The others at the head table were: Dr. Hubert G. Wilbur, '86, Charles R. Cummings, '92, Charles D. Burt, '82, William F. Hooper, '65, Dr. William R. MacAusland, '03, and Hon. David F. Slade, who represented the Fall River Sons of Brown University.

The toastmaster referred to the two veteran members of the club—Dr. James L. Wellington, of Swansea, a member of the

class of 1838, the oldest class now represented among the living graduates of Harvard College; and Dr. Jerome Dwelly, who received his degree from the Medical School in 1847, and is one of the oldest living graduates of that department of the University. Dr. Wellington is 95 years old, and Dr. Dwelly is 90. Both have attended most of the annual dinners of the Club, but neither could be present on this occasion. A toast was drunk in their honor.

Besides those already mentioned, there were at the dinner: Dr. Alanson J. Abbe, '81, Frank S. Almy, '96, Dr. Thomas Almy, '05, Thomas B. Bassett, '05, Rev. Chauncey H. Blodgett, '92, Edward Borden, '08, Robert R. Borden, '05, Sydney H. Borden, '97, Joseph H. Bowen, '88, J. Whitney Bowen, '12, Rev. Francis J. Bradley, A.M. '01, Israel Brayton, '96, Harry P. Brown, '03, Laurence L. Brown, '10, Leeds Burchard, '07, Dr. Fenner A. Chace, '97, Dr. Michael A. Cummings, M.D. '88, Dr. Edmund F. Curry, M.D. '96, Charles D. Davol, '06, Randall N. Durfee, '89, Norman S. Eaton, '95, Dr. Ralph W. French, '07, Dr. John H. Gifford, M.D. '84, Newton R. Gifford, '12, Paul Gifford, '12, Dr. S. M. Gordon, M.D. '85, William C. Gray, '96, Foster R. Greene, '00, George Grime, LL.B. '90, Fernald L. Hanson, '98, Oliver K. Hawes, '92, Edward B. Jennings, '86, J. Thayer Lincoln, '92, Charles A. MacDonald, '00, Eugene A. McCarthy, M.D. '08, Hon. James M. Morton, Jr., '91, Edward F. O'Brien, Jr., '07, Dr. William P. Pritchard, M.D. '00, Alexander L. Quinn, '12, William H. Reed, '95, John Preston Rice, '10, Dr. George L. Richards, M.D. '86, Herbert A. Richardson, William P. Rogers, '11, Philip E. Tripp, '94, Dr. Philemon E. Truesdale, M.D. '98, Fred E. Waterman, Jr., '10, C. Fred Wellington, '00.

CHICAGO CLUB

On December 27 the Harvard Club of Chicago held a luncheon and reception for undergraduates who were in Chicago during the holidays and for school boys who intend to go to Harvard. About 40 undergraduates and 40 school boys accepted the invitation, and the luncheon was well attended by members of the club. Informal speeches were made by Herman Page, '88,

president of the club, Perry D. Smith, '11, and G. G. Geraghty, '13, president of the Chicago Club at Harvard.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held an informal dinner at the clubhouse of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club Tuesday evening, January 14. Edgar H. Wells, '97, was present as the guest of the club and addressed the meeting upon subjects of current interest to Harvard alumni.

There were 35 men present. This dinner is the second of a series of informal dinners which the Club will hold during the current year.

LOWELL HARVARD CLUB

The Lowell Harvard Club had a meeting at its rooms on Friday evening, January 10. About 35 members and guests were present. The occasion was called "Football Night", and the special guests were Hitchcock, O'Brien, and Pennock, all players on the 1912 team which defeated Yale at New Haven last November. Rev. Charles T. Billings, '84, was toastmaster. O. M. Chadwick, '11, also spoke. A. M. Dumas, '11, was chorister.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

On Friday evening, January 31, Sir Ernest Shackleton, C. V. O., will be the guest of the club, and will deliver a lecture in Harvard Hall at 9 o'clock on the British South Polar Expedition, with lantern slides and moving pictures.

PROFESSOR FRANCKE'S TRIP

Dr. Kuno Francke, Professor of the History of German Culture, delivered on the Ropes Foundation at the University of Cincinnati on January 22, 23, and 24 a series of lectures on "German Humanism of the 16th Century." Professor Francke will also make an address on February 6 at the opening of the Museum of European Culture at the University of Illinois, and on February 7 will speak at the celebration of Founders' Day at Butler College, Indianapolis.

At the University

Dr. Walter Taylor Sumner, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Chicago and Chairman of the Chicago Municipal Vice Commission, will lecture in the Union, on February 17, on "Efficient Citizenship." Other appointments for the Union are: February 12, reading by Professor Copeland; February 18, lecture on "Abraham Lincoln", by Professor Bliss Perry; March 12, reading by Professor Copeland; March 18, lecture by Dr. John Mason Little, Jr., '97, on "Service under Dr. Grenfell"; March 26, reading by Professor Copeland.

Two Harvard relay teams were beaten by B. A. A. teams last Saturday evening at the fourth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery. The Harvard runners in the 320-yards relay were F. J. O'Brien, '14, W. B. Adams, '13, R. G. Huling, '13, and W. A. Barron, Jr., '14; they were beaten by about 6 yards. The Harvard runners in the 640-yards relay were H. G. MacLure, '15, F. W. Capper, '15, T. W. Koch, '14, and H. P. Lawless, '13; they were beaten by ten yards.

The assembly room of the Union will be turned over as a club room to the Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs. The committee to arrange the details of the plan consists of: J. B. Langstaff, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. B. Halstead, '13, of St. Paul, Minn.; W. R. Bowles, '13, of Seattle, Wash.; S. P. Speer, '13, of Oil City, Pa.; and S. H. Olmsted, '13, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Professor Jean Beck, of the University of Illinois, is giving in the Fogg Museum a series of five lectures on French and German musical topics. The two remaining lectures will be given on Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week at 4.30; Professor Beck will speak in French and there will be musical illustrations.

The second and last of the chamber concerts in Cambridge this season will be given by the Flonzaley Quartet on Monday evening, February 24, at 8.15 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. Single tickets, at \$1.25 each, are on sale at Amee Brothers' Bookstore, Harvard Square.

The St. Paul's Society has elected the following officers for 1913-14: President, T. O. Freeman, '14, of Medfield; vice-president, G. N. Plimpton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, W. G. Rice, Jr., '14, of Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, N. Curtis, Jr., '14, of Jamaica Plain.

"Believe Me, Xantippe", the play written by John F. Ballard, A.M. '11, is now being produced at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston. Ballard received last year for this play the John Craig Prize. The press comments have been favorable.

The Philosophical Club a few days ago gave a reception to Professor Rudolf Eucken, the German Exchange Professor, who has finished his term of service at Harvard, and will, with his family, sail for Europe early in February.

The Toppan Prize for 1911-12 has been awarded to Ralph Emerson Heilman, A.M., of Ida Grove, Ia., a fourth-year student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, for an essay entitled "Chicago Traction."

The current number of the *Advocate* contains an editorial, "A Harvard Theatre: An Appeal to the Alumni", which calls for an endowed theatre to be directed by Professor George P. Baker, '87.

M. M. McDermott, 3L., of Chattanooga, Tenn., will represent the Harvard Law School at a meeting of representatives from all the law schools on the continent at Montreal on February 1 and 3.

Rev. Professor Edward Scribner Ames, of the University of Chicago, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and will preach next Sunday also; he is conducting morning prayers this week.

Professor George F. Swain of the Engineering Department has been elected president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Griffith Evans Hubbard, '14, of Cambridge, has been elected a business manager of the *Advocate*.

Alumni Notes

'46—Joseph B. F. Osgood died at Salem, Mass., on January 8. He was mayor of Salem in 1861, and for many years was judge of the first district court of Essex County. Only one member of the class of 1846 is now alive—Dr. Abner Little Merrill, of Boston.

'47—Charles Allen, justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1882 to 1898, died in Boston on January 13. The class of 1847 is now extinct.

'50—John King, whose home was in Austin, Tex., died on March 11, 1912.

'57—Horace N. Fisher, Consul for Chile in Boston, is dean of the consular corps in that city. He has served in his present capacity since December, 1876.

LL.B. '59—Judge Emile Rost died in New Orleans early in January. During the Civil War he served as secretary of the diplomatic missions of the Confederate States to France and Spain.

S.B. '65—Professor Edward C. Pickering of Harvard has been elected vice-president of the American Philosophical Society. Among the councillors of the society are: Charlemagne Tower, '72, William M. Davis, '69, and Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr., '84.

M.D. '68—Robert B. Welton died in Brooklyn on January 8.

'76—Rev. William H. Burbank has become rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Malden, Mass. He was formerly at Manhattan, Kan., and later in Havre de Grace, Md.

'76—Benjamin O. Peirce, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, has been elected president of the American Physical Society.

'80—William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, was elected chairman of the Massachusetts Electoral College, which on January 13 cast its 18 votes for Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.

'83—Dr. Mortimer H. Clarke died at Auburndale, Mass., on January 13.

'84—George W. Kemp died at his home in New York City on December 21, 1912.

'85—Grafton D. Cushing has been reelected speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

'85—Palmer E. Presbrey, who has been for some time assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Boston, has recently been made a vice-president of the bank.

'85—Arthur G. Webster of Clark University presented a paper, "Henri Poincaré as a Mathematical Physicist" at the meeting of the section of mathematics and astronomy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Cleveland during the week of December 30, 1912.

LL.B. '85—Cornelius P. Sullivan died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on January 7.

'88—Rev. Wendell P. Elkins has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Northwood Centre, N. H.

'89—Louis F. Snow is instructor in English at the University of Pittsburgh. He has charge of the play which will be given by the students of that institution in the spring.

'90—Robert M. Fullerton is now at the Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash.

'95—Philip Nichols, LL.B. '98, formerly assistant corporation counsel of the City of Boston, has published, through the Financial Publishing Company, a treatise on "Taxation in Massachusetts." He is the author also of "Land Damages in Massachusetts" and "The Power of Eminent Domain."

'96—Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner has been reelected president of the Massachusetts Senate.

'97—Grosvenor Calkins was married in Pasadena, Calif., on December 31, 1912, to Miss Patty Phillips. They will live at 21 Durant Street, Newton, Mass.

'97—Roland B. Dixon, assistant professor of anthropology at Harvard, who is now in India, has been elected president of the American Anthropological Association.

'97—Frederic C. Gratwick is lecturer on wills in the law school of the University of Buffalo.

'97—Drake T. Perry is manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Detroit offices of the Barrett Manufacturing Company. His headquarters are in Cleveland.

'97—John H. Sherburne, for several years captain of Battery A, field artillery, M. V. M., has been elected major of the first battalion of light artillery. Sherburne first joined the Massachusetts militia in March, 1896, as a private in Battery A.

'98—Lyman R. Allen, formerly principal of the normal school at Johnson, Vt., is now principal of the practice department of the State Normal School, Salem, Mass.

'98—Oliver S. Tonks delivered one of the lectures which have been published in the volume, "Art Museums and Schools", by Charles Scribner's Sons. The other lectures are by G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D. '78, Stockton Axson, Gr. '95, and Kenyon Cox.

Ph.D. '98—Frederick C. Waite gave a luncheon at the University Club in Cleveland to Professor Edward L. Mark and 30 of his former pupils during the recent meetings of the various scientific societies held in that city.

LL.B. '98—Joseph B. Hone, A.B. (Yale) 1895, died in Rochester, N. Y., on December 31.

'99—A daughter, Margaret Kirby-Smith, was born on January 10 to Roades Fayerweather and Mrs. Fayerweather of Roland Park, Md. Fayerweather is practising medicine at 21 West Franklin Street, Baltimore.

'00—Walter L. Collins, LL.B. '02, has been reelected a member of the Boston City Council.

'00—Walter Lichtenstein, librarian of the Northwestern University Library, has been made a member of the committee on bibliography of the American Historical Association and will have charge of editing the Richardson List for

the Association during the coming year. He has also been elected a corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Lisbon. Lichtenstein is one of the editors of a translation of the works of Zwingli, now being published by Putnam.

'01—Charles A. Crowell, Jr., is superintendent of schools of the Martha's Vineyard Island School Union; his headquarters are at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

'01—Robert V. Kennedy is principal of the high school at Asheville, N. C.

'02—Albert Ehrenfried, M.D. '05, who is assistant in anatomy at the Harvard Medical School, has been appointed assistant visiting surgeon to the Boston City Hospital.

'02—Dr. George L. Meylan, associate professor of physical education at Columbia University, delivered an address on "Athletic Training" before the National Collegiate Athletic Association on December 27, 1912.

'02—Charles H. Schweppe has been admitted to the firm of Lee, Higginson & Company. He will continue at the Chicago office.

'03—At a meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City on January 11, Dr. Richard Derby exhibited motion pictures taken by him of moose, salmon, and trout in the New Brunswick forests.

'03—Alva W. Goldsmith, Jr., LL.B. '05, has become a member of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, attorneys at law, St. Paul Building, Cincinnati.

'03—Guy L. Jones, who was in Mexico during the recent revolution, has returned home and is now with the United States Gypsum Company, 205 Monroe Street, Chicago.

'03—Peter B. Olney, Jr., was married at Annandale, N. Y., on October 26, 1912, to Miss Amy Cruger. Olney is practising law at 80 Broadway, New York City.

'03—Harold W. Read has been admitted to the firm of Hayes & Welch (J. J. Hayes, '96, and W. M. Welch, '02), real estate, 112 Water Street, Boston.

'03—Langdon Warner, formerly a member of the Chinese and Japanese department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will leave for China early next summer to be gone about eighteen months. His object is to make an archaeological survey of China for the American School of Archaeology, with the view of establishing in Peking an American School similar to the schools in Rome and Athens.

'04—Edward A. Counihan, Jr., was married in Cambridge on January 15 to Miss Susan A. Collins.

'04—Sidney Gunn, Professor of English at St. John's College, Md., has recently published through the University Press of the University of the South "A Triple-Rhyme Translation of the Divine Comedy." It is a reprint from the "Sewanee Review" for October, 1912.

'04—Parmely W. Herrick, treasurer of the Associated Harvard Clubs, sailed for Europe on January 23. He will stay abroad until spring,

spending part of his time in Paris with his father, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France.

'04—James R. Rutland is librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

Ph.D. '04—Albert F. Blakeslee, who is professor of botany and director of the summer school of the Connecticut Agricultural College, has recently issued with C. D. Jarvis, "Trees in Winter", through the Macmillan Company.

'05—Theron J. Damon, who is now a newspaper correspondent at Constantinople, had an illustrated article, "The Albanians", in the November, 1912, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

'05—Victor Francis Jewett is serving his second term from the seventeenth Middlesex District in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

'05—Benjamin Joy, who has been for some time secretary to the president of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, has been elected cashier of that institution. William A. Burnham, Jr., '04, succeeds Joy as secretary to the president.

'05—Henry M. Sheffer is lecturer in modern logic and mathematics at Cornell University. His address is 134 College Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.

'07—Charles E. Marsters is in the Boston office of P. W. Brooks & Company, bankers, at 70 State Street. For the past three years he has been in New York with the same firm.

'08—A. Barr Comstock, LL.B. '10, formerly with the legal department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, has opened an office for the general practice of law at 84 State Street, Boston.

'08—Arthur J. Eames, Ph.D. '12, is instructor in botany at Cornell University.

A.M. '08—Benjamin Griffith Brawley, dean of Atlanta Baptist College, Ga., has published, through the Macmillan Company, "A Short History of the American Negro." Brawley was married last summer to Miss Hilda D. Prowd of Kingston, Jamaica.

'09—A. Dudley Walker, formerly with Thompson, Towle & Company, brokers, is salesman with the Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Company, comptometer computing machines, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Ph.D. '09—William D. Tait is lecturer in psychology at McGill University, Montreal.

'10—William K. Page is in the research laboratory of the Chile Exploration Company at Maurer, N. J. His address is 149 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

'12—Walter F. Rogers is principal of the White County High School, Sparta, Tenn.

'12—Thorvald S. Ross, who since his return from abroad this summer has been with the Linen Thread Company, has been transferred from the Boston office to the company's plant in Baltimore, and will spend the winter there and in visiting one of the factories in Alabama. His present address is care of the W. & J. Knox Net and Twine Company, Johnson Street, Baltimore, Md.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

NUMBER 19.

Opinion and Comment

An astonishing amount of comment has been printed in Boston newspapers on the announcement that the Harvard football authorities have decided not to play a game with Dartmouth next fall. Most of this comment seems to be based on a misconception of the situation.

There are no vested rights to a place on the Harvard football schedule, and Harvard has no thought of a vested right to a place on the schedule of any other college. It has always been taken for granted in Cambridge that any team might decline to play Harvard, and we have assumed that we have a similar privilege. There is no obligation on either side. This year the Amherst eleven has sent word that it does not care to play Harvard next fall, and therefore Amherst will not appear on the Harvard schedule, but though the loss of this game causes regret in Cambridge it has given no offence.

The reasons which have convinced our football committee that it would be unwise to play a game with Dartmouth next year are simple, and are not new. The chief ambition of Harvard in intercollegiate sport is to win its contests with Yale, and the schedule in football, baseball, track, and rowing are made up with that object always in view. For many years Harvard

football men have believed that the Dartmouth game, although furnishing excellent sport, has on the whole lessened our chances of defeating Yale a week later; for the Dartmouth elevens have been well coached and have played a strong, hard game. Moreover, this game, being the last and most important on the Dartmouth schedule, has been attended with a public interest and excitement which have reacted on the Harvard players quite as much as the physical exertion. Harvard has been reluctant to give up the game, because it was a good sporting event and because of a genuine desire to meet all comers in every kind of intercollegiate athletics, but the experience of the past two or three seasons has confirmed and strengthened the belief of Harvard football players, coaches, trainers, and physicians—especially that of Dr. E. H. Nichols, who has been responsible for the condition of the men on the squad—that the Dartmouth game was a hindrance rather than a help in the development of the eleven for the Yale game. For this reason, after deliberation and discussion which have lasted for several years, the football committee has decided that the best policy for Harvard will be not to play Dartmouth next fall.

The step thus taken will be by no

means unprecedented. Twenty-five years or so ago Columbia and Harvard used to row a four-mile race on the Thames at New London a few days before the Yale-Harvard race, but the Harvard rowing coaches soon learned that they must abandon the race with Columbia because the strain of that contest made the oarsmen in the Harvard shell unfit to do their best against Yale after such a short interval. Precisely the same considerations have led Harvard to relinquish the Dartmouth football game.

As we pointed out in October, there are many colleges with which we desire to cultivate friendly relations through athletics, and we must from time to time make changes in our schedules to get them all in. In this case there is much regret among Harvard men for the decision; but we believe that the committee is right in holding that it is unwise for the eleven to take on its three strongest competitors in the last four weeks, with the consequent chances that in the last game the eleven will not be at its best.

* * *

The account on another page of the activities of a few of the Sheldon Fellows in the three years in which the Sheldon Fund has been at work illustrates some of the more tangible products of such a foundation; but there are many other results quite as valuable though not so amenable to concrete statement. Not the least of these is the keeping alive the zest for research which is sometimes the one enlivening force in a teacher's life. Too often a young man who in the process of earning his Ph.D. has been inoculated with a liberal and liberalizing spirit of investigation goes to a position where about all his working energy is used up in the routine of teaching. That man's scholarly soul is then in peril, and in a peril that menaces his value as a teacher. If the cares of life choke his ambitions he may soon settle down into a kind of hewer of wood and drawer of little bucketsful of erudition for an unending monotony of classes. Such a

man is adequately paid by a bank clerk's salary, though his work in itself cannot be called unworthy.

Just here comes in the value of fellowships as soul preservers. A man who in preparing his thesis for the Ph.D. has been inspired with a disinterested enthusiasm for learning can be kept under the full sway of this enthusiasm for another year; and that is often time enough for habits to set; moreover, in that year he will usually gather material that will not let him rest until it is worked out and published. Thus a man who might by the stress of circumstances have been shrunk into a drudge may remain a free man by virtue of the horizon thus kept open for him. Such a case is not wholly an invented example; it is the sort of thing that is well known to all men who have to do with graduate study.

* * *

The possibilities of fellowships in aiding brilliant scholars to fulfill their promise may be illustrated from the holders of fellowships in the year 1888-89. Of nine travelling and two resident fellows in that year ten are still alive. Five of them are now professors in their subjects, and of an extraordinary average of distinction. At Harvard we have William F. Osgood, '86, and Maxime Bôcher, '88, in the Department of Mathematics, and Theodore W. Richards, '86, in the Department of Chemistry. Arthur G. Webster, '85, is Professor of Physics at Clark University, and D. W. Shea, '87, is Professor of Physics and Dean of the Catholic University of America at Washington. A fifth, George Santayana, '86, has just resigned from his professorship of philosophy at Harvard. Of the others, Lewis E. Gates, '84, who was Assistant Professor of English at Harvard until his health gave out, had every promise of taking a place in the front rank of criticism. Edward Cummings, '83, formerly Assistant Professor of Sociology at Harvard, succeeded the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, '39, in the pulpit of the South Congregational Church. Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87, is Judge of the Circuit Court of the

United States. It is rare that in so small a number of young men so large a proportion come to so high distinction.

The point we wish to make now is that the fellowships which enabled men of this quality to go on with their studies under the conditions most favorable to those studies was a fruitful contribution to the cause of learning. Brilliant men are the most responsive to stimulating influences: for them all opportunities are golden. For this reason the fellowships at the colleges and universities of the country, especially the travelling fellowships, bring interest on the investment far beyond calculation.

* * *

Coöperation of an interesting variety enters into the visits of Professor Clifford to Annapolis to organize graduate work in the applications of electricity for officers of United States Navy. It is apparently not the policy of our government to build up a large staff of civilian instructors for the naval and military academies or for the war colleges of the two departments; and there is no reason why it should do so. The technical professional schools of the country furnish many excellent opportunities for officers to carry on their studies, and the Navy Department now details men for work at one school or another. Naval officers are regularly sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for advanced training in naval construction; and there are at present two such officers studying electrical engineering in our own Graduate School of Engineering. With its great and increasing equipment for research and for advanced instruction in applied science there is no reason why the University should not greatly serve the government both by helping with the instruction at the academies and at the war colleges, and by training officers detailed for special studies.

It is an interesting, and we believe a significant aspect of Professor Clifford's appointment that the government in preparing to establish graduate instruction at Annapolis should draw on the staff of our Graduate School of Engineering for aid in

organizing that instruction. It is a recognition of the fact that courses laid out for mature men must of necessity differ from those laid out for young men just out of school; and it will help to bring the engineering profession into its place among the professions for which graduate instruction is considered usual and desirable.

* * *

The suggestion in the January number of *The Harvard Engineering Journal* that students of engineering should not neglect the instruction in the economic principles which govern values in all engineering operations throws some new light on the new phrase "efficiency engineer." As ordinarily used it means a man who, though not an engineer in the older sense, is an engineer in the etymological sense of one who applies ingenuity to working out problems. In these days of specialization the civil engineer, or the electrical engineer, or the sanitary engineer must undergo long and arduous training in order to grasp the intricate conditions put before him and invent a plan that will meet them all. But since engineers do not deal with abstract problems, but with concrete realities, they must recognize the economic conditions in their undertakings; and it is here that their work interlocks with that of the efficiency or industrial engineers, for the latter are applying their trained ingenuity directly to the reduction of cost and the increase of output. In this work the industrial engineer must frequently call on the mechanical engineer and the civil engineer for aid. The Graduate Schools of Engineering and the Graduate School of Business Administration are training men who will not infrequently come to a single problem from two sides; and there is therefore every reason why engineering students should take advantage of the instruction offered in the Graduate School of Business Administration. In the future it will be recognized as no small part of the advantages of our Graduate Schools of Engineering that they are surrounded by other departments in the University.

Two Professors Recently Retired

Professor George Herbert Palmer, '64, and Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody, '69, two of the oldest members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, have resigned and have been made professors emeriti.

Professor Palmer's title is Emeritus Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity. This professorship was endowed in 1789 by Edmund Trowbridge and Richard Cary, executors of the will of John Alford, who died in 1761. The professors who preceded Professor Palmer in this chair have been Levi Frisbie, 1817 to 1822; Levi Hedge, 1827 to 1832; James Walker, 1838 to 1853; and Francis Bowen, 1853 to 1889. Professor Palmer was made Alford Professor in 1889.

Professor Peabody is now Emeritus Plummer Professor of Christian Morals. The full title of this professorship was "Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals", but in 1886 the title was changed to the shorter form. The chair was established in 1855 by the will of Caroline Plummer. Frederic Dan Huntington was the first Plummer Professor; he served from 1855 to 1860, and was succeeded by Andrew Preston Peabody, from 1860 to 1881. In 1886 Francis Greenwood Peabody was appointed.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, '89, had in the Boston *Transcript* of January 25, the following appreciation of Professor Palmer:

"In my college days ('85-'89) Professor George H. Palmer was one of the few men engaged in teaching at Harvard, who knew how to teach, or had given thought and pains to the subject. As a notably good teacher he stood out preëminent among a group of learned professors, who could write and investigate, but had never been required to think about the art of developing a student's mind or to practise and study that art. Professor Palmer has been first of all a teacher. Study, research and writing he thought should be secondary to the business of imparting truth and stimulating the student's mind to receive it. No one could write truly of him without

putting first and foremost among his characteristics this wonderful teaching art to which he devoted himself. He has taught Greek and English, as well as philosophy, during his long service at Harvard, and by those who have watched his teaching in all three subjects, I have been told that his mastery has been notable in them all.

"To all those subjects he has brought that crystal clearness of statement which is the keynote of his success as a teacher. Whatever you thought of him, however much or little you agreed with him, however you might be repelled (as some people have been) by the apparent fixedness and finality of his opinions, you could not deny that in the art of exposition, the art of making clear what he meant, he has always been a master. In his lectures on the history of philosophy he has a wonderful power to state cogently and picturesquely the views of men with whom he radically differed. This power, sympathetically to impersonate, dramatically to represent, the tone and color of another's belief, was a matter of principle as well as of inclination with him. When he found a student prone utterly to condemn the philosophy of any writer, 'Remember,' he would say, 'that his belief was convincing to him. It should be at least plausible to you.'

"Nothing has annoyed him more than to read his own opinions given back to him unchanged and unassimilated by a student in thesis or examination paper. The more you differ with him the better he likes it, provided, of course, that you bring any semblance of order and vigor into your writing. Much as he has always cared for the truth as he sees it, he values above everything the evidence of sincerity, fresh thinking and individuality. He is almost too tolerant of heterodoxy and rebellion in his students' theses because he cares so much for genuineness and knows so well that the mind which simply repeats the teacher's thought has done little or no thinking of its own.

"Like President Eliot he is so short-sighted that he rarely recognizes students as he passes them in the Yard. Through this misfortune he earned, like President

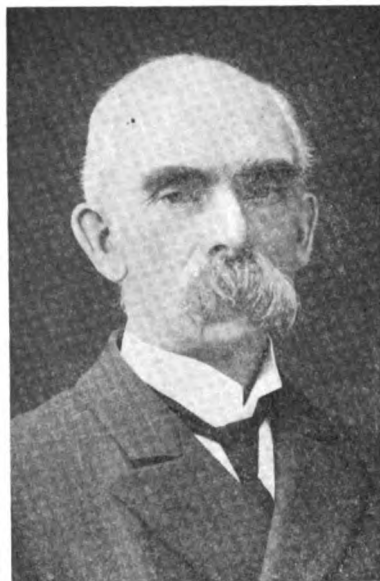
Eliot, the wholly undeserved reputation of aloofness and frigidity. I remember him as with downcast eyes, looking neither to right nor left, he walked rapidly from his room to the lecture hall, took his seat, stared hard at the opposite wall and began to lecture. He never read from notes and rarely seemed to see anyone in the hall. His eyes seemed to bore into the wall, at which he fixedly gazed while speaking and I think many of us learned for the first time as we watched that gaze, what intense concentration meant. Finished and perfect sentences arranged in perfect paragraphs filled up the hour. He stayed for a few questions after the lecture but soon gathered up his hat and papers and walked with the same preoccupied air back to his study.

"None of us ever saw him walk for pleasure. Few of us ever saw him play or take part in anything that could be called recreation. He seemed always on duty—never off his guard, never relaxing for an instant his perfect control of voice and movement. This wonderful command of himself stood him in good stead when it came to his favorite art of reading aloud. That surely was and is recreation to him, and, now that he has finished teaching, all who have heard him read his translations of Homer, seen him smile over English dialect poems as he rolled them out, and enjoyed his expressive rendering of George Herbert's poems must hope that he will continue to read aloud and allow more of us to hear him. Hitherto it has been only on rare occasions, such as his seventieth birthday or now and then at a reception in his college rooms, that there has been opportunity to listen to his reading.

"Of his life with Alice Freeman Palmer (his second wife) he has told us freely and fully in his biography of her. He speaks of her now as if she were in the next room. How little he has allowed the thought of sadness to be connected with her is always clear but never more striking than on the occasion of the service in memory of her held in the College Chapel some months after her death. That day he seemed determined that his wife's radiant and joyful spirit should permeate everything within his control and especially his own words and actions. In his bearing as he greeted his friends and hers after the service he

did not allow a trace of regret or sorrow to appear. His gladness in the praise of her, voiced by the speakers at that service, his welcome to all who spoke to him, conveyed to me the most convincing and contagious awareness of a life called 'dead' that I have ever known. So she would have had him bear himself. He knew it and with his consummate self-control acted out that knowledge to the full.

"Occasionally for a number of years he



Professor G. H. Palmer.

has preached in the College Chapel or elsewhere, finding nothing strange in this, since he had studied for the ministry at the Anderson Theological Seminary, thus basing his philosophical studies as he believes on firm ground. His sermons, like his lectures, were finished and orderly expositions designed to enlighten and instruct rather than to move his hearers. But to many his reading of the service and of the Scripture were even more impressive than his sermons.

"Aside from his teaching and his occasional sermons, his life has been that of quiet, but incessant study. Even when he and Mrs. Palmer were in Europe together, they did little sight-seeing. As a rule they would settle down in some small town off the beaten track of travel and there study as at home. Indeed, he has said that the chief object of these trips was to give his

wife some freedom from the many calls to which, at home, her generous nature could but respond. For himself, I think, he would have preferred a vacation at his house at Boxford or his study in Cambridge. Yet he has never been a recluse—always cared strongly for his old friends and been glad to make new ones.

"His own students in philosophy he has followed after their graduation as perhaps no one in the College Faculty has ever done. To find them positions as teachers of philosophy, fitting the right man into the right college and keeping always in touch with his progress has been one of his tasks—I hope also one of his pleasures—for many years. I shall not forget how he took the trouble some years ago to seek me out at my house in Boston and urge me to become a candidate for a position for which, unfortunately, my unfitness was only too clear. It was characteristic of him not to send or write to the man whom he wished thus to serve, but to go to him in person.

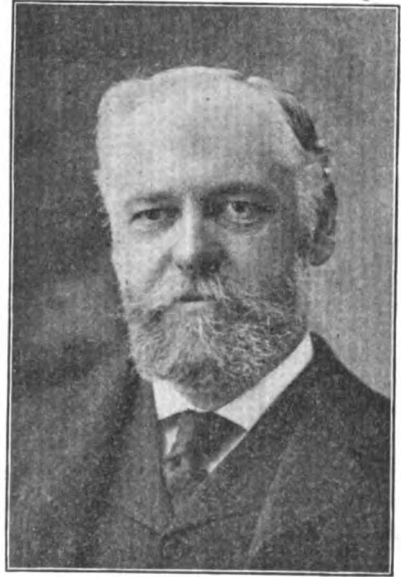
"Much that he elaborated in his lectures on ethics remains still unpublished. Indeed it was not until within the later years of his long service as a teacher of philosophy at Harvard that he began to publish his ethical studies. His edition of the works of George Herbert, the poet for whom he was named, must, I suppose, have occupied most of his writing time for many years. Now that this labor of love is completed we may hope that Professor Palmer will print not only his ethical lectures but those on the history of philosophy in which he used to present both the life and the beliefs of each philosopher with exquisite finish and skill, brightly colored cameos or miniatures of each personality.

"We expect this of him the more confidently because he has never shown the slightest signs of growing old. On his seventieth birthday he was as alert and commanding as on his fiftieth. Having no follies to relinquish he has acquired none of the foibles or weaknesses of old age. He shows no desire for rest, no lessening of interest in the world about him. I believe he will continue to the very end cultivating assiduously and fruitfully the garden of interests to which he has so wisely limited his efforts. He will be happy and well em-

ployed. But Harvard men will become aware little by little how great is their loss when one of the last of her Christian philosophers leaves his post."

Jeffrey R. Brackett, '83, Instructor in Charity, Public Aid, and Correction, has contributed to the BULLETIN the following appreciation of Professor Peabody:

"The news that Professor Francis G. Peabody is retiring from the Harvard Faculty should set many of us to thinking



Professor F. G. Peabody.

earnestly. Some will speak and write of his helpfulness as pastor and preacher. Not a few among Harvard students of the past quarter century will bear personal witness to his helpfulness as a teacher. I ask leave to write of one aspect of his many services,—the development in a great University of systematic instruction in the application of principles of ethics to pressing social problems. Our world of today is so full of the words "social service" that we may fail to recognize the pioneers in the important movement. The pioneers may not wish us to pick them out for special notice, but we should wish to do so, in gratitude. Indeed, if we do, they will likely only laughingly bid us safeguard the movement they began, even to seeing that the very watch-words they gave us, such as social service, are not made bankrupt by the present run upon them.

"A generation ago there was rising in Europe the power of socialism, with the counter plan in Germany of Bismark's activity. In England, the influence of such men as Carlyle, Ruskin, Maurice, Kingsley, was fresh; labor was organizing; the coöperative movement was growing into manhood; the Salvation Army was forming. In America, with great constitutional issues answered, conditions of industry, immigration, need, were being questioned. Societies for organizing charity were being formed in a few places by a few persons. The first social settlement, so labelled, the Consumers' League, and other such agencies now familiar to us, were yet to come. Then it was, thirty-three years, literally a generation, ago, that a course of lectures was given by Professor Peabody, in the Divinity School of Harvard on the Ethics of the Social Questions. Four years later, 1884, is was made a general University course, open to students above the sophomore class. Next year there were fifty students from five departments.

"The ethical principles were sought, in reading and class room, of such fundamental relationships as are involved in the family and industry; the application and testing of principle was furthered by personal observations in the community of typical institutions and agencies. 'I think', said the instructor, 'that the students will be more public-spirited as citizens and more discreet as reformers by even this slight opportunity for research. There is in this department a new opportunity in university instruction. With us it has been quite without precedent. It summons the young men who have been imbued with the principles of political economy and of philosophy to the practical application of those studies. It ought to do what college work surely does—bring a young man's studies near to the problems of an American's life.'

"This course at Harvard, with the instruction begun at Cornell, in 1884, under the lead of President White, by Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, an official of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Survey and Charity, was the beginning of academic work in this country, specialized and practical, in that field. It continued at Harvard a systematic development. It dealt not only with

questions of charity and correction, but with more basal questions of prevention of ills. Thus the department of social ethics has a notable exhibit on housing conditions and has issued among its publications a valuable summary of the development and significance of social settlements. A 'Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects', published by the University in 1910, under Professor Peabody's lead and editorship, includes a bibliography, with short helpful notes, from many specialists in Harvard, on social philosophy, social institutions and social service,—the ethics of modern industry and social aspects of religion.

"The recent and really remarkable activity of Harvard students in social service, centering at Phillips Brooks House, was largely founded and fostered by Professor Peabody. He has been identified with the Prospect Union from its opening in 1891, a piece of University extension, in whose evening classes the teachers are College students and the students are all sorts and conditions of men from mercantile and industrial life in Cambridge. So, long ago, he helped the start of coöperative stores, a method of bringing forward democracy and thrift—which is none the less sound because many persons were not ready for it. So he urged the trial in Massachusetts cities, under local option, of the foreign system of government administration of the sale of liquor—to which the logic of worse systems may yet bring us.

"The chief achievement of Professor Peabody in education in applied ethics has been the development of a department of social ethics, within the division of philosophy. In many universities and colleges today some such instruction is found, usually allied with economics. The arrangement at Harvard does not mean any lack of appreciation of the economic forces in society; but it lays stress on the inherent and strong relation between religion and morality, on the broad highway to solving vital problems of society through the field of ethics. A significant by-product of this teaching has been the confidence of a generous donor, prominent in sound business and true philosophy, which made possible the erection of Emerson Hall, with ample quarters for the department of social eth-

ics. There has been gathered a museum of various exhibits, photographs, charts, reports,—bearing on the subject; for example, charts which summarize the working of the German insurance system, and some effects of the use of alcohol on mind and nerve. We may read of the aim and development of the social settlement, and then look in photographs at Toynbee Hall, London, or Hull House, Chicago. Scale models of a Boston block visualize what we have heard of city congestion. Some parts of such an exhibit are constantly becoming of less value as illustrating present conditions; but even those are of value for historical study, for seeing where we were, compared with where we are.

"Few things are done now as they were done a generation ago. Among the changes is the growing effort to apply the lessons of knowledge to the old and great purpose of helping our needy neighbors; is the growing recognition that what helps one helps all, as we are members one of another. Of this, the work of Professor Peabody as teacher in social ethics is an expression; and in it he has played a part, notable as a pioneer. Among the hundreds of young men who have taken his general course, surely many have been helped by him to be good citizens and good neighbors. Some of them, and not a few, have carried stimulus, caught from him, into professional life in social service, the country over. He has been fortunate in writing books which are read; he has also written himself into the lives of many men—though not always to be read by the world. If, among students or on-lookers, there be any who feel that his personal views are over conservative for the times which are before us, let them consider that in the little group of advanced students who have been meeting with him frequently, year by year, there has been friendliness and frankest expression of opinions. We honor a man for saying what he holds most true; and a growing radicalism today makes moderate conservatism but of greater value. Professor Peabody has cultivated, unusually, a personal friendship with his students, and has encouraged every earnest searcher for the truth."

A number of associates and friends of Professor Peabody tendered him a dinner

at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Thursday evening, January 30. President Eliot presided. The other speakers were: Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; Rev. George A. Gordon, '81, of the Old South Church, Boston; Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, of the Arlington Street Church, Boston; Rt. Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster Abbey; Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, S.T.D. '99, of the First Parish Church, Cambridge; and Rev. William DeWitt Hyde, '79, President of Bowdoin College. All the speakers have been closely identified with Professor Peabody during his long term of service as Plummer Professor and as chairman of the Board of College Preachers. The great value of his services to the religious life of the University was the topic of all the speakers. Professor Peabody told of some of the changes which have taken place during his connection with the University.

PROFESSOR MINOT'S LECTURES

Professor Charles S. Minot, who is now serving as the Harvard Austausch-Professor at Berlin, delivered from December 16 to 21 six lectures on "Modern Problems of Biology" before the University of Jena. The subjects were:

1. The new cell doctrine.
2. Cytomorphosis.
3. The doctrine of immortality.
4. The development of death.
5. The determination of sex.
6. The conception of life.

The lectures were delivered before the university in the Aula and were attended by both students and professors. At the third lecture the Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar was present in his official capacity as rector of the university. It was at his suggestion that the arrangement was made with the Prussian ministry of education by which the Harvard professor was to visit Jena, as an acknowledgement of the visit to America of Professor Eucken, who is a member of the philosophical faculty of Jena. It is the first time that an American exchange professor has served officially at any German university besides that at Berlin. Professor Minot's lectures were delivered in German and will be published shortly by the firm of Gustav Fischer.

The Sheldon Travelling Fellowships

One of the most important of the beneficiary funds at the disposal of the officers of the University is the Frederick Sheldon Fund for Travelling Fellowships. This fund was established in 1909 when the University received, as a residuary bequest from Mrs. Amy Richmond Sheldon, 346,-458.70; in 1910 the further sum of \$8,750 was received from the same bequest. This gift was made by Mrs. Sheldon to establish a fund in memory of her husband, Frederick Sheldon, of the class of 1842. The will prescribed that the income of the fund should be "applied to the further education of students of promise and standing in the University by providing them with facilities for further education by travel after graduation or by establishing travelling scholarships." The income of the fund is at present about \$15,000.

The Corporation has voted that this income should not be assigned in fixed amounts, but on recommendation of a committee, according to the individual circumstances of each applicant, for purposes of study or investigation outside the University, either in this country or abroad. The committee in charge of the Sheldon Fellowships at present consists of the Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate Schools of Applied Science, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the Divinity School, the Law School, and the Medical School.

The Committee in administering the income has tried to follow the terms of the will by assigning fellowships to a considerable variety of students, some of them men just out of College, to further and broaden their education by a year of travel abroad; others, advanced students, who, to complete their training, need to study in foreign universities, or to carry on investigations in distant parts of the world. As the constitution of the Committee suggests, it holds itself ready to assign fellowships to graduates of any department of the University. The stipend of the fellowship varies with the individual and the needs of the work in which he is to be engaged; it is fixed for each by special vote.

Each year the Committee has assigned one or more Sheldon Fellowships to students just out of College for a year of general study and travel without limiting them closely to subjects, for it seems to have been part of Mrs. Sheldon's intention to enable men who do not intend to enter scholarship as a profession to have an experience which otherwise they would have to go without. Other Sheldon Fellowships are assigned in much the same manner as the other fellowships in the University, but on more flexible conditions to men who have a definite purpose in their studies which they can carry out only by having access to instruction and libraries abroad, or in the case of science, to collections and observations which they make for themselves in foreign countries.

Many of these fellowships have produced studies of great value for scholarship. Among the researches made possible by the Sheldon Fund the following are examples:

Dr. S. B. Wolbach, now Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in the Medical School, was enabled to make a study of the sleeping sickness on the spot in Africa. In biology, Dr. Sergius Morgulis in 1910 and 1911 carried on studies in Vienna and Berlin on the physiology of nutrition; he is now working in the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory in Roxbury which is in close relation with the Medical School. Edgar D. Congdon, Ph.D. '09, carried on researches in Vienna on the reactions of animals to light. In geology, S. W. Cushing made a study in India of coastal plains and their formation. In botany, A. J. Eames and E. W. Sinnott went to Australia to study the types of tree structure peculiar to that continent; and this year W. P. Thompson, a graduate of the University of Toronto, A.M. Harvard, 1912, has been in South Africa and in Java carrying on studies in the plants of these countries.

In literature, Dr. H. W. L. Dana, now instructor in Comparative Literature in Columbia University, spent a year studying his subject in Paris. O. J. Campbell, Ph.D. '10, spent a year in Copenhagen studying the relations of Molière and the Danish playwright, Holberg. An interesting re-

search which has already had profitable results, has been carried on by John A. Lomax, A.M. '07, now Assistant Professor of English at the University of Texas. He has been studying and collecting cowboy ballads in the Southwestern part of this country, and has already published a preliminary book on the subject, with an introduction by Professor Barrett Wendell, '77; this volume contains a number of these ballads, some with music, which seem to be still in process of formation in much the same way in which they were formed on the Scottish Border centuries ago.

In economics, Melvin T. Copeland, a graduate of Bowdoin, Ph.D. at Harvard, '10, was sent to England to carry on researches in the European cotton industry. His work on the subject won the David A. Wells Prize and is now in the press for publication. George H. McCaffrey, who graduated last year and won the William H. Baldwin, Jr., prize for his essay on the Boston Police System, has gone abroad this year to carry on further studies in municipal government, especially in municipal police. Frederick M. Eliot, now instructor in government, spent a year abroad studying the government of European cities. N. S. B. Gras, a graduate of Western University, Ontario, A.M. Harvard, '09, who studied in London as a Sheldon Travelling Fellow, was the first scholar to use a series of customs records in the offices of London which carried back the history of the records for about a century; he was also the first scholar to gain access to the records of the London Livery Companies. On these studies he is basing a valuable book on the history of the grain trade. Another important study in history was that made by William E. Lunt, A.B., Bowdoin, '04; Ph.D. Harvard, '08, now professor in Cornell University, who has made a study of Papal taxation in England in the 13th and 14th centuries.

In fine arts, Langdon Warner, '03, went to Japan to study the Chinese and Indian origins of Japanese art; largely as the result of that work he has just been appointed to conduct an archaeological survey of China for the American Institute of Archaeology with the view of establishing in China an American school similar to the schools in Rome and Athens. In music,

Philip G. Clapp studied two years in Germany.

The above examples show the variety of useful purposes served by this fund. How widely distributed the holders of the fellowships are among the different departments of study may be seen from the list for the present year, which is here printed:

Walter Meredith Boothby, Assistant in Anatomy. Boston. A.B. 1902, M.D. 1906, A.M. 1907. For research in Medicine at Oxford.

Chalmers Dancy Clifton, 4C. Jackson, Miss. Candidate for A.B. For research in Music in Europe.

Samuel Hazzard Cross, 4C. New Bedford. Candidate for A.B. For study and travel in Europe.

Edward Carroll Day, 5G. San Anselmo, Cal. A.B. (Hamilton Coll.) 1907, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1908, Ph.D. (ibid.) 1911. For research in Zoölogy at Berlin.

James Gordon Gilkey, 1G. Watertown. Candidate for A.B. For study and travel in Europe.

William Caspar Graustein, 3G. Cambridge. A.B. 1910, A.M. 1911. For research in Mathematics at Bonn.

Ralph Hayward Keniston. Cambridge. A.B. 1904, A.M. 1910, Ph.D. 1911. For research in Romance Languages in Europe.

Paul Dudley Lamson. Worcester. A.B. 1905, M.D. 1911. For research in Pharmacology at Würzburg.

George Herbert McCaffrey, 1G. Roxbury. Candidate for A.B. For research in Government in Europe and America.

John Austin Spaulding, 1G. Tewksbury Centre. A.B. 1912 (1911). Candidate for A.M. For research in German in Germany.

Ralph Carver Staebner, 2G.S. Willimantic, Conn. A.B. 1911. Candidate for M.F. For research in Forestry in the United States.

Walter Palmer Thompson, 2G. Toronto, Ont. A.B. (Univ. of Toronto) 1910, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1912. For research in Botany in South Africa.

Thorbergur Thorvaldson, 4G. Arnes, Manitoba. A.B. (Univ. of Manitoba) 1906, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1909, Ph.D. (ibid.)

1911. For research in Chemistry in Europe.

Walter Scott Weeks, Instructor in Mining and Metallurgy. No. Brookfield. A.B. 1906, S.B. 1907, M.E. 1909. For research in Mining and Metallurgy in the United States.

Harry Wolfson, 1G., New York, N. Y. A.B. 1912 (1911). Candidate for A.M. For research in Mediaeval Jewish Philosophy in Europe.

William Frank Wyatt, 2G. Valley Station, Ky. A.B. (Central Univ. of Kentucky) 1904. Candidate for A.M. For research in Palaeography in Europe.

GIFT TO PRESIDENT LOWELL

On Wednesday, January 22, the new house of President Lowell on Quincy Street was thrown open to a large company. All the members of the various Faculties and of the Governing Boards, with their families, were invited, and the house, spacious as it is, was thronged.

A pleasant episode of the evening was the presentation to President and Mrs. Lowell of a piece of silver from members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The suggestion for a gift of this sort, made by a few members of the Faculty, met with such universal and liberal response that a much larger sum was subscribed than it was thought fitting to use; and the larger part of the money was returned to the subscribers. A handsome bowl, with a suitable inscription, was presented in behalf of the members of the Faculty by Professor Palmer, who spoke as follows:

"As senior member of the Harvard Faculty, I am instructed by my colleagues to offer to Mrs. Lowell and yourself this piece of silver. We gladly seize the occasion of your entrance into this new home to express our warm regard for you and our sense of that public spirit which has marked your conduct of affairs here, even such affairs as might naturally be reserved for your personal pleasure. This house itself is no ordinary home. While admirably contrived for domestic convenience and comfort, much more has entered into its design. It has evidently been conceived as a place

of kindness, a center of hospitality, a refuge for easing the solitude of students, a means of entertaining with suitable stateliness guests of the University. For this blending of your own interests with those of Harvard we desire to thank you. It is a fresh illustration of the genial and generous disposition you have steadily shown since you first came among us, a disposition which obliges us to think of you rather as the friend than the official, and makes us glad, through this shining bowl, to occupy a quiet corner in one of these hospitable rooms."

HARVARD MEN AT ANNAPOLIS

Professor H. E. Clifford, Gordon McKay Professor of Electrical Engineering, will go during the second half year to Annapolis, to organize graduate study in the United States Naval Academy in electrical engineering. The work is intended for officers who have been in service for three to eight years after graduation from the Academy. Professor Clifford will spend the first two weeks of each month in Annapolis. He will take with him Chester L. Dawes, Instructor in Electrical Engineering, who will stay at Annapolis throughout the spring.

THE CRIMSON BOARD

The Crimson has elected the following officers: President, Roland B. Batchelder, '13, of Salem; managing editor, William C. Brown, '14, of Hartford, Conn.; secretary, Frederick L. Cole, '15, of Duluth, Minn.; editorial chairman, Donald E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield; editors, Fletcher Graves, '15, of St. Paul, Minn., Thorpe D. Nesbit, '15, of New York City, and Robert W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis, Mo.; editorial editor, James H. Leighton, '14, of Tunkhannock, Pa.; second assistant business managers, Sidney F. Greeley, '15, of Winnetka, Ill., and John H. Baker, '15, of Cambridge.

Professor J. S. Pray has been elected vice-president, and Professor H. V. Hubbard has been elected treasurer, of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Yale Beaten at Hockey

Harvard defeated Yale at hockey last Saturday evening in the Boston Arena, four goals to none. All the scores were made in the second period of the game.



Captain Gardner of the Hockey Team.

The puck was kept in Yale's half of the rink almost from the beginning of play but the Yale defence, especially that of Schiller at goal, was able to prevent a score until the superior team-work and better physical

condition of Harvard told. Schiller played splendidly and had plenty to do. On the other hand, Gardner made but three or four stops during the game. Harmon and Cox were the most brilliant skaters on the Yale side, and Sortwell and Phillips for Harvard. The Yale men were at a disadvantage because of lack of practice. The Harvard team-work was the best of the year, and the defensive playing also showed great improvement. A large crowd saw the game but by no means all the seats in the Arena were occupied.

During the first half the Harvard forwards made shot after shot at the Yale net, but Schiller was in every instance able to stop the puck or turn it aside. The second half had gone less than two minutes when Sortwell, who was behind the Yale cage, made a clever pass to Phillips and the latter scored a goal. A few minutes later Phillips passed to Sortwell, and the latter made a goal. Sortwell scored the third goal. The last goal was made by Goodale, who carried the puck the whole length of the rink—the most brilliant play of the game. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Hopkins, l.e.	r.e., MacDonald
Sortwell, l.c.	r.c., Harmon
Phillips, r.c.	l.c., Ordway, Cox
Morgan, Smart, r.e.	l.e., Heron
Goodale, c.p.	c.p., Cox, Martin
Willets, p.	p., Martin, Gano, McLean
Gardner, g.	g., Schiller

Score—Harvard, 4; Yale, 0. Goals—Sortwell 2, Phillips, Goodale. Referees—W. A. Russell, of New York, and Dr. Tingley, of Boston. Goal umpires—Canterbury and Osgood, of the B. A. A. Timers—Brown, Kelley, and Murphy. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

On Monday evening of last week Harvard defeated Amherst Agricultural College, 9 goals to 3, in the Boston Arena. At the end of the first period the score was 3 to 2 in favor of Harvard, and in the second period Harvard scored six goals. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	AMHERST AGRICULTURAL.
Hopkins, Hanson, l.e.	r.e., Chisholm
Sortwell, Gorham, l.c.	r., Hutchinson
Phillips, Palmer, r.c.	c., Jones
Clark, Morgan, Smart, r.e.	l.e. Fernald
Goodale c.p.	c.p., Needham
Willets, Wendell, p.	p., Archibald
Gardner, Carnochan, g.	g., Brewer

Score—Harvard, 9; Amherst Agricultural College 3. Goals—Phillips 4, Hopkins 2, Gorham, Morgan, Goodale, Jones 2, Hutchinson. Umpires—Tingley and Norfolk. Goal umpires—Pellett and Carlton. Timers—Murphy, Woods, and Kelley. Time—two 20-minute halves.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

It leaked out in Boston last week that Harvard had arranged its football schedule for the season of 1913 and that no game had been arranged with Dartmouth. Although the news was published prematurely, it was correct, and J. W. Farley, '99, subsequently made the following statement:

"The football committee concluded that there should be next year a schedule containing less hard games than were played during the past season. For this reason, and this reason only, they felt it inadvisable that the Dartmouth game should be retained on the schedule for next year, although they greatly regretted interrupting the long series of close contests with that university.

"The matter was taken up with Dartmouth representatives some time ago in an informal manner and Dartmouth was in this way fully informed of the attitude of the football committee and the probable action of the athletic committee in reference to next year's game.

"Yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the athletic committee the situation was explained to the athletic committee and their approval of a schedule, made up without Dartmouth, informally obtained. It was the intention of the Harvard authorities to communicate this matter today by letter to the Dartmouth representatives and leave any statement thereon to be made by Dartmouth."

It is understood that the last four games on the schedule next fall will be:

- Nov. 1—Cornell.
- Nov. 8—Princeton, at Princeton.
- Nov. 15—Brown.
- Nov. 22—Yale.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university baseball nine for the season of 1913 is given below; it contains 30 games, including the one

which must be played if the series with Yale is a tie. Games which will be played away from Cambridge are marked *:

- April 8—Red Sox.*
- April 12—Johns Hopkins.*
- April 14—Baltimore.*
- April 16—Annapolis.*
- April 17—Georgetown.*
- April 18—Columbia.*
- April 19—West Point.*
- April 22—Bowdoin.
- April 24—Maine.
- April 26—Colby.
- April 29—Bates.
- May 1—Vermont.
- May 3—Amherst.
- May 6—Lafayette.
- May 8—Catholic University.
- May 10—Holy Cross.*
- May 14—Syracuse.
- May 17—Pennsylvania.*
- May 21—Pilgrims.
- May 24—Princeton.*
- May 28—Dartmouth.
- May 30—Brown.*
- May 31—Andover.
- June 4—Williams.
- June 7—Brown.
- June 11—Holy Cross.
- June 14—Pennsylvania.
- June 17—Yale.*
- June 18—Yale.
- June 21—Yale.* (In case of tie).

The following 12 games have been approved for the 1916 baseball team:

- April 23—Brookline.
- April 26—St. Mark's, at Southboro.
- April 30—Waltham.
- May 3—Rindge.
- May 7—Milton, at Milton.
- May 10—Worcester Academy.
- May 14—Groton, at Groton.
- May 17—St. George's, at Newport.
- May 21—Andover, at Andover.
- May 24—Exeter.
- May 28—Morris Heights.
- May 30—Yale.

GIFT FROM A. W. STEVENS

Arthur W. Stevens, '98, of Boston will give two wherries for use at the Weld Boat House and four for use at the Newell. The wherries are of the type and size now used at the Weld.

Evert J. Wendell, '82, has offered a French bronze which will be awarded to the man who makes the greatest improvement in putting the shot this spring.

The Harvard Clubs

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island had its annual election of officers and mid-winter dinner at the University Club, in Providence, on Monday evening, January 27. The attendance was the largest the club has ever had.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Oliver W. Huntington, '81, of Newport; vice-president, George Parker Winship, '93; recording secretary, Lester S. Hill, Jr., '04; treasurer, Raymond G. Williams, '11; secretary for Providence, William G. Roelker, '09; secretary for Newport, Hugh B. Baker, '03.

The club voted to maintain for five years its scholarship for a member of the freshman class in Harvard College, and also to continue to send the *Graduates' Magazine* and the BULLETIN to various high schools in Rhode Island.

The following new members were elected: Walter A. Edwards, '09; James G. Blaine, 3d, '11, George P. Metcalf, '12, William G. Roelker, '09, Carl B. Marshall, '04, William H. Gray, '98, Randall Clifford, '12, Thomas W. Sears, '03, Thomas A. Jenckes, Jr., '12, Francis Stone, '11, Edwin B. Stillman, '06.

The speakers at the dinner were: Edgar H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association; William McLeod, '05, Mayor of Newport; and William T. Read, Jr., '01.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner:

Edward D. Pearce, '71, William MacLeod, '05, Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, '79, G. Richmond Parsons, '86, Dr. Halsey DeWolf, '92, John P. Farnsworth, '81, Harold C. Whitman, '05, Dr. Forrest G. Eddy, '75, Samuel Powel, '08, Thomas I. H. Powel, '10, William Grosvenor, '09, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., '09, William D. Damon, '92, Dr. Martin B. Dill, '00, Hugh F. MacColl, '07, Dr. George H. Ames, '72, Edward Fuller, '82, Walter A. Edwards, '09, Sibley C. Smith, '03, Dr. H. E. Windsor, '87, E. Harris Metcalf, '02, Gardner T. Swarts, Jr., '07, John O. Waterman, '09, Dr. George T. Spicer, '03, Arthur Ingraham, '96, R. Foster Reynolds, '09, William T. Pickering, '09, Dr. Rowland R. Robinson, '88, Victor H. King, '07, Thomas Perry, '03, Charles H. Titus, '72, E. T. H. Metcalf, '02, Harold A. Allen, '10, C. C. Pope, '08, Gilbert G. Pervear, '09, J. H. McGough, '08, Edward A. Sherman, '01, Dr. J. F. Hawkins, '96, Dr. Charles E. Hawkins, '98,

Randall Clifford, '12, William Frederic Williams, '94, Wallace M. Turner, '91, Henry R. Watson, '09, Dr. George H. Crocker, '93, H. C. Perry, '05, Robert W. Boyden, '10, Frank F. Dodge, '07, Dr. Reginald Fitz, '05, Frederic Schenck, '09.

MYSTIC VALLEY HARVARD CLUB

The Mystic Valley Harvard Club has offered two prizes, one of \$25 and the other of \$10, to be competed for in a declamation contest open to boys in the high schools of the district covered by the club. The competition will be held in the hall of the Arlington High School at 8 o'clock on the evening of Friday, March 14. Hon. Robert Luce, '83, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, will preside. The judges will be selected by Hon. A. P. Stone, '93, who is giving at the College lectures on debating and allied subjects; the judges will be Harvard graduates who do not live in the Mystic Valley.

Only one boy can speak from each school, and he will be chosen by the principal. The selection given may be either prose or poetry. It may take not less than five and not more than ten minutes, and must be recited, not read.

The members of the committee in charge of the competition hope that the following schools will send representatives: Arlington, Belmont, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Somerville, Winchester, and Woburn.

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania was held at the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre, on Saturday evening, December 28th, 1912, at 7.30 o'clock.

Those present were: T. C. von Storch, '87, Peter L. Walsh, '03, T. Archer Morgan, L. '08, Marshall G. Jones, '08, Samuel Z. Kaplan, '14, and Maurice Suravitz, '13, of Scranton; Karl F. Wirt, '00, of Bloomsburg; John Murrin, '07, of Carbondale; Eugene A. Brennan, L. '11, of Edwardsville; J. A. McCaa, '05, of Plains; Warren E. Benscoter, '02, John Coons, L.S., Clarence D. Coughlin, '06, Hugh L. Davis, '11, William C. Price, '80, Emerson Houser,

'11, and Sidney R. Miner, '88, of Wilkes-Barre.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Clarence D. Coughlin, '06, of Wilkes-Barre; first vice-president, Philip B. Linn, '90, of Lewisburg; second vice-president, Peter L. Walsh, '03, of Scranton; third vice-president, William C. Price, '80, of Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. McCaa, '05, of Plains; assistant secretary, Maurice Suravitz, '13, of Scranton.

The club voted to offer a prize of \$25 for the best examination for Harvard passed at the next entrance examination by a resident of that part of the state.

The dinner was held after the business meeting. T. C. von Storch, '87, the retiring president of the club, was toastmaster.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

An informal dinner of the Harvard Club of New Jersey was held at the Essex Club, in Newark, on Jan. 25. Twenty men attended. Plans were discussed for the annual dinner which will be held on March 29. It was decided to hold a field day at the Baltus Roll Golf Club in May, and to organize a baseball nine to play a nine from the Yale Club of Essex County this spring.

ANOTHER LOWELL CHALLENGE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am much pleased to note that the Lawrence Club is going to arrange tennis games with other clubs in Essex County.

We, of Lowell, have entertained these Lawrence men, and found them charming fellows. We should hate to see them badly beaten as they undoubtedly would be if they ventured up the river into Middlesex County, either to bowl or play tennis.

Yours very truly,

FRED. C. WELD, '86.

Lowell, Mass., January 24, 1913.

BOOK-PLATES AT FOGG MUSEUM

The Fogg Museum of Art will exhibit for the next fortnight a series of book-plates engraved by the late Edwin Davis French. The prints, about 175 in number, are a loan to the Museum from the collec-

tion of Pierre deC. la Rose, '95; and, as they are all artist's proofs, they will afford the amateur of book-plates a better opportunity of studying Mr. French's work than has been offered since the Grolier Club's exhibition several years ago.

French was the first American engraver since Paul Revere and Nathaniel Hurd to bring to the minor art of book-plate engraving any distinction of style. While his designs, owing often to mistaken demands of his clients, were not always happy, his technique remains the envy of his profession, often strongly resembling that of the late C. W. Sherborn, his only European rival in the engraving of ex-libris.

Of special local interest will be the plates which French engraved for the Harvard Library and for several of the Harvard undergraduate clubs. The selection of prints embraces the various types of ex-libris, from book-piles and library interiors to portraits and armorials. The collection also includes an unpublished print of the Harvard College Yard.

There are on exhibition also several large lithographs by Joseph Pennell (among them six views in New York City), a number of etchings by Herman A. Webster, Whistler's Thames set, and wood-engravings by Cole, Kruell, Wolf, Kingsley and others. The Pennell lithographs and Webster etchings are gifts recently received, and have not been exhibited before in the Fogg Museum.

SUMMER COURSE IN DENTISTRY

A course in prosthetic dentistry will be given next summer at the Harvard Dental School by Varaztad H. Kazanjian, D.M.D., Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry. The course will extend from July 28 to August 30, 1913, inclusive, and will cover all the branches of prosthesis, including crown and bridge work; gold casting, including gold inlays; anatomical occlusion; maxillary fractures; orthodontia appliances; artificial palates; porcelain tooth carving; and high and low fusing porcelain inlays. It will consist of lectures, conferences, demonstrations, and practical work on actual cases. Fee, \$50.

The course will be open to both men and women.

Alumni Notes

'49—Horace Davis, formerly president of the University of California, spoke at the recent Christmas dinner of the University of California Club of San Francisco.

'53—President Charles W. Eliot addressed the delegates at the banquet of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington on January 22, on "The Crying Need of Reform in the Civil Service."

S.B. '69—Professor William Morris Davis gave three lectures on January 14, 15, and 16 under the auspices of the department of geology of Columbia University.

'79—Rev. Samuel Snelling, for the past twelve years rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, West Roxbury, Mass., has resigned. He will devote his time to literary work.

'85—Frederic A. Delano of Chicago, president of the Wabash Railroad, was appointed by President Taft a member of the Commission on Industrial Relations to study industrial conditions in the United States and report to Congress thereon within three years after August 23, 1912.

'90—Richard Jones, Jr., is general attorney for the Republic Iron & Steel Company, Youngstown, O.

'95—Charles F. D. Belden, who is state librarian and chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, has been elected a Fellow of the American Library Institute.

'96—Bion B. Howard, who has been with the American Radiator Company for many years, since 1910 in their European companies, is at present with the Compagnie Nationale de Radiateurs, Boulevard Haussmann 149, Paris.

'97—Arthur W. Blakemore, LL.B. '00, who is serving his third term as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newton, Mass., has been elected president of the board.

'97—Eugene du Pont was married at Wilmington, Del., on January 25 to Miss Ethel Pyle.

Ph.D. '97—Clyde A. Duniway, A.B. (Cornell) '92, was recently inaugurated president of the University of Wyoming, Laramie. He was president of the University of Montana from 1908 to 1912.

'08—Charles A. Barnard has been re-elected city clerk of Plattsburg, N. Y.

'08—Lindsey E. Bird, formerly with Lewis Bros. & Company, is now with Warner, Tucker & Company, bankers, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Ph.D. '00—Professor W. B. Munro spoke in Providence on January 23 at the annual dinner of the Rhode Island Business Men's Association. The other speakers were Hon. Roscoe B. Burchard, LL.B. '03, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and Peter G. Gerry, '01, who was elected to Congress last November from the Second Rhode Island District.

'01—Dr. Walter B. Swift read a paper, "Further Confirmation of a New Reflex", before the Boston Society for Psychiatry and Neurology on January 16.

'04—Julian Garrett and W. Minot Hurd (Garrett & Hurd) are in the real estate and insurance business at 656 First Street, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.

'05—Daniel J. Hurley, M.D. '09, of Charlestown, Mass., is practising medicine at 31 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

'05—Harry W. Weitzel, who has been a member of the U. S. Marine Corps since 1909, has been transferred from Manila, P. I., to the U. S. S. Helena at Shanghai, China. His address is U. S. S. Helena, care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

'06—Henry G. Tucker was married on January 16 to Miss Ruth B. Gibson at Brookline, Mass. They will live in Avon, Mass.

A.M. '07—Professor John A. Lomax of the University of Texas is president of the American Folk-Lore Society. The secretary is Dr. Charles Peabody, A.M. '90, of the Peabody Museum at Harvard.

'08—Henry S. Blair has been made superintendent of the Zent district, Costa Rica, of the United Fruit Company.

'08—Herman A. Mintz, LL.B. '10, is associated in the practice of law with Hon. A. K. Cohen, special justice of the municipal court, at 611 Tremont Building, Boston.

'08—Edwin V. B. Parke is with Courtenay Barber, general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 617 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

'09—George Linus Cutting of Worcester was married in Brookline, Mass., on January 15, to Miss Harriette L. Milliken.

'09—Albert G. Emery is in the chemical department of the India Rubber Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

'10—Arthur N. Goding, secretary to C. F. Choate, '88, was married on January 14 to Miss Vera G. Fox at Newtonville, Mass.

'10—Charles D. Osborne was married in Boston on January 18 to Miss Edith Wendell, a daughter of Professor Barrett Wendell, '77.

'10—Arthur M. Sherwood, Jr., was married on January 14 in Portland, Ore., to Miss Evelyn Wilson of that city. Frederick A. Foster, '10, was best man, and Hamilton F. Corbett, '11, was one of the ushers. Sherwood's business address is 7 Nassau Street, New York, City.

M.D. '10—Asa Sheldon Briggs, Ph.B. (Brown) 1907, was married to Miss Hope A. Bates on January 18 at Oak Lawn, R. I. They will live in Ashaway, R. I., where Briggs is associated in the practice of medicine with his father, Alexander B. Briggs, M.D. '72.

'11—Calvin D. Crawford is in the mining department of the Canadian Copper Company, Copper Cliff, Ontario.

'11—Ray P. Dunning has been transferred from Perth Amboy, N. J., to the Monterrey plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company. His address is care of the company, Nuevo Leon, Monterrey, Mexico.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1913.

NUMBER 20.

Opinion and Comment

The communication on another page regarding examinations, with its ingenious reasoning as to the intellectual stimulus to be derived from a wise use of them, sets forth a view which we suspect will more and more disturb the peace of "educational circles" in America. These circles seem to have settled down to the belief that examinations must be conducted by the teacher; and in some of them the view is appearing that there is danger and evil in any examinations at all, for the reason that they may imply special preparation, and special preparation leads insidiously into cramming. Since the teacher knows the minds and souls of his, or her, pupils, examinations are in no way needed to determine fitness for promotion; hence it is gratuitous to incur the danger and run the risk of the evil. Some such reasoning as this seems to be behind the objection against examinations *qua* examinations.

The English practice of having a separate staff of examiners would do away with most of these objections. A teacher's opinion of a boy is in most cases of high value; but teachers are human, and some of them therefore subject to prejudices. Moreover, the cases in which an influential father or a super-affectionate mother exerts pressure on a teacher's opinion are by no

means either imaginary or rare, so that the personal equation which enters into a teacher's judgment of his pupil is not wholly dependent on the personality of the teacher. There is sound reason, therefore, for the view that separate examiners may be protection for the pupils and a wholesome influence on the schools. In England, it will be remembered that no less a person than Matthew Arnold made a career of such examining. The colleges in this country which maintain a system of examinations serve the schools well by offering them an impersonal test of the success of their teaching.

* * *

For the colleges there are, as Mr. Barber points out, even stronger reasons for having an independent board of examiners. The evils of an unofficial tutoring system attached to a college are almost all due to the fact that students resort to the tutors to be crammed on the course rather than on the subject. A skilful tutor therefore devotes himself to discovering any idiosyncrasies of the professor which are likely to show on his examination papers, and having found them he impresses them on the minds of his anxious pupils as the things really worth knowing about the subject. In contrast, cramming on the subject

as a whole, though not edifying as a sole means of education, is less mischievous than cramming on a single professor's view of the subject. A review of the whole subject by a good tutor is a good thing for any student; and as we pointed out not long since, the knowledge that another man is to set the examination is insurance against cranky or ill-proportioned treatment of a subject by a professor.

If a system of independent examiners would have the effect of reducing the kind of tutoring that is debilitating it would be worth making an effort to establish. The trouble even with the best intentioned tutors under our present system is that they offer a constant temptation to well intentioned youth to regard themselves as stupid. A boy who more or less honestly admits to himself that he is not as bright as other fellows has the comfortable reward for his humility that he feels justified in getting some one to do his thinking for him, instead of having to sit down at his desk and do the hard work himself. The old saying of sailors that monkeys could and would talk if they were not afraid of being put to work has large bearing on the gains of tutors in Cambridge. Much of the aid given by tutors cannot be described as illegitimate, and yet the cases are few in which it does not take the place of some hard independent labor that is good for the soul. The more a subject is circumscribed by any one teacher's special interests, the easier it is for a tutor to offer a short and easy path to an examination. One of the chief virtues of the new scheme of general examinations in history, government, and economics is that they will not lie at the end of short cuts.

• • •

The widespread moralizing on the disqualification of James Thorpe, the Indian athlete of the Carlisle School, cannot but have salutary effects on college athletics. All questions of amateurship in athletics are only a generation old in this country, and the line between amateur and professional, which is so subtly and wonderfully

drawn, follows different courses in a country where society is democratic and in those where it is aristocratic. In the former it must be phrased with something like legal precision, for it must not only be clear, but it must justify itself to many persons who have no inherited prejudices in favor of amateur players as against professional. Indeed, from one point of view the distinction, so far as it carries any implication of moral or of social superiority, is abhorrent to a democracy. Just as the idea that any reputable mode of earning money in a college is menial has disappeared in America, so also has the idea that a man who supports himself or his family by playing baseball is to be looked down upon.

The only distinction that can be maintained between the amateur and the professional is the singleness of aim of the amateur: he plays for the sake of the game, the professional for an ulterior purpose of gain. Where the professional is openly a professional his standing among his friends and the respect for him among other people depend on other things than his profession. Evil and reproach come with concealment, for even in a democracy the gentleman is distinguished from the other man by being singleminded, and in making no pretense to being what he is not.

It is this fundamental fact of the state of mind which college men must insist on if they are to lead in keeping amateur sport clean. A graduate who secretly supports an athlete helps to make that athlete something less than a gentleman. There are always cases hard to decide, but in such cases openness is a sure solvent of the difficulty. If facts are huddled up they breed suspicion, and that a gentleman can not safely undergo. When all graduates of colleges insist on the recognition of this truth there will be fewer puzzles in the matter of amateur standing.

• • •

The suggestion recently made that the relations of independent colleges to universities are primarily fixed by athletics, and that if a university wishes to draw the

graduates of a college to its graduate and professional schools it must use athletic schedules circumspectly, raises the whole question of athletics in American higher education. Are our colleges and universities being injured or aided by the recruiting of boys who are brought to them because they are athletes, but who otherwise would not go to college at all? We believe that this type of undergraduate is often an evil to the college which he joins. He may be in every way a sound and wholesome person, and on the way to become a useful, and perhaps a leading, citizen; but if the college attracts him chiefly as an athletic club and a place to earn a sweater decorated with a precious letter, his path to usefulness should not lie through the college. It is true that athletics brings to college many boys who make good use of all their opportunities: we suppose that there is hardly a leading college team in the country which does not furnish proof of this. But the boy who comes solely for athletics, and accepts grudgingly the requirement that he shall take a minimum interest in his studies is an anomaly, and a mischievous anomaly, in a college.

Athletics and athletes are a by-product of an educational plant; and like many by-products of other kinds of plants they may be both useful and delectable. Just as soon, however, as any considerable body of graduates of a college or university come to think of the by-product as the chief cause of its existence or of its distinction, that college is in danger of losing its reputation as a nursery of clear thinking. Every college has a certain number of such graduates; but this number grows less in the successive classes as they approach the time when they will have boys in college themselves. Youth is the period of romance, when the zest of physical contest most stirs the imagination. To the cooler thought of men in the forties mental exercise looks quite as valuable, and the fame of a college or the drawing power of a university seems to come from intellectual rather than physi-

cal distinction. The fact is that, driven on by the enterprise of our sporting editors, we are as a people losing our balance in the matter of athletics. Rooting is a lively and a sociable exercise, but without its savor of humor it is likely to turn standards of social values topsy-turvy.

* * *

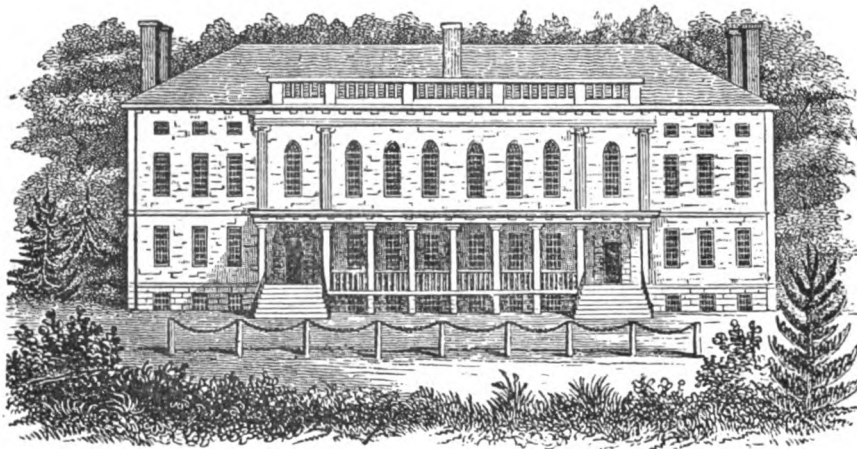
The hockey team has had a check in its victorious career, though we trust only a temporary one. Nevertheless, the results of the season are still in the lap of the gods. With the first Princeton game decided only by an extra period of play, and with the series now tied, the only sure prediction is that there is good hockey still to come. In estimating the strength of the teams we should not forget the advantage that our men have had in continuous practice, when other teams have been without ice for much of the winter.

The principal cause for discontent with the game of hockey at present has to do with the monopoly conditions under which the games are played, and the high prices charged for the tickets. An intercollegiate sport which is of necessity tied up to a commercial undertaking is not in a satisfactory position. The matter is a difficult one to work out, for indoor rinks and artificial ice are expensive, and there is little chance of establishing competition. The fact remains, however, that there is no sport into which considerations of making money enter so directly as in hockey, and the situation is therefore disquieting.

* * *

The editorial from *The Dartmouth*, part of which we reprint on another page, will increase the regret among Harvard men that the exigencies of a hard schedule have made it necessary to give up for the present a game from which we could expect good and vigorous football; and the article is so sensible and so sportsmanlike that it will strengthen the hope that in the future some way may be found to meet again an opponent whose own regrets are so generously expressed.

The Faculty Room in University Hall



University Hall in 1815.

In April, 1908, the *BULLETIN* gave some account of the building of University Hall, and of the pictures in the Faculty Room. Since that time the pictures have been considerably changed, and a number of new ones have taken the place of some of those which hung there five years ago. The photographs of the room which are now printed were taken under the direction of Pierre de C. la Rose, '95, to show the architectural features of the room.

The building of University Hall was in part the result of the constantly recurrent pressure of the Library for more space. In 1812 it was housed with the "philosophical apparatus", the mineralogical cabinet and the Commons in Harvard Hall. On November 12 of that year the President and Fellows voted that "a committee be appointed to devise the form and site of a building in the College Grounds to include a Commons Hall; and that in fixing upon the site the Committee have reference to other buildings which may in future be erected, and that they make an estimate of the expense of such a building." The committee consisted of the Hon. Christopher Gore, A.B. 1776, John Lowell, A.B. 1786, both members of the Corporation, and Loammi Baldwin, A.B. 1800.

On December 28 this building committee, "through Mr. Gore, reported plans and designs by Mr. Charles Bulfinch, Architect, and recommended that the external walls of the building be of granite from

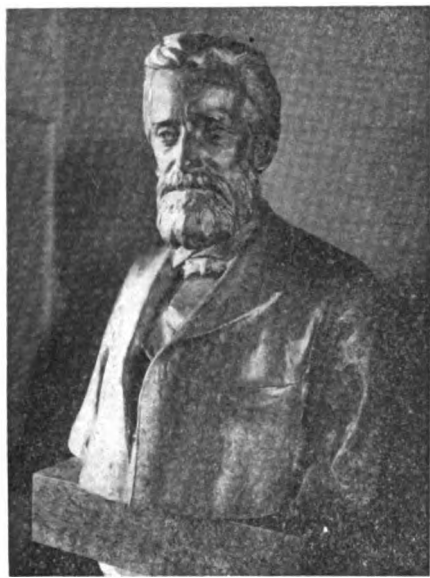
the County of Middlesex." October 14, 1813, "it was voted to add the portico"; and later, "to leave out the stairs two flights of stairs on the east side corresponding to those on the west, on account of the expense." It is now hoped that when the Widener Library is built these steps on the east side of University can be added, in order to complete the effect of the quadrangle.

On the first day of July, 1813, the corner-stone of the new building was laid with much ceremony. According to Quincy, "a procession was formed on the occasion, consisting of the Corporation, the Immediate Government, (i.e., the Faculty), and the Students of the College; and moved from the front of Harvard Hall to the new building. An address by the Rev. President explained the reasons for erecting the building, the necessity of a more commodious chapel for the religious exercises and other occasions of the society, of more convenient rooms for the public tables, and of providing for the greater security and better arrangement of the Library and Philosophical Apparatus." A silver plate with an inscription in Latin cryptically abbreviated was deposited under the corner-stone. According to the previous vote of the Corporation, the building was of Chelmsford granite.

The architect, Charles Bulfinch, A.B. 1781, perhaps the most distinguished architect of the times, planned many of the

most beautiful buildings of Boston and its neighborhood, including the State House, the spire of the Old North Church on Salem Street, and the Massachusetts General Hospital. From 1817 to 1830 he was architect for the Capitol at Washington.

University Hall in its original form had



Bust of Professor Shaler.

a portico with granite pillars along the centre of the front between the two entrances. On the first floor, between the two corridors was the room for the Commons, and on the second floor at the head of the two staircases of granite, "miraculously supported", as Colonel Henry Lee, '36, remarks in his article on University Hall in "the Harvard Book", was the chapel, occupying the central portion of the building. It was a large and handsome room, 55 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 30 feet high, with six high, round-headed windows on each side, and pilasters supporting the cornice. The pulpit stood in the middle on the east side, and the organ, which was the gift of Mrs. Craigie, and one of the earliest built in the neighborhood, was opposite, on the west side. Between them there were chairs for the College government and distinguished guests on public occasions. On each side of this space were ranged the seats for the seniors and juniors, facing east, with raised seats

behind them for the students of the professional schools and the resident graduates, and the choir. The seats of the sophomores and freshmen were at the sides of the pulpit facing north and south. At each end of the room were deep galleries in which were pews for members of the Faculty and their families. "The pilasters and cornices were of the Ionic order, according to Palladio", and the walls were wainscoted as high as the bases of the pilasters. The galleries were supported by columns and were richly panelled. The floor was sanded, and Colonel Lee is tempted into the pun that thereby many a restless student was led into a *scrape*. The rest of the building was divided into recitation rooms.

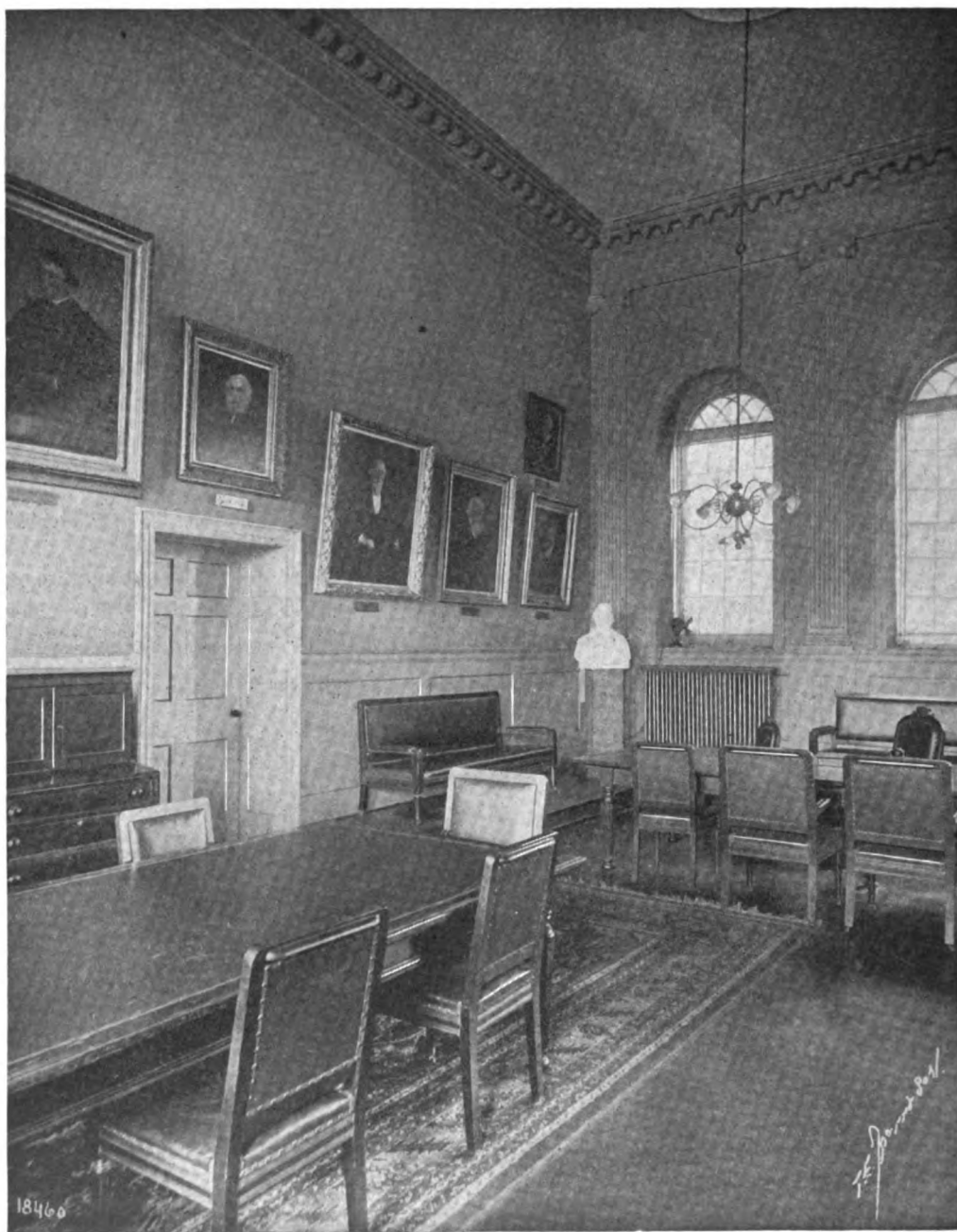
For many years the chapel in University Hall was the chief room of the University. Here were held the three Exhibitions of the year, and here distinguished guests



Bas-Relief of Alexander Agassiz.

were entertained. On July 7, 1817, President Monroe was received in ceremonious assembly, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him. Four years later the cadets from West Point who were making a camp tour as far as Boston were given a dinner in the Commons.

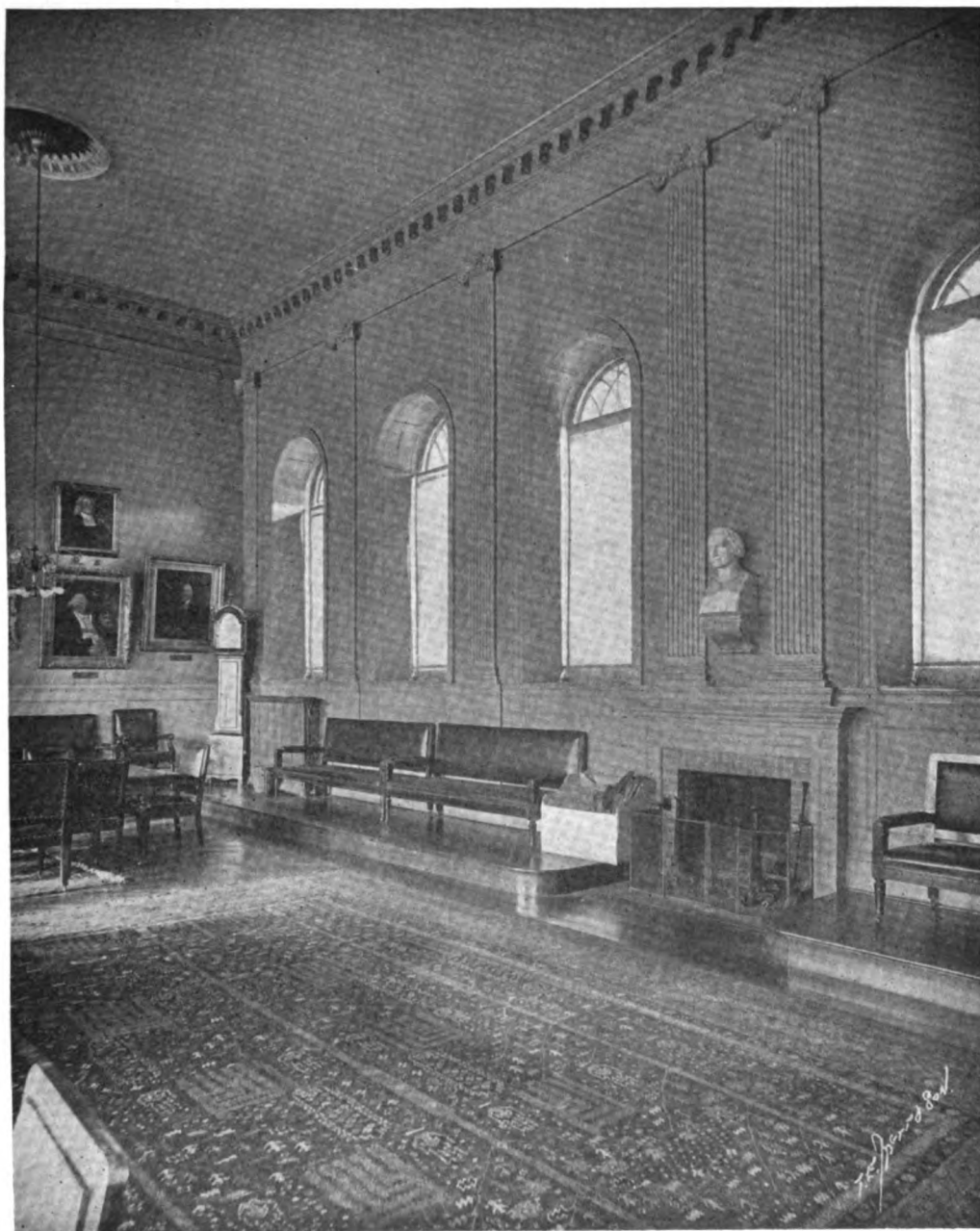
The building was not long left in its original condition. In 1833 Colonel Lee declares that the chapel was "twisted out



North-East Corner of the Faculty Room.

of shape, and hideously transformed." In 1842 Commons in University Hall was given up, and the portico was torn away to give more light to the rooms in the basement. After the building of Appleton Chapel in 1858 the religious services were removed from University Hall; and in 1868 the old chapel there was divided

horizontally by a floor, and the space thus gained was used for recitation rooms, except the lower half on the south side, which was kept for a Faculty room. Here the Faculty continued to meet until 1896. The space above became "U. E. R.", University Examination Room, where the examinations in many courses were held.



South-West Corner of the Faculty Room.

In that year the Faculty had so increased as to make larger quarters necessary, and the Corporation decided to restore the room formerly occupied by the chapel, though without the galleries. It was found that the original wainscoting and cornices were intact. When the work was nearly completed Professor H. L. Warren noticed the projections in the wainscoting

which had formerly supported the pilasters; and at his suggestion pilasters were added. The room thus restored is the handsomest and most distinguished room in the University and one of the most notable in this country.

Since the restoration the north and south walls have been hung with portraits of professors or founders of professorships or

other distinguished benefactors, These portraits are now as follows:

On the north end, from left to right:

Asa Gray, 1810-1888, Fisher Professor of Natural History from 1842 to 1888, by Healey.

Francis Bowen, '33, 1811-1890, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity from 1853 to 1889, by Billings.

James Russell Lowell, '38, 1819-1891, Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures from 1855 to 1886, by Merritt.

William James, M.D. '69, 1842-1910, Professor of Philosophy 1885-1889, of Psychology 1889-1897, of Philosophy 1897-1907, emeritus 1907-1910, by Emmet.

Benjamin Peirce, '29, 1809-1880, University Professor of Mathematics 1833-1842, Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics 1842-1880, by Ames.

Cornelius Conway Felton, '27, 1807-1862, University Professor of Greek 1832-1834, Eliot Professor of Greek Literature 1834-1860, President 1860-1862, by Ames.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, LL.D. '59, A.B. Bowdoin 1825, 1807-1882, Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures 1836-1854, by E. W. Longfellow.

George Martin Lane, '46, 1823-1897, University Professor of Latin 1851-1869, Pope Professor of Latin 1869-1894, emeritus 1894-1897, by Bonnat.

Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles, A.M. '37, —1883, University Professor of Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern Greek, 1860-1883, by F. D. Millet.

Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, S.B. '62, 1841-1907, Professor of Palaeontology 1869-1888, of Geology 1888-1906, Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, 1891-1906, by Smyth.

James Walker, '14, 1794-1874, Alford Professor of Natural History, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity 1838-1853, Fellow 1834-1853, Acting President 1845-1846, President 1853-1860, by Hunt.

On the east wall:

Charles William Eliot, '53, 1834—, President 1869-1909, President Emeritus 1909—, by Ross.

On the south wall the portraits are, from left to right:

Edward Tyrrel Channing, A.M. (hon.) 1819, 1791-1856, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory 1819-1851, by Healey.

John Winthrop, A.B. 1732, 1715-1797, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy 1738-1779, by Copley.

Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, 1753-1814, founder of the Rumford Professorship of the Application of Science to the Useful Arts.

Edward Everett, '11, 1794-1865, Eliot Professor of Greek Literature 1815-1826, President 1846-1849, by Otis.

Lady Holworthy, by Sir Peter Lely.

Sir Matthew Holworthy, by Sir Peter Lely.

Samuel Eliot, 1739-1820, founder of the Eliot Professorship of Greek Literature.

John Snelling Popkin, A.B. 1792, 1771-1852,

College Professor of Greek 1815-1826, Eliot Professor of Greek Literature 1826-1833.

Benjamin Bussey, 1758-1842, founder of the Bussey Institution, of the Bussey Professorship of Theology, and of the Bussey Professorship of Law, by Gilbert Stuart.

Nicholas Boylston, 1716-1771, founder of the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory, by Copley.

Henry Flynt, A.B. 1693, 1676-1760, Tutor 1699-1754, Fellow 1700-1760.

John McLean, 1761-1823, founder of the McLean Professorship of Ancient and Modern History.

Henry Ware, '12, 1794-1843, Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care 1829-1842.

Besides the paintings there are busts of Professor G. M. Lane in marble, of Dean Shaler in bronze, of President Eliot in marble, of Edward Everett in marble, of Jared Sparks, 1815, first McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History, President 1849-1853 in plaster, of John Farrar, 1803, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural History 1807-1836 in marble.

There are also bas-reliefs in bronze of Francis James Child, '46, 1825-1896, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory 1851-1876, Professor of English 1876-1896; and of Alexander Agassiz, '55, 1835-1910. Fellow 1878-1884 and 1886-1890, Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy 1875-1896, Director 1892-1896, Director Emeritus 1898-1902.

LECTURES BY PROF. CARVER

Professor T. N. Carver was one of the lecturers in the course of Adin Ballou Lectures delivered during Convocation Week at the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa. The dates and subjects of his lectures were as follows: February 4, "How ought Wealth to be Distributed"; February 5, "The Legislative Factors in the Problem of Social Justice"; February 6, "The Religious and Moral Factors in the Problem of Social Justice"; February 7, "What the Church can do toward the Realization of Social Justice."

LECTURES BY MR. CAETANI

Mr. Gelasio Caetani, M.E., is giving in the lecture room of the Rotch Building a series of lectures on "Ore-Dressing." The first lecture was given this afternoon on "The Economics of Milling." The remaining lectures will be given at 12 o'clock on the following dates and subjects:

Feb. 13.—Analysis of Smelter Contracts.

Feb. 14.—General Principles of Mill Design.

Feb. 15.—The Human Side of Milling.

College Examinations

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

English university graduates at graduating are commonly conceded to be better educated than their American brothers. This is sometimes explained by saying that scholarship in England is fashionable, whereas in America it is not. Such an explanation brings us little nearer to the cause. Why is it fashionable in England to study?

Undoubtedly the fact that many government positions there can be obtained only by the successful candidates in competitive examinations has much to do with it, for the desire to gain a lucrative and honored position in which interesting and useful executive work can be performed is the greatest incentive to endeavor. Unfortunately the political development in the United States has not yet reached the point where the fitness of the candidate is his best recommendation to the office. It is to be hoped, however, in view of the present growing agitation, to make our government pure and efficient, that such a state of affairs is not far distant. But, be that as it may, this incentive to scholastic excellence is now lacking in the American universities. Nothing can be done to create it. Therefore they may as well neglect it, and turn to other possible causes for the superiority of the English universities in producing educated men.

In Oxford and Cambridge the professor who "gives" the course neither sets the examination nor corrects the papers. All the examining is done by a board of examiners who have small knowledge of the way in which the course has been given and who test the candidate on his mastery of the subject rather than on his knowledge of the course. This system tends, perhaps materially, to make scholarship fashionable. Let us consider its advantages.

The present lecture and examination system in use at Harvard is an attempt to make the proverbially non-existent royal road to learning. The professor in his lectures gives what he deems to be the essential facts of the subject, draws his deductions therefrom and explains them; he also prescribes certain outside reading

which supports his theories. At the end of the course he sets an examination on what he has taught, and marks it. In giving the course he presents his view of the subject,—he would not be human if he did not—and he examines on it. The student realizes this and adapts himself to it. If he is industrious he takes good notes and studies them, otherwise he buys notes and studies them, seldom paying much attention to the outside reading. In either case he applies himself to learning not the subject dealt with in the course, but rather to learning the course.

Now the subject exists independent of the professor's view of it, independent in all probability of any one man's view of it. The student should endeavor to learn it by the study of the various authorities as the professor himself has learned it. The average undergraduate, however, will not study in this way unless he believes it necessary, for it is not his nature to do more than he has to, and he has come to know that he can get through the course, and even get good marks in it, by learning what his instructor thinks of the subject and nothing more. He often thinks that he will be "marked down" for disagreeing with the professor. This attitude kills desire for independent research, and from the undergraduate's point of view destroys the utility of discussing the subject with his fellows. "For", says his subconscious self, "the professor thinks thus, we may not differ."

Suppose on the other hand that the undergraduate realized he was to be examined on the subject at large by an independent board of examiners, who for all he knew differed from his instructor on some points, and emphasized some that the instructor had slurred. He would then see that it behooved him to acquire a knowledge of the subject at large; he would begin to study it on his own account and would discuss his discoveries with his fellows, for he would realize that this was necessary to pass the examination. Necessity is a great stimulus.

Once an undergraduate started to dig out a subject for himself he would begin

to take some interest in it. There is always interest in a problem that has to be solved. A number trying to dig out the same subject would naturally confer, and studies would become a subject of conversation. When studies become a subject of general conversation, scholarship would become fashionable, for the undergraduate likes to be able to speak authoritatively on subjects of undergraduate interest, as is seen by his knowledge of the relative condition of the various college and professional teams.

It appears theoretically, then, that independent examining boards would compel the student to do more work than at present, would force him to exercise his thinking, as distinguished from his memorizing powers, and would tend to make scholarship fashionable, three objects to be assiduously sought after. These objects have been attained in England. Is it partly due there to the independent examining boards? Are they worth trying here?

THOMAS H. BARBER, '11.

HARVARD CLUB OF TORONTO

The first annual mid-winter meeting of the Harvard Club of Toronto was held on Thursday evening, January 30, in the rooms of the Arts and Letters Club, in that city. It had been expected that Professor A. M. Tozzer, '00, would be at the meeting but a previous engagement prevented; earlier in the day, however, he was entertained at luncheon by several members of the club, including the president, Parker H. Kemble, '95; the secretary, S. B. Trainer, '04, and B. A. Gould, '91. The members of the club decided to continue their monthly luncheons which have been so well attended since they were begun last fall.

One of the guests at the meeting of the club was Mr. Samuel Hazard Harvard, a resident of Toronto, who, it is believed, may be a collateral relation of John Harvard. Mr. Harvard gave the members of the club an interesting account of the history of his family in Canada, as far as he knew it, and said that his grandnephew, a boy of six who lives in Ontario, bore the name John Harvard. Messrs. Gould, Trainer, and J. D. Logan, '94, were appointed

by the club a committee to examine the history of the Harvard family in Canada and to discover if possible whether it is in any way connected with John Harvard. If it transpires that the young John Harvard is related to the founder of the University an effort will be made to send the boy to Harvard College. The results of the investigations of the committee will be made public as soon as the necessary facts are obtained.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City will be held in Harvard Hall in the club house on Thursday evening, February 20, at 7.30 o'clock. Peter B. Olney, '64, president of the club, will preside, and the speakers will be President Lowell, '77, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Hon. Nicholas Longworth, '91, and Edgar H. Wells, '97. The music will be in charge of the chorister, Francis Rogers, '91.

On Friday evening, January 31, Sir Ernest Shackleton, C.V.O., was the guest of the club, first at dinner at which were present the officers, the members of the board of managers and standing committees and certain other members of the club, and later in Harvard Hall at a large meeting attended by about 800 members. The subject of his lecture was "The British South Polar Expedition."

At the monthly meeting of the club on Saturday, February 8, Professor Charles Townsend Copeland, '82, read selections from "Macbeth" and William Dean Howells's farce "The Sleeping Car." Professor Copeland's reading has become an annual feature of the club season.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Law School Association of New York City will be held in Harvard Hall on Saturday evening, February 15. Peter B. Olney, '64, who is president of the Law School Association as well as of the Harvard Club, will preside, and the guest of honor will be Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The other speakers will be Professor Ezra R. Thayer, '88; Dean of the Law School, John L. Cadwalader, LL.B., '60, and Harold Otis, '04.

On Friday evening, January 24, a dinner was given in honor of J. Otto Stack, '05, superintendent of the club from 1909 to 1912, by the officers and members of the board of managers and standing committees during that period. A loving cup was presented to Mr. Stack in appreciation of his valuable services to the club.

The Sunday afternoon concerts have had their usual popularity. The first one was on January 5, when the chorister of the club, Francis Rogers, '91, gave a song recital. There has been a concert every succeeding Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The last of the concerts will be given next Sunday, when Earle Cartright and Lambert Murphy, '08, will sing. On February 2 there was a very large attendance to hear David Bispham sing, and on February 9 Edwin Grasse gave a violin recital.

Messrs. McKim, Mead & White have been appointed architects for the addition to the club house to be erected on No. 31 West 44th Street, and Nos. 32, 34 and 36 West 45th Street. The building committee in charge of the construction of this addition consists of the following members: Charles S. Fairchild, '63, Amory G. Hodges, '74, Franklin Remington, '87, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, John W. Prentiss, '98, Nicholas Biddle, '00, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04, J. Otto Stack, '05, Paul L. Hammond, '06.

HARVARD CLUB OF CLEVELAND

The annual meeting and banquet was held at the Hotel Statler on Saturday evening, February 1, 1913. At the business meeting before the dinner, reports were submitted by the Committee on Relations to the University, and on the Scholarship Committee. The report of the Committee on Relations to the University recommended further contributions to the Scholarship Fund, and announced that a man conversant with University affairs would visit each of the Cleveland high schools, to tell the boys about what the University has to offer. The matter of the Territorial Scholarships was also brought up for discussion, and steps are being taken to raise the necessary money for one of these scholarships, the responsibility for which has been undertaken by the club.

The speakers at the dinner were Professor J. H. Gardiner, '85, of Boston, who spoke about the recent activities in the University, mentioning especially the Widener Memorial Library and the freshman dormitories; Thomas R. Paxton, LL.B. '74, of Princeton, Indiana, vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, who spoke about the coming meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Morris A. Black, '90, Minot O. Simons, '91, and Dr. Charles F. Hoover '87, all of Cleveland. Joseph Foster, Jr., '02, presided and acted as toastmaster.

At the business meeting the following men were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Daniel W. Lothman, '85; vice-president, Morris A. Black, '90; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Richard Dexter, '01; members of the Executive Committee, George J. Feiss, '04, Richard C. Bourne, '04.

HARVARD MEN OF NEWTON

The second annual meeting of the Harvard Men of Newton will be held at the Brae Burn Country Club, in that city, on Tuesday, February 25, at 8 P. M. Dean Hurlbut will be one of the guests. Announcements concerning the scholarships of the Harvard Men of Newton will be made at the meeting. All Harvard men who live in Newton are invited to be present. Informal dress.

DINNER TO PROFESSOR PEABODY

Some of the friends and associates of Professor F. G. Peabody gave him a dinner at the Colonial Club in Cambridge last Friday evening; about 30 people were present. The speakers were President Lowell, President Eliot, Professors R. B. Perry, Emerton, Taussig, and G. F. Moore, and Mr. A. T. White. Professor Peabody has started on his trip to Japan.

Professor W. B. Munro, of the Department of Government, will be on sabbatical leave during the second half-year. During his absence President Lowell will lecture occasionally in Government I, the course which he formerly gave.

Princeton Won the Hockey Game

Princeton defeated Harvard at hockey, 3 goals to 1, in the St. Nicholas rink, New York, last Saturday evening. The Princeton team, as a whole, played better hockey than Harvard, and the individual work of Baker was, as usual, remarkable; he repeatedly carried the puck from one end of the rink to the other and was by far the most brilliant skater in the game. Harvard's defence was generally good but the offence lacked speed and power; when Sortwell, Hopkins, and Phillips took the puck up to the Princeton cage, as they did from time to time, the excellent playing of Winants, the Princeton goal-tend, saved his team.

Baker scored a goal within two minutes of the beginning of play, and a minute later Claflin made Harvard's only goal. There was no more scoring during the first period although both goals were frequently in danger. Almost all the playing in the second period was in Harvard's half of the rink, and Princeton scored twice. Less than a minute after the half began Emmons made a hard drive almost from the middle of the rink and sent the puck into the Harvard cage. After nine minutes more of play Kuhn made the last goal. Harvard fought hard during the rest of the game but could accomplish nothing. The summary follows:

HARVARD.
Claflin, Morgan, Smart, r.e.
Sortwell, r.c.
Phillips, l.c.
Hopkins, Wendell, l.e.
Goodale, c.p.
Willetts, p.
Gardner, g.

PRINCETON.
l.e., Patterson
c., Kuhn
r., Baker
r.e., Kilner
c.p., Emmons
p., Lee
g., Winants

Goals—Baker, Claflin, Emmons, Kuhn. Referee—Mr. Russell, N. Y. H. C. Assistant referee—H. Stanley, St. Nicholas. Goal umpires—G. Harmon, I. A. A. C., and F. Ellison, Wanderers. Timekeeper—G. Stebbins, Crescent A. C. Penalties—Sortwell, 1 min.; Kuhn, 1 min. Stops—Gardner 26, Winants 23.

Harvard defeated Dartmouth, 3 goals to 1, in the Boston Arena on Wednesday evening of last week. Neither team played very well. The Harvard line-up was changed somewhat because of the return of Claflin, who had been ill; he showed his lack of practice.

All the goals were made in the first period of the game. Wanamaker scored for Dartmouth by a brilliant dash down the rink before the Harvard players had waked up. In a little while Phillips and Hopkins sent the puck into Dartmouth's cage. Phillips made another goal and Sortwell also caged the puck before the period ended. Both teams played hard during the second period but the defence on each side was so strong that neither could score. The summary follows:

HARVARD.
Hopkins, l.e.
Sortwell, l.c.
Phillips, r.c.
Claflin, Morgan, Smart, r.e.
Goodale, c.p.
Willetts, p.
Gardner, g.

DARTMOUTH.
r.e., Frost
r.c., Wanamaker
l.c., Mason
l.e., Tuck
c.p., Johnson
p., Dillinger
g., Donohue

Score—Harvard, 3; Dartmouth, 1. Goals—Phillips 2, Sortwell, Wanamaker. Referees—Norfolk and Tingley. Umpires—Hicks and Foley. Timers—Murphy, Kelly, and Ostheus.

PRINCETON HOCKEY GAME

The third and deciding hockey game between Princeton and Harvard will be played next Saturday evening in the Boston Arena. The game will begin at 8.15. The prices for seats will be: Boxes, four chairs in a box, \$2.00 a seat; centre sections \$1.50 a seat; all other sections \$1.00 a seat. Application blanks for tickets are now ready at the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, the Boston Athletic Association, and the other clubs in Boston, and at the usual places in Cambridge.

HARVARD RELAY TEAMS

Harvard was represented by three university relay teams and a freshman team at the 24th annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association in Mechanics Hall last Saturday evening. The university team which ran against Dartmouth and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was beaten by Dartmouth but all the other Harvard teams won their events.

The first university team ran a 780-yards race against the Yale team and won by al-

most a lap. The time was 7 minutes and 12 seconds, which is but 3-5 of a second slower than the record. The Harvard runners were: H. G. MacLure, '15, of Newton, H. P. Lawless, '13, of Snowville, N. H., T. W. Koch, '14, of St. Paul, Minn., and F. W. Capper, '15, of Brookline.

Another Harvard university team defeated the Cornell team in a 390-yards race, but the distance between the runners at the finish was less than 15 yards. The time was 3 minutes and 10 seconds. The Harvard runners were: F. J. O'Brien, '14, of Boston, R. Tower, '15, of Philadelphia, Pa., R. G. Huling, '13, of Cambridge, and W. A. Barron, Jr., '14, of Newburyport. The victory in this event was in large measure due to the good running and excellent judgment of Huling.

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen by about 30 yards in the 390-yards relay. The time was 3 minutes, 11 1-5 seconds. The Harvard runners were: W. Rollins, of West Roxbury, F. W. Wheeler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., A. Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., and W. J. Bingham, of Lawrence.

Dartmouth won the 780-yards race by about 30 yards. Harvard was second. The Harvard runners were: Q. Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J., A. C. Hawkes, '14, of East Weymouth, H. M. Warren, '13, of Chestnut Hill, and E. P. Stone, '15, of New York City. Dartmouth's time was 7 minutes, 14 1-5 seconds.

FROM THE DARTMOUTH

Below is the concluding portion of an editorial article from *The Dartmouth*, the undergraduate paper of Dartmouth College, concerning the change in the Harvard football schedule through which the game with Dartmouth is given up:

"We recognize Harvard's right to arrange a schedule suited to her needs, yet we cannot refrain from expressing regret that excessive demands upon her team made it necessary to omit a game which would seem to have become a fixture in New England sports.

"Harvard and Dartmouth alike have been consistent and untiring in their efforts to maintain only the highest ideals of sport, and we believe that it can be fairly stated

that no game of football is cleaner and better played.

"It is simply because the game has afforded good football that it has attracted capacity crowds from the friends and alumni of both institutions. Thus it is that the legion of lovers of football has expressed general regret that the game is not to be played next season.

"*The Dartmouth*, for the college, moreover, expresses regret that Dartmouth is not to meet on the gridiron an opponent whose methods have always been so fair and whose spirit so generous.

"The omission of the game necessitates a rearrangement of the Dartmouth schedule, a task indeed difficult, because most other schedules have already been completed, but there is reason, however, for confidence that the schedule will at length be satisfactorily reconstructed."

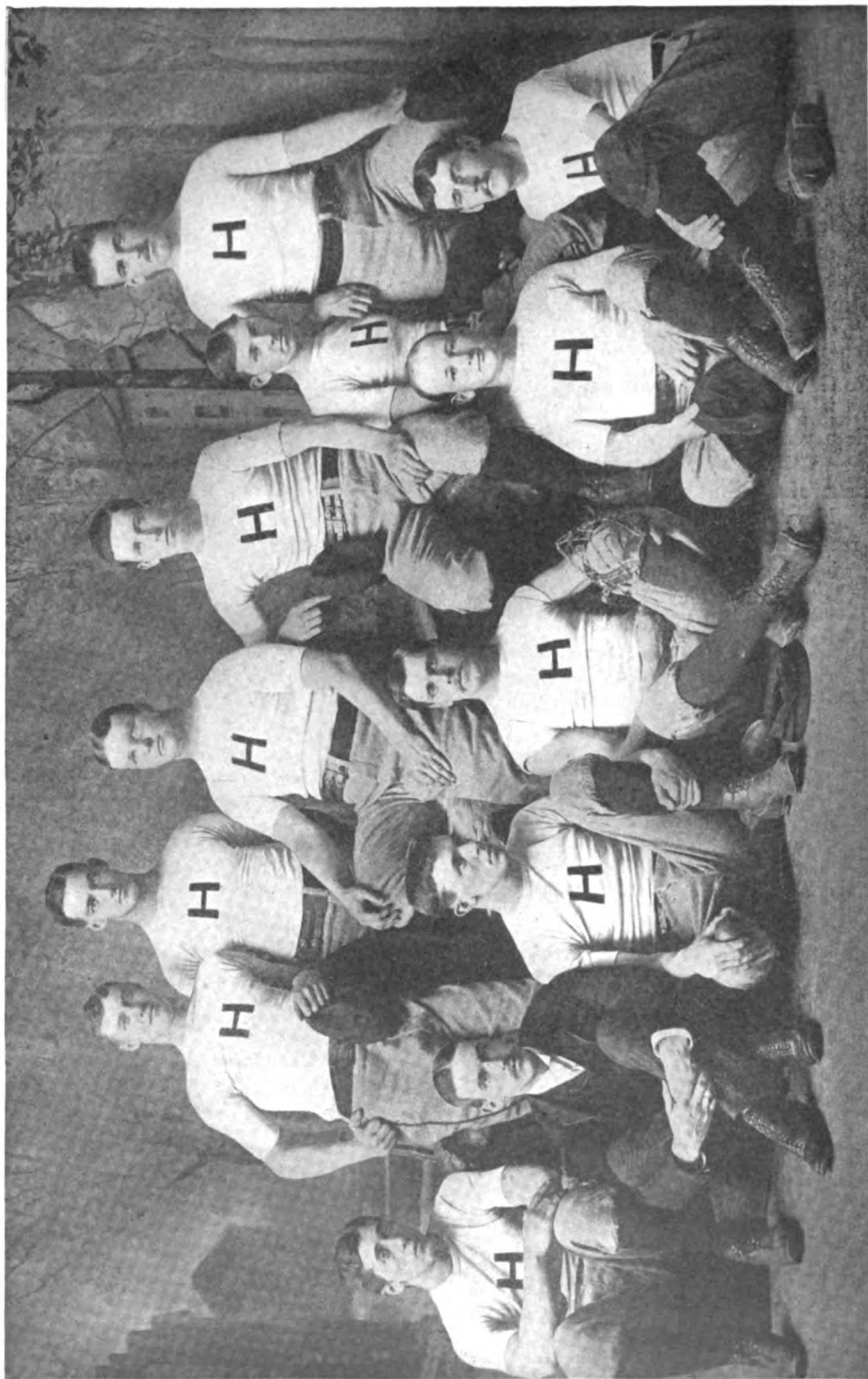
CLASS OF 1898

The members of the class of 1898 whose names are printed below have disappeared since they left Cambridge. Any information about them will be gladly received at the office of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, or by the secretary of the class, Bartlett H. Hayes, 8 Congress Street, Boston:

Harold T. Bibber.	Cyril N. King.
Charles W. Bronson.	Moses F. Leonard.
Charles C. Bull.	A. V. A. B. McCauley.
Benjamin Chandler.	Winslow Mallory.
Frederick G. Chisholm.	Louis H. Martin.
Edward L. C. Clark.	W. Irving Otis.
William McC. Gardner.	Charles E. Paine.
Alexander F. Giese.	Edwin B. Perry.
Jerome E. Grosh.	Israel E. Rabinovitch.
Rev. George A. Hathaway.	Porter O. Robinson.
Samuel Hazlett.	Edwin B. Spargo.
Ralph Holt.	Emanuel L. Verveer.
Alfred Toof Jennings.	Arthur H. Wise.

The Harvard fencing team was defeated by the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, on Wednesday, February 5, 6 points to 3, and by the U. of P. at Philadelphia, on Friday evening, by the same score.

The candidates for pitchers and catchers on the university baseball nine began their preliminary training in the gymnasium last Wednesday afternoon under the direction of Dr. Sexton.



Back row—Edgerly, Tilden, Winslow (captain), Smith, Foster, Willard. Front row — Wiestling, Clafin (manager), Nichols, Allen, Litchfield, Beaman.
THE HARVARD NINE OF 1885.

The 1885 Baseball Nine

Harvard has had many good baseball nines, but the most famous of them all is the 1885 team, which played a schedule of 27 games and won all but one. Harvard did not lose a game that year with another college nine, although Yale, Princeton, Brown, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, and other teams were on the schedule. The only nine which defeated Harvard that season was Cochituate, a "semi-professional" team, as it was called.

Cochituate had a very effective pitcher named Bent, who held down the powerful Harvard batters to one run, while his teammates made three scores. It was thought that Bent's style of pitching closely resembled that of the Yale pitcher, and the Cochituate man was engaged to pitch day after day to the Harvard hitters in order to give them practice. This scheme had excellent results.

The Harvard nine as it played in the important games of the season was made up as follows: Catcher, Herbert T. Allen, '86; pitcher, Edward H. Nichols, '86; first base, W. W. Willard, '87; second base, Clarence W. Smith, '86; third base, H. C. Beaman, '85; short stop, Frank B. Wiestling, '87; left field, George W. Foster, '87; centre field, Walter H. Edgerly, '86; right field, change pitcher, and captain, Samuel E. Winslow, '85. Two of the men in the group photograph reproduced herewith—F. M. Tilden, '87, and E. S. Litchfield, '87, did not play in the important games of the season. A. D. Claflin, '86, was the manager of the team.

The success of the nine was due in large part to the effectiveness of the battery, Nichols and Allen. They had played together in their freshman year, frequently exchanging positions, for each of them could pitch about as well as he could catch, but it was finally decided that the best arrangement was with Nichols in the box and Allen behind the bat. Winslow also was a good pitcher. Smith, who was second base most of the season, was another natural baseball player; he pitched well, and also played first base at times.

Two of the men who played on the '85 nine have died. H. T. Allen, the catcher,

died in 1892, and W. H. Edgerly in 1906.

S. E. Winslow, the captain of the nine, is a well-known manufacturer in Worcester. He has been active in politics; for several years he was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, and last November he was elected to Congress from the Worcester district.

E. H. Nichols is one of the leading surgeons of Boston, and is Assistant Professor of Surgical Pathology and of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School. For many years he has had medical charge of the football squad. He is also chairman of the baseball committee, and a member of the Athletic Committee.

W. W. Willard received the degree of LL.B. from the Law School in 1891, and is practising his profession in Corning, N. Y. C. W. Smith is in business in Boston. H. C. Beaman is in business in Princeton, Mass. F. B. Wiestling is practising law in Seattle. G. W. Foster is in business in Boston. A. D. Claflin is in business and lives at Newton Centre. F. M. Tilden and E. S. Litchfield are in business in Chicago and Boston, respectively.

The games played by the '85 nine are here given; in every instance Harvard's score is put first:

April 11—M. I. T., 11-4.
 April 16—Dartmouth, 3-2.
 April 18—Roxbury, 16-0.
 April 22—Brown, 9-1.
 April 25—M. I. T., 19-5.
 April 28—Bowdoin, 6-2.
 April 30—Picked Nine, 9-8.
 May 4—Cochituate, 1-3.
 May 5—Cambridge, 20-1.
 May 7—Amherst, 12-5.
 May 8—Tufts, 4-1.
 May 9—Brown, 3-1, at Providence.
 May 11—Trinity, 4-2.
 May 16—Yale, 12-4, at New Haven.
 May 18—Amherst, 15-5, at Amherst.
 May 20—Tufts, 13-11, at College Hill.
 May 22—Princeton, 6-5, at Princeton.
 May 23—Princeton, 15-6, at Princeton.
 May 27—Dartmouth, 12-5.
 June 1—Princeton, 13-4.
 June 2—Princeton, 13-4.
 June 6—Dartmouth, 9-3.
 June 10—Williams, 10-8.
 June 15—Brown, 3-2.
 June 17—Brown, 15-2, at Providence.
 June 20—Yale, 16-2.
 June 23—Dr. Pope's Nine, 12-3.

Alumni Notes

'62—Professor Emeritus Frederic W. Putnam has been elected non-resident vice-president of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

'79—Albert C. Aldrich, M.D. '83, who had practised medicine in Somerville, Mass., ever since his graduation from the Medical School, had served on the municipal board of health, and was assistant physician at the Charlestown State Prison, died on January 29.

'83—William H. Page, who is practising law in New York, has been elected president of the New York Athletic Club.

'90—Rev. Raymond Calkins was installed on January 23 as the twelfth pastor of the Shepard Memorial Church in Cambridge. This Congregational society was organized in 1635. Dr. Calkins succeeds Rev. Alexander McKenzie, '59, formerly secretary of the Board of Overseers, who served as pastor for 46 years.

'91—William G. Howard, assistant professor of German, was married in Brookline, Mass., on February 1 to Miss Julia L. Nash.

'92—Philip L. Spalding, who has been general manager and second vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company at Philadelphia, has been elected president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

A.M. '93—Paul Elmer More's "The Drift of Romanticism", which is to be published in March, by the Houghton, Mifflin Company, will be brought out in London by Constable & Company, Ltd.

'02—The article on "The Value of the Daily Newspaper as an Advertising Medium" by James Warren Adams has been adopted as a textbook by the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

'04—Vladimir A. Tsanoff has served through the Balkan war as a second lieutenant in the Bulgarian army. He gave up his position as Associated Press correspondent in St. Petersburg as soon as the decree of general mobilization was issued and joined his regiment in the Struma Valley. He fought in many engagements and took part in the triumphant entry of the Bulgarian troops into Salonica. During the armistice Tsanoff was sent to London in connection with the peace negotiations. He has now resumed his place in the field.

'05—F. Delano Putnam, LL.B. '09, has become a member of the firm of Adler, Barker & Wood, 60 State Street, Boston.

'07—Bruno Beckhard, formerly with the Twentieth Century Company, has become a member of the firm of Wasserman & Beckhard, importers, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York. His home address is 102 West 87th Street, New York. Obert Sletton, L.S. '12, has succeeded Beckhard in the management of the *Twentieth Century Magazine*.

'07—Leighton Miles, formerly in New York City, is land inspector for the Alliance Trust Company, Limited, and other companies, at 511 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.

'07—Knower Mills of the United States Forest Service has been transferred from Nevada City, Calif., to the Feather River Experiment Station, Quincy, Calif.

'08—Guy Emerson, secretary of his class, was married in Washington, D. C., on January 28 to Miss Margaret S. Smith.

'08—Richard M. Hallett, LL.B. '10, is in charge of the editorial department of the *Twentieth Century Magazine*, Boston.

'08—Harold M. Mayo, formerly of Dorchester, Mass., is treasurer of the Hooper-Mayo Company, timber lands, Eugene, Ore.

'08—Ashley B. Morrill, M.D. '11, formerly in Concord, N. H., is now practising medicine in Chicago. His office is at 4558 Ellis Avenue.

'08—"The High Road", the latest play of Edward Sheldon, is being produced this season by Mrs. Fiske and the Manhattan Company.

'09—Arthur G. Cable, secretary of his class, has moved from Evanston to Hubbard Woods, Ill.

'09—William G. Roelker, the new secretary for Providence of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, is on the staff of the *Providence Journal*.

'10—Ralph H. Aronson, formerly with the Roebbling Construction Company, is with Willett, Sears & Company, 60 Federal Street, Boston.

'10—Clarence Britten is salesman for the Canada Law Book Co., Limited, of Toronto, Canada, of which B. H. Gordon, '08, is sales manager.

'10—George Peabody Gardner, Jr., was married in Providence, R. I., on January 28, to Miss Rose P. Grosvenor, a sister of William Grosvenor, '09.

'11—Stuart D. Coward has entered into partnership with his father at Holyoke, Mass., under the firm name of Coward & Coward. They will conduct an electrical engineering and general electrical repair business. Coward's address is 94 Sycamore Street, Holyoke.

'11—Ralph Hornblower has been admitted to membership in the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers, Boston.

'11—Alton C. Roberts was married on November 5 in Walpole, N. H., to Miss Elizabeth E. Wheeler. Their address is Conway, N. H.

'11—Jay W. Sterner is in the department of statistics of the West India Oil Company, Calle Rivadavia 1022, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

'11—Carl S. Whittier, M.B.A. '12, formerly with the Oldsmobile Company of Massachusetts, is secretary of the membership committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'12—William C. Blackett is with the United Boxboard Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

'12—Arnold A. Robert, Jr., formerly with the William Filene's Sons Company, is with the Library Bureau, 43 Federal Street, Boston.

'12—Roy A. Wheeler is in the actuarial department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. His address is 627 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1913.

NUMBER 21.

Opinion and Comment

President Eliot's address on the layman's view of legal reform sets forth in studiously cautious words the discontent felt by most American citizens with the administration of justice in this country today. There is no controversy as to the facts or as to the need of reform; eminent lawyers have time and again expounded these with an emphasis which would be held unbecoming in laymen. The discouraging thing to the layman is that all these admissions by lawyers of the frequent defeat of justice produce no results among lawyers. From the point of view of the layman outside the sacred temple, it seems as if lawyers as a body admit the evils of the law and are indifferent to their reform.

We conceive that the responsibility lies in part on the law schools of the country. During the last generation they have been occupied with perfecting their instruction so that it shall impart to young men the power to think deeply and clearly on the common law; and it is to be remembered that the common law today has been much complicated by the endless tinkering of statutes and by application to conditions of life and commerce unthought of fifty years ago. As a result of this preoccupation the law schools have tended to neglect both the larger aspects of jurisprudence and the

fact that the success of any system of law in establishing justice rests largely on enlightened rules of procedure. They have not enough impressed on their students that the real aim of a system of law is to render justice even, prompt, and free to all men without respect to means or to influence. We conceive that this is a grave defect in our law schools today, and one which is of especial gravity in those which are departments of universities. Our universities can justify their great endowments only by taking the lead in ameliorating the conditions of life and by planting ideals of disinterested public service in their graduates. The graduates of a university law school should therefore enter practice with an earnest purpose of making their profession recognized as a servant of the general and individual welfare of their fellow citizens.

* * *

More specifically, we believe that there is no body in the country better fitted to take the lead in the necessary reform of our legal system than is the Harvard Law School Association. It includes graduates from all the colleges of any standing in the country, and is therefore in a position to band together for the campaign educated men from all the states; many of its mem-

bers are already leaders in their communities; and what is not of the least importance, its members know what the law is, and therefore can enter on the work intelligently and with constructive purpose. No body of men in the country is in so strong a position to call on all good citizens to join hands and organize for early action in this matter, on which there have already been years enough of mostly ineffectual discussion. Certainly the Law School as a constituent part of the University could make no greater contribution to the good fame of the University, or more greatly strengthen its own position for the future, than by teaching its graduates to take position before the country as leaders in a reform which every one admits is so urgently needed.

* * *

President Eliot's definition, near the opening of his address, of the scientific habit of thought is a noteworthy reminder of the force by which the great men of the past generation like Darwin, Huxley, Agassiz, Pasteur, transformed our understanding of nature and made over the conditions of man's life in the world, and by which their successors are attaining results no less remarkable, though less comprehensible to the average man. "The careful study of ascertained facts as the only legitimate basis for some strictly limited inference" is still the only sound basis of one whole side of education.

It is worth pointing out that this definition has two ends, both essential. At one end is the study of facts, a stern discipline involving not only patience of observation but also a retentive memory, since all facts gain their significance by being brought alongside other facts of similar nature. This discipline leads to the impatience with guessing at facts or assuming them which is the characteristic trait of the scholar. At the other end of the definition is the making of inferences. Mr. Eliot characteristically points out that inferences must be strictly limited, and the caution is by no means superfluous; in all studies like his-

tory or sociology or pedagogy, which cannot escape dealing with human nature, it is never easy to hold inferences down to the ascertained facts and keep out all personal prejudices and predilections. Unless inferences are made, however, the scientific process of thought is not complete. There are men who, confusing fact and inference, and dreading to be visited with the righteous blame which falls on him who announces a false fact, stick at making inferences at all. They never generalize, even in a new subject, for fear they shall be made a sort of punching bag for other scholars to exercise on. Such timid ones forget that it is the fate of all inferences to be corrected by fuller knowledge of the facts, and that knowledge progresses only by making inferences with courageous disregard that they are ephemeral. When a scholar neglects either of the two ends of this definition of Mr. Eliot's he to that extent falls short of the scientific method.

* * *

The *Yale Alumni Weekly* has an interesting note on the choice of studies by undergraduates in Yale College. Out of a total number of 6131 individual choices of courses it shows that six per cent. are in Latin and Greek (taken together), a little more than one per cent. in mathematics, about 13 per cent. in science, about six per cent. in French and German (taken together), and about 50 per cent. in English, economics, and history, which are the leading subjects. The *Weekly* in its note does not give the complete figures, but it points out that the four "root" subjects which made up the old required curriculum of a generation ago now draw only 18 per cent. of the choices of undergraduates.

These percentages seem to show that undergraduates at Yale are of about the same mind as those at Harvard. We have not at hand a summary of the total individual choices of courses, but the choice of subjects for concentration of the present sophomore class, which were published in the BULLETIN of October 6 gives a convenient and nearly parallel basis for com-

parison. Those figures showed that 32 per cent. of the class are concentrating in the first group, which includes languages, literature, fine arts and music, 26 per cent. in the sciences, 37 per cent. in history, politics and the social sciences, and five per cent. in the fourth group, which includes philosophy and mathematics. Not quite four per cent. are concentrating in the classics, and about three per cent. in mathematics. It is likely that these percentages will vary somewhat from year to year, for in the present junior class 45 per cent. are concentrating in history, politics, and the social sciences. On the whole it would seem, therefore, that both at Yale and at Harvard undergraduates are turning away from the restricted range of the fathers, and flocking eagerly to the new humanities.

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In so doing we may suppose that they are doing just what their fathers would have done if in their day there had been so many interesting things to study. We have noted recently the eagerness with which students of eighty years ago at Harvard volunteered for study of the modern languages under Professor Ticknor, and about the same period Professor Benjamin Peirce noted the good results of letting young men study subjects which they had chosen themselves.

In any large group of young men there must be great variety of taste, temperament, and capacity, and it is not human nature that between eighteen and twenty-two there shall be any considerable number of young men so austere constituted as to choose their subjects of study chiefly for the purpose of getting discipline. It may be that among those who do there will be a large proportion of the ablest, but there will surely also be some proportion of prigs. If grading is to exist and to mean anything, A men must be few, and C men must be many; and by definition the latter are those who do not get to the end or to the bottom of the subjects they study. If the population of our colleges could be confined to the scholarly it would be possi-

ble, perhaps, to talk of a return to the past; but with the mixed population which in practice they are required to harbor they do well if they implant some intellectual interest in a respectable number of their graduates. That they can do only by recognizing how greatly their students vary in interests and capacities.

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The plan outlined at the Union last week by Captain Marsh of the United States Navy for giving students in the University a turn at service on a warship during the summer ought to work well for both sides. For the Navy it would be an obvious advantage to have something like a trained reserve to draw on in case of emergency. For the students who should have two months of such service the gains would be many. They would have a summer of work, which would be for many of them a healthy variation of life; they would get some useful training in accuracy not only of mind and eye but also of mental process; and they would have a taste of strict discipline, and that is a beneficial experience which comes to few undergraduates today. The naval custom of expecting a man to do promptly and accurately just what he is told to do would usefully complement the wider though looser training of college. Military drill has never established itself at Harvard, even when there was a course in military science. This summer service in the navy would be a good substitute for a training which is always bracing.

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The many Harvard men who have come in contact with William E. Quinn, the Harvard athletic trainer, will be sorry to learn of his death. Quinn did his work well, and his influence on the boys who worked under him was helpful and wholesome. The popular reputation of an athletic coach rests too much on his ability to turn out winning teams. Quinn met that test well; he had his share of victories. But more important than that were the high ideals in sport which he set for himself and those who worked under him.

The Causes of Dissatisfaction with the Courts

Address by President Eliot at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Bar Association, Springfield, December 19, 1912.

Mr. President and Members of the Massachusetts Bar:—

I feel it absolutely necessary to explain my appearance before you with a paper on the causes of the popular dissatisfaction with the administration of justice in this country. When your committee invited me to read a paper on that subject before this association of lawyers, I said at once that I was wholly incompetent to do so, that it was a subject with which only a judge or a practising lawyer could adequately deal, and that a layman could have no standing before a professional body like this. Your committee urged that the precise thing wanted was a paper by an observant layman who was accustomed to studying the trend and force of public opinion, that no judge or practitioner was in position to understand and describe from the people's point of view the causes of the popular discontent, that professional learning and experience were a bar in the minds of the public not only to making an influential statement of the causes of the evil, but also to making a convincing proposal of remedies. Your committee further urged that they had consulted both judges and practitioners on the question of employing a layman, and had been advised to do so. Under these circumstances I reluctantly accepted the invitation—and have been sorry ever since that I did so, although I appreciate highly the honor of so peculiar a choice.

I was brought up as a student of science, and was therefore trained in the careful study of ascertained facts as the only legitimate basis for some strictly limited inference. This paper, on the contrary, is based on general impressions received through inaccurate reports of trials, both civil and criminal, of legislative proceedings, and of police administration of various sorts in our different states, and on the reading of newspapers, magazines, and books in great variety, but rarely characterized by the scientific spirit of accuracy and thoroughness. I must beg you, therefore, to regard the following paper as the production of a

well-meaning representative of the general public who is quite aware that he has rashly invaded your professional province.

A frequent cause of dissatisfaction with the conduct of criminal trials is the extreme difficulty in some states—Massachusetts is not one of them—of procuring a competent jury of twelve men. The public does not believe in the exclusion from a jury of all persons who say that they have formed an opinion on the case to be tried. In these days of newspapers and periodicals which not only print the news, but discuss all questions suggested by the news, every fairly intelligent man may be expected to have formed some opinion on any interesting case, a crude and imperfect opinion to be sure, but still an opinion. The only possible result of requiring exclusion for that reason is the formation of a dull and ignorant jury. From the exaggerated application of this principle great delays result, many days, weeks, and even months being consumed in the operation of procuring a jury. It would be far better if the judge, and not the counsel, should put the questions to the proposed juror; and the better view is that the judge should decide whether the impressions about the case which the juror has already received are such as to preclude a fair verdict on his part, when the whole evidence in the case shall have been put before him, and that the judge's decision should be final and not open to appeal. Under such conditions, the intelligent men on the panel would not necessarily be shut out.

THE SELECTION OF JURORS.

Among the evils attending the selection of jurors are excessive challenging and excessive excusing from service. The practice of different states differs in these regards, but experience has shown that peremptory challenges without giving of reasons should be few except in major criminal cases, where the defendant's counsel may reasonably have many challenges. There is a tendency in judges to excuse competent persons from service on juries because

they have business to attend to. The public believes that the general acceptance of this excuse may easily result in the impaneling of juries consisting mainly of incompetent men who have no private business of any consequence to do. The public also fears that in the long-drawn process of impaneling a jury there may be opportunity of getting into the jury, by design of counsel, men who could later be bribed, or men who could be intimidated, and these suspicions impair the public faith in the traditional value of a jury trial. It would help to restore faith in that value if juries could be promptly impaneled from a large panel by the action of the judge.

Many failures of justice have resulted from the dismissal of suits because of flaws in the indictments, and these failures are peculiarly exasperating to the intelligent public. To its thinking, an insignificant error in spelling or grammar, or in describing a place or a person, should never be allowed to block the course of justice. An indictment need only have the degree of accuracy which will enable a sensible man to understand what is charged against the accused. Persons need to be described with that degree of accuracy necessary to unquestionable identification; and the crime needs to be described with only that degree of accuracy necessary to prevent a verdict of "not guilty" from leaving the defendant liable to a second trial on a somewhat different description of his offense. When a trial has aborted because of some flaw in the indictment, the law declares that the accused can be reindicted and put on trial; but there will always be delays, and as a matter of fact reindictment is extremely rare. When the English criminal law in former centuries would hang a boy for poaching or stealing a handkerchief, English judges were glad to use flaws in the indictment as means of saving life; but no such excuse can be given today for the conspicuous defeats of justice caused by dismissing cases because of trivial flaws in the indictments. Motions for new trials on unsubstantial errors which could not have affected the just results have a similar effect on the average American mind, an effect much increased if the new trial granted is long postponed. It is of great importance in regard to the effect of new

trials on the public mind that such trials, for whatever reason granted, should come off quickly, instead of being postponed, as they often are in this country, for a year or two; for the American public has come to regard a new trial as an advantage which the rich can often procure, and the poor cannot. Such postponed trials seem to the public peculiarly discreditable examples of the law's delay.

THE ATTITUDE OF COUNSEL AND JUDGE.

The common contentious attitude of counsel in a lawsuit, and the common attitude of the judge as the umpire in a game, have done much to discredit the administration of justice in the United States. Counsel do not seem to the American public to be officers of a court seeking for truth and justice, but players of an unethical, intellectual game. The judge seems to regard himself—often perforce—as a mere umpire between contending parties, and not as an agent of the commonwealth to settle controversies on their merits. The American public has lost some of its old faith in the judge as a protecting agent for carrying out the substantial requirements of law and justice. Some considerable portion of the public from time to time gets much interested, through the newspapers, in this game of counsel umpired by the judge. They admire and applaud the ingenuity and spirit with which counsel take technical points for their clients, and the public press often sympathizes with and encourages this misdirected admiration. Of course, the best men in the practice of the law do not insist on technical points in favor of their clients, but rather waive them, and the best judges try to control counsel and direct the course of justice so far as state statutes permit. Unwise legislation is largely responsible for the particular evil now under consideration; and in recent years there has been much legislation intended to reduce the power of the judge over the procedure in his court. Lawyers dissatisfied with the control exercised over themselves by individual judges have originated some of this pernicious legislation.

Much of the injurious prolongation of testimony, cross-examination and argument in American courts is due to the fact that the judges have been deprived of ef-

fective control over counsel. It is an important function of a good judge to abbreviate testimony by excluding the irrelevant and to limit cross-examination and argument. To this end judges should be independent and well paid, appointed to serve during good behavior and efficiency, and entitled to a pension after reasonably long service, or on disability. The judge should always be the principal person in the courtroom. He is in England; often he is not in this country. The American practice of electing judges for short terms has seriously impaired in many states the quality of judges and their position in the community. The very voters that elect the judges easily acquire a habit of distrusting them.

This serious change in the position and function of the judge has been accompanied by a change in the habits of eminent legal practitioners which also tends to the lowering of courts and judicial procedure in the public estimation. It has been noticeable of late years that leading lawyers are not much in court-rooms. They work in private chambers for rich men and rich corporations, drawing legal papers for promoters, industrial adventurers and bankers. In this service higher fees can be charged than in service before the courts. It is commonly the junior members of large legal firms who argue cases in court. The passing of the judge, the disappearance of great court-room advocates, the popular distrust of courts, and the disposition of rich business men and corporations to avoid litigation and "beat the law" so far as they safely can, and even farther, have constituted a vicious circle of evil tendencies in both theory and practice, the effects of which on public opinion in the United States have been plain, widespread and deeply to be deplored.

The election of judges for short terms accounts for many of these evils. Several states, notably the state of Michigan, have had for a time good elective judiciaries; but the electors do not consistently maintain the highest standards of selection, and not infrequently fail to reelect the most admirable judges. Indeed, such a tenure of judicial office disregards some of the most obvious of human qualities. A judge who desires reelection cannot help consid-

ering what effect his conduct in the courtroom and his published decisions will have on his reelection. As an elected judge grows older and therefore less able to resume practice, he inevitably becomes more timorous and less independent, particularly as he cannot look forward to any pension when he fails to be reelected. It is perfectly plain that in the long run an elective judiciary cannot command the popular respect which an appointive judiciary commands; and the fact that the great majority of American judges are elective accounts in good measure for the dissatisfaction of the public with American judicial procedure.

THE EXPERT WITNESS.

With the enormous extension of applied science into commerce, trade, manufacturing, and transportation, a new kind of advocate has found a place in the courts, namely, the expert witness; and from the frequent employment of such experts in both civil and criminal cases a new source of popular distrust and disaffection has appeared in the courts. Many suits involving large amounts of money turn on expert testimony; and the experts summoned on either side turn out to be not witnesses but advocates. In patent cases the experts are practically additional counsel; and their statements are apt to be thoroughly contentious and as one-sided as those of counsel. Their action is apt to cause confusion, long delays and heavy costs, and in the end much public exasperation at the advantages given rich litigants over poor, and the not infrequent defeat of justice. The public has received the impression from other realms of scientific activity that scientists have in some measure knowledge of the actual truth, and also intimate acquaintance with the limits of knowledge beyond which truth has not been ascertained; but in the courts they see scientists hotly contending as to what the truth is in a given region of supposed fact which lies quite within the limits of knowledge.

In two classes of cases these hot disputes between men of science, enlisted on opposing sides of the same case, have brought great discredit on judicial procedure, and on men of science as candid students of the

truth. These two classes of cases are patent cases and criminal cases involving testimony about insanity. Remedies have been suggested, but not adopted. The employment by the court of official experts is the most promising of these remedies. Another proposal is a limitation of the number of experts that shall be called in a given case. A better remedy might perhaps be found in a reformed public sentiment concerning expert testimony within the professions of the engineer, chemist, physicist, and physician or surgeon. It ought to be a disgrace to members of any of these professions to appear in court, for money, to set forth so much of the truth as tells in favor of one side of the case, while suppressing all parts of the truth which support the contention of the other side. In other words, it ought to be made clear in all those professions that honor requires their members to appear in court only as impartial expositors of scientific truth so far as it is ascertained.

The responsibility of the medical profession in regard to the plea of insanity in criminal cases is heavy. Members of the profession are largely responsible for giving so-called expert testimony which goes quite beyond the limits of present knowledge concerning mental disease, and for inverting exculpatory terms, such as "brain storm", for instance, which are mere verbal insinuations drawn from obscure regions where facts are few and theories vague. In these shadowy regions it is easy to procure opposing or, indeed, contradictory medical opinions in great abundance; and unscrupulous lawyers are all too ready to avail themselves of such facilities. It is some comfort that the diagnosis of mental disease has within ten years become somewhat surer, chiefly because much new knowledge has been acquired concerning the relations of general paresis and syphilis to insanity. The medical profession shares with legislative bodies the responsibility for the frequent absence of proper laws for the confinement of the homicidal insane, and with police departments the responsibility for the non-enforcement of the existing laws on that subject. It should be said, however, in defense of the alienists—the class of medical

experts whose testimony oftenest excites the public's criticism—that the amount of expert testimony on insanity is very small compared with the great mass of medical testimony in cases arising from personal injury, and that the proportion of defective or rash testimony is smaller among the alienists who are specialists, than among the general practitioners who appear in the personal injury cases. Furthermore, the alienists seem to have proved from the records of hospitals, asylums and prisons that at least ten insane persons are made convicts for one criminal who escapes punishment on the plea of insanity.

"THE THIRD DEGREE"

The police processes for extorting testimony from supposed criminals immediately after their arrest, by incessant questioning and deprivation of sleep and food while they are under great mental strain, have brought much discredit on legal administration in criminal cases. The public has lost confidence in legal procedure in general, because it is sometimes vitiated at the start by this extortion of testimony. The police examination excites the greater distrust, because it is, as a rule, conducted in secret by police agents only, the accused having neither counsel nor friend present. The American public believes that the process of interrogation, called "the third degree", is a shocking abuse, and that testimony thus procured, in the absence of a judge or of counsel for the accused, should not be admissible in court. It is quite true that a confession procured by threats is now inadmissible; but the question whether or not threats were used is a question of fact which can be tried.

The right view is that all "third-degree" confessions should be thrown out, irrespective of the precise method of procurement. It is notorious that confessions extorted by either mental or bodily torture are apt to be false. The law in Japan permits such police examinations in the absence of judge or counsel; and although physical torture is prohibited by law, it is doubtful whether the preliminary examinations by the police are free from it. In a recent case which occurred while I was in Japan more than one hundred persons made confessions at

the preliminary police examinations, under torture of one sort or another, as they alleged, all of which were utterly denied when the cases came to trial in open court. The case is still on trial on appeal. The Japanese procedure was originally copied from the French; but the Japanese government has not yet copied the later alterations in French police procedure. The remedy for this evil is simple and is urgently needed.

No admission or confession made by an accused person in reply to interrogatories of the police should be received as evidence. It is sometimes alleged on behalf of the police that the only practicable way to secure convictions is by extracting confessions; but the experience of England, Scotland, and France, where secret examinations of accused persons by the police are no longer allowed, seems to prove that there is no real ground for this allegation. It is very doubtful whether "third-degree" methods really contribute in this country to the conviction of criminals. Counsel for the defense can often win a jury by describing the police methods of procuring confession. A much surer method of preventing the escape of guilty persons would be to increase the power of the trial judge, who in many states of the Union is so hampered by legislative restrictions that he cannot give the public the benefit of his knowledge, experience, and character. It is generally admitted that justice in criminal matters is more effectively administered in the federal than in the state courts, the reason being that the appointed judge in the federal courts has effective powers and an independent position.

APPEALS AND NEW TRIALS.

Two other causes of public dissatisfaction with judicial procedure are the multiplication of appeals and the frequency with which new trials are granted. These evils have often been described by members of the bar and teachers of law; but the public is still without accurate knowledge of them, being ignorant concerning the unnecessary multiplication of courts, the waste of time of judges on points of practice, and the confusion of judicial action through superfluous appeals and re-

trials. What the public sees is the long delays before the final decision is reached, and the frequency of the reversals of decisions. The public does not in the least understand why so many decisions are based on points of practice rather than on the substantial merits of a controversy, but it objects with great energy to the long delays and to what it considers the frequent defeats of public justice.

The public is not competent to prescribe remedies for these evils, but nevertheless confidently believes that there are too many appeals and too many retrials. It sees clearly that multiplied appeals and new trials diminish the good effects of well administered law in deterring men from crimes of violence and from frauds. The public firmly believes that there should be no retrial without substantial cause. It cannot understand why there should be any appeal on small civil cases or cases of minor crime. The state of the public mind on these matters should be promptly recognized and dealt with by legislation suggested by members of the bar or bar associations.

It is clearly the work of the bar associations in this country to guide and encourage legislatures to effective reforms in American legal procedure. With the exception of the Connecticut Practice Act of 1878, there has been no significant reform of American procedure for more than sixty years, a period during which profound changes have taken place in American manufactures, trade, industrial organization, and social theories. The United States Supreme Court has very recently announced some new rules of procedure in equity cases which are doubtless a contribution to the desirable reforms. As effective agencies for bringing about legislative reform in American procedure the bar associations have, however, one serious defect. Most of them hold annual, or at least infrequent meetings. For effective action on this urgent matter the bar associations might wisely appoint committees with power to act, instead of committees to report. Such committees, composed of the strongest men at the bar, should address themselves to the public as well as to legislatures; for the interest of the public in the

administration of justice needs to be renewed, since the traditional respect for the bench and the bar has of late been greatly impaired. This change of public sentiment has real grounds in our antiquated judicial organization and procedure; and it is for the bar associations to see to it that these grounds are removed, and that the public is fully apprised of the removal, and of the active agencies which secured the removal. The bar need not fear that judicious efforts in this direction will not prove successful. The public mind and will are sure to be found in sympathy with the needed reforms in the organization of American courts and in legal procedure. As a matter of fact, the various suggestions made by members of the legal profession for the remedy of existing evils in regard to appeals and retrials—such as no appeal on facts, only one appeal on law, and no appeal when a trial judge sets aside a verdict as against evidence—have not encountered serious objections from the lay public. Indeed, the public sees in such suggestions possible means of escape from present conditions, which it imperfectly apprehends, and yet cordially dislikes.

By the same multiplicity of appeals and retrials public confidence in the certainty of legal punishment for crime has been much impaired and confidence in the promptness of punishment almost destroyed. Much of the lawlessness which prevails in the United States is in part the result of this lack of confidence in the sure and prompt punishment of crimes by legal process. Lynching is sometimes justified on the ground that the slow and devious processes of the law are not to be trusted to punish promptly and adequately crimes of violence. The recent "night riding" in Kentucky and Tennessee, which had only a pecuniary or commercial object, was frequently justified on the ground that the processes of the law, full of loopholes and means of delay and evasion, were not to be trusted to prevent the iniquitous effects of the tobacco monopoly.

THE DELAY OF DECISIONS.

The long delay of decisions in some American courts is another cause of public complaint, because the full effects of jus-

tice, though declared and practically agreed upon, are thus long postponed. Of course the public does not know whether or not there are judges enough for the work of the American community. It does not even know that in the United States we have many more judges in proportion to the population than are found necessary in England, where legal procedure is much more rapid and effective than it is with us. It does not even know that some American legislatures have prescribed conditions of work for judges which inevitably delay their action, as, for example, the requirement that charges and decisions on law shall be written, a requirement which in all probability is unnecessary and unwise, since English judges give off-hand oral charges and decisions in many cases, without objection from either the legal profession or the public at large.

Here, again, is an important field of action for bar associations through committees with power. They should advocate greater power and freedom for the bench in the interests of prompt and effective judicial procedure. It is for the bar associations, also, to suggest the best number and the best structure of courts in the reorganization so conspicuously necessary. Thus, it has been suggested that a bench of three judges, sitting as a law court, is better than a bench of seven or nine, being quicker in operation and offering fewer chances for divided opinions. The two principal courts of appeal in England, one in law and one in chancery, are composed of three judges each. Very few cases go up on appeal to the final tribunal, the House of Lords. The best professional opinion on all such points as this should be promptly brought to bear upon American legislatures.

The responsibility of the legal profession for the abuse by executives of the pardoning power is only indirect, and yet it is substantial. The profession has failed to insist that no executive should have in practice the power to retry a case on facts and law. It has failed to insist that no executive should have the power to pardon on the ground that the court has made a mistake. If in any criminal case new evidence be discovered, or if some of the evidence

relied on for conviction subsequently turn out to be false, it is for a court to exercise the power to grant a new trial or to set aside the sentence. It is for courts, not for executives, to apply the correction when a mistake has been committed. If there can be any doubt as to the power of a court to act after sentence has once been pronounced, such power should be explicitly conferred on the court by the legislature. The pardoning power is to be used for mercy and for mitigations of justice in special cases. Applications to executives for pardons are almost always one-sided, and they frequently afford opportunity for medical practitioners to give expert testimony of dubious quality. Against this abuse individual lawyers cannot effectively protest; so that bar associations must be relied on to expound, and to prevent by new legislation the abuse of the pardoning power.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AND POLITICS.

The public has lately seen with much anxiety the involvement of courts with two very contentious subjects—industrial disputes and politics. Industrial disputes inevitably come before courts in connection with the use of the injunction and the definition of conspiracy; and here the better public opinion holds that the courts can properly act in industrial disputes as a conservative force on the side of order and fair play. The public unquestionably looks for the aid of both bench and bar in keeping all legal procedures fair and humane in cases involving controversy between capital and labor. Lawyers and courts can do much to mitigate the bitterness of the industrial warfare, while maintaining all just liberties and the rights of property. A recent Massachusetts statute gives to the defendant in proceedings for violation of an injunction the right to trial by jury on the issue of fact only, if the violation is an act which would also be a crime. This act removes the main cause of complaint by labor leaders against the use of injunctions; but it also cripples the injunction as a prompt defense against threatened violence. Professional opinion is divided as to the merits of the act, the weight of opinion being apparently adverse. The act is, at

least, an intelligent and important experiment. The cases in which politicians have been suspected of packing courts, and judges have been known to take active part in political management are fortunately few; political campaigns in which the conduct of the judiciary, and the means of reversing judicial decisions have been made primary issues have been fewer still; but the uneasiness of the public about the connection between politics on the one hand, and legal procedure and judicial decisions on the other, has been considerable. In view of this uneasiness one cannot doubt that the abandonment of the policy of electing judges for short terms would contribute greatly to the reestablishment of the bench in the loyal regard of the American people.

When one who has had the privilege of devoting the greater part of his life to educational administration is forced to consider the problem dealt with in this paper, he inevitably asks himself whether legal education could be so improved that both bench and bar would gradually come to occupy in the minds of the American people a higher position than they now hold. For my own part, I incline to the belief that if examinations for admission to the bar always covered some cultural subjects, like history, economics, government and ethics, as well as legal subjects, some improvement in the standing of the legal profession would gradually result. Such a policy would take effect not by improving the higher levels of the profession, but by excluding the lower.

Every evil or problem mentioned in this paper has often been described and discussed by members of the legal profession, bar associations, and teachers of law, and all the remedies I have mentioned may be found in comparatively recent legal literature. You and I are fully aware of this fact. This paper might easily have been made up exclusively of quotations from published essays and reports by legal authorities—practitioners, committees of bar associations, and professors of law, but I was requested to report the observations and reflections of the unprofessional public on this difficult and very serious subject, and to give as clear an account as possible

of the anxieties, apprehensions and discontent of the ordinary person, intelligent and patriotic, but ignorant about law and courts, in view of the widening gap between the moral and material results of present legal practice and procedure and the public conscience. This ordinary person is not always wise, or always in a good mood; but in a democracy his state of mind needs to be carefully considered. I hope that I have correctly interpreted his opinions, his alarms, and his assurance of deliverance through the slow but sure working of free institutions.

The immediate duty of the American bar is to lead the way to a great legal reform.

THE WIDENER LIBRARY

Ground was broken on Tuesday morning of last week for the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. The ceremony was informal and simple. It had been hoped that Mrs. George D. Widener, the donor of the building, might turn the first spadeful of earth, but she was unable to be present, and her son, George D. Widener, took her place. He was followed by President Lowell; William C. Lane, '81, the College Librarian; Professor G. L. Kittredge, '82, of the English Department; Alfred C. Potter, '89, Assistant Librarian; Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75; and Mr. Horace Trumbauer, the architect of the new building.

Gore Hall has now been completely demolished and the excavation work for the foundation of the Widener Library is in full swing. The site has been enclosed in a high board fence.

SERVICE IN THE NAVY

On Wednesday evening of last week Captain C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., spoke in the Union, outlining a plan which provides that during the summer vacation a number of college undergraduates may take a cruise of two months on a naval vessel, and thus learn some of the practical work aboard battleships, cruisers, and other craft.

The federal government realizes that certain positions on war vessels—for instance, gun-pointers, sight-setters and spot-

ters—require intelligence and training, and that men for these places could not easily be found in time of war. It is hoped that college men may become interested enough to take the trip proposed for the coming summer and fit themselves to become members of a federal naval reserve.

The details of the plan have not been worked out, but it is believed that the expense of the cruise will be about \$30 per man, including rations, uniforms, etc.

The living room of the Union was crowded with undergraduates when Captain Marsh spoke. Members of the University who desire to take the cruise have been requested to inform the Student Council.

BROOKS HOUSE COLLECTION

The annual mid-year collection of clothes, books, and magazines under the auspices of Phillips Brooks House was one of the most successful ever had. The work was done by 125 collectors, all members of the University, under the general charge of R. McKinney, '15, of Albany, N. Y.; his five assistant-head collectors were W. J. Bingham, '16, of Lawrence; K. Apollonio, '15, of Milton; G. M. McVicar, '15, of Watertown; P. L. Rabenold, '15, of Reading, Pa.; and T. M. Gallie, '15, of Montclair, N. J.

The clothing received by the collectors will be distributed among the charitable organizations of Boston and Cambridge. Most of the books are text-books and will be kept in the Brooks House loan library. The magazines will be sent to the Seaman's Mission and later distributed on shipboard.

SPEAKERS AT THE UNION

Rev. Walter T. Sumner, D.D., Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Chicago, spoke in the Union Monday evening on "Efficient Citizenship." Professor Bliss Perry spoke on "Abraham Lincoln" on Tuesday evening. Professor Charles T. Copeland will talk tonight on "Extemporaneous Speaking." On Tuesday evening, February 25, Major Henry L. Higginson will give some of his reminiscences.

The Harvard Clubs

The 17th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held at St. Louis on Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24. The Harvard men in and near St. Louis are preparing to entertain a host of visitors, and the program has been so far arranged that the following announcement is made:

The headquarters of the Associated Clubs will be at the Hotel Jefferson; delegates are requested to register there on their arrival. A business meeting will be held at 9.30 on Friday morning, and after a buffet lunch which will be served at 12 o'clock, another business meeting will be called. At the close of the afternoon session the members will be taken by automobiles to Sunset Inn, in St. Louis County; this house is on a bluff overlooking the Meremac valley and has a superb view. An informal dinner will be served at 7 o'clock. After dinner the members of the St. Louis Harvard Club will give a musical comedy on life at Harvard; the lines were written by Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99, and the music by Max Zach, formerly a well-known member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and now director of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

The visitors will be entertained on Saturday morning by a trip on the Mississippi river, and luncheon will be served on the boat. If a business meeting of the Associated Clubs is necessary it will be held on the boat in the morning. After lunch the boat will make a landing so that the men may have athletic sports and a swim. The return trip will be made in ample time for the annual dinner of the Associated Clubs, which will be held Saturday evening at the Hotel Jefferson; among the speakers on that occasion will be President Lowell, and General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., M.D. '84.

The general committee of the St. Louis Harvard Club which has charge of the arrangements for the meeting consists of the following: Albert T. Perkins, '87, chairman, W. L. R. Gifford, '84, J. Archer O'Reilly, '02, Thomas R. Akin, '90, S. L. Swarts, '88, Charles H. Morrill, '02, and C. R. D. Meier, '05. The chairmen of the

sub-committees are: Transportation and hotels, W. C. Fordyce, '95; entertainment and dinner, Hugh McK. Jones, '01; music, Oliver F. Richards, '99; amusements, Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99; reception and automobiles, George F. Steedman, '92, publicity, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., '08; finance, Daniel K. Catlin, '99.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City will be held in the clubhouse on Thursday evening, February 20, at 7.30 o'clock. Peter B. Olney, '64, President of the club will preside, and the speakers will be: President Lowell, '77; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; Hon. Nicholas Longworth, '91, member of Congress from Ohio; and Edgar H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association. All Harvard men who are in New York on February 20 will be welcomed at the dinner but advance notice of their intention to be present should be sent to the secretary of the club, Langdon P. Marvin, 27 West 44th Street.

The recent visit of Professor Charles T. Copeland, '82, to the club gave his friends opportunity to entertain him. On Friday evening, February 7, a dinner in his honor was given in the private dining room of the clubhouse; the party included the following: Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Daniel F. Murphy, '97, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Frederick R. Swift, '99, William M. Chadbourne, '00, Samuel A. Weldon, '04, John Weare, '07, H. von Kaltenborn, '09, E. E. Hunt, '10, Walter Lippmann, '10, John S. Reed, '10, and Hunter McGuire, '14.

On Saturday evening, February 8, Professor Copeland read selections from Kipling and also Mr. Howells's farce, "The Sleeping Car." Peter B. Olney, '64, who presided, welcomed Professor Copeland and said that his annual visit was a feature to which the members of the club looked forward with keen anticipation. After the reading an informal reception to Professor

Copeland was held in Harvard Hall and an informal supper was served.

Some of Professor Copeland's friends in New York have formed the Charles Townsend Copeland Alumni Association, New York Chapter, and the members of this organization were present in full force at the meetings on Friday and Saturday evenings. Last Christmas the members of this association gave Professor Copeland a large silver pitcher.

CENTRAL OHIO CLUB

On Saturday, February 1, the Columbus members of the Harvard Club of Central Ohio gave a luncheon for Professor Kuno Francke at the Chittenden Hotel, in Columbus. Professor Francke spoke most interestingly of affairs at the University and in Cambridge. The following members were present: Hosea B. Bigelow, '04; Border Bowman, '91, vice-president of the club; J. Russell Cole, '08; Henry L. Gilbert, '88; Louis F. Kiesewetter, '92; William N. King, '71; Joseph A. Leighton, Gr. '96; Wilbur H. Siebert, '89, president of the club; William T. Spear, LL.B. '59; John Stoddart, '07; Karl D. Swartzel, Gr. '03; James H. Watson, '07, secretary; and the following guests: President William O. Thompson of Ohio State University; Professor M. B. Evans of the German Department of Ohio State University; Mr. Walter H. Sears of the Board of Trustees of Ohio State University; Mr. Rutherford H. Platt, and Mr. Frank P. R. Van Sickle.

A resolution was adopted providing that sometime in May the Columbus members should entertain the other members of the club with a luncheon and out-door sports at one of the country clubs near Columbus.

HARVARD CLUB IN MICHIGAN

The Harvard Club in Michigan held its annual dinner at the Detroit University Club on the evening of January 31. The president, Dr. Reuben Peterson '85, of Ann Arbor, was toastmaster. Twenty-two members and three guests were present.

Professor J. H. Gardiner, '85, of the ALUMNI BULLETIN, gave an interesting ac-

count of the major activities at Cambridge during the year. Dr. Bliss of the Detroit University School and Mr. S. T. Crapo, Yale '89, also spoke. Mr. Crapo was most felicitous in his remarks on the relations of the two universities.

The dinner brought out very strongly the difficulty of getting in touch with Harvard men who have recently come to a strange city. Four of the men present were recent graduates, whose presence in Detroit had been discovered by a club member merely by chance, within a day or two preceding the dinner. These four men gave the secretary the names of three others who had recently come to Detroit to live and whose presence was entirely unknown.

The officers of the Harvard Club in Michigan are as follows:

President, Dr. Reuben Peterson, '85, Ann Arbor; vice-president, Rev. Eugene R. Shippen, '87, Detroit; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Frederick C. Kidner, '00, 32 Adams Avenue West, Detroit; directors, the above men *ex officio*, and Dr. Carl S. Oakman, '00, Detroit, Edward S. Bennett, '00, Detroit, Dr. Walter W. Manton, '05, Detroit, Lucius L. Hubbard, '72, Houghton.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

On Wednesday evening, February 26, the Harvard Club of Boston will lay the cornerstone of its clubhouse on Commonwealth Avenue just west of Massachusetts Avenue. The members of the club will meet at the Hotel Somerset early in the evening. President Eliot will be the guest of honor on this occasion and will speak. At the conclusion of his address the company will adjourn to the site of the clubhouse. President Lowell will lay the cornerstone, the Alumni Chorus will sing, and there will be other appropriate exercises.

HARVARD CLUB OF CONNECTICUT

The sixth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Connecticut will be held at the New Haven Lawn Club on Friday evening, February 21. All Harvard men who are in the vicinity are invited to attend the dinner.

Princeton Beaten at Hockey

Harvard won the third and deciding hockey game with Princeton in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening; the score was: Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0. All the goals were made in the first period.

Although the game was interesting it was not as exciting as some of the other matches of the season, and the crowd of spectators who went to the rink expecting to see a succession of brilliant rushes by Baker, of Princeton, were disappointed. Baker was the best player on the ice but was by no means as conspicuous as he sometimes is, and the explanation of the falling-off of his playing was also the explanation of Harvard's victory. It looked as though two or three Harvard men had been assigned to look after Baker; they did this task so well that the Princeton player was seldom able to make one of the long rushes which have been so dangerous to his opponents. He always found Sortwell close beside him, and the Harvard defensive players constantly forced Baker to the side of the rink where he could not make accurate tries for goals.

But the real feature of the game was the splendid work of Gardner, the Harvard captain and goal. Time and again he protected the cage from the hard shots of the Princeton players, and many of his stops were brilliant in the extreme. He stopped more than 30 tries at the Harvard net. Goodale and Willetts were very effective on the defence and the Princeton rushers seldom passed them. The Harvard team played well together.

The game had been going on for almost eight minutes when Sortwell got possession of the puck close by the Harvard goal and skated to the other end of the rink. He passed out to Willetts who made a try for a goal, but Winants stopped the puck; fortunately, it rebounded to Phillips who on a quick shot sent it into the Princeton net. Only 20 seconds later Hopkins scored on a long shot from scrimmage. The third goal came unexpectedly, from a face-off about ten yards from the Princeton goal; Claflin on his first stroke sent the puck inside the net.

Harvard kept on the defensive through-

out the second period. All the Princeton men except the goal-tend were on the forward line, playing desperately to score a goal, and it was during this time that Gardner made most of his stops. Although the puck was in Harvard's territory most of the period Princeton was unable to score. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Hopkins, l.e.	r.e., Kilner
Sortwell, l.c.	r., Baker
Phillips, r.c.	c., Kuhn
Claflin, r.e.	l.e., Patterson
Goodale, c.p.	c.p., Emmons
Willetts, p.	p., Lee
Gardner, g.	g., Winants

Score—Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0. Goals—Phillips, Hopkins, Claflin. Referees—Russell and Ellis of New York. Goal umpires—Carleton and Tingley of Boston. Timers—Brown, Murphy, and Woods of Boston. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

YALE FRESHMEN BEATEN

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen at hockey in the Stadium rink last Friday afternoon, 3 goals to 2. Each side scored a goal in less than a minute after the beginning of the game, and Harvard made a second goal in the first period. Yale tied the score after eleven minutes of play in the second period. Wanamaker made the decisive goal only about 45 seconds before the end of the game. The summary follows:

HARVARD 1916.	YALE 1916.
Curtis, Herrick, Allen, l.e.	r.e., Donner, Tighe
Rumsey, Felton, l.c.	r.c., Sweeney
Wanamaker, r.c.	l.c., Dickey
Townsend, r.e.	l.e., Sproul
Clark, c.p.	c.p., Conners
Doty, p.	p., Washburn
Ervin, Whitmarsh, g.	g., Munson

Score—Harvard 1916, 3; Yale 1916, 2. Goals—Wanamaker 2, Curtis, Dickey 2. Referee—B. B. Locke '13. Goal umpires—J. Hurlburt '16 and W. Oakes, Yale '16. Timekeepers—R. T. Whistler '16 and W. H. Wheeler, Yale '16. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

DEATH OF WILLIAM E. QUINN

William E. Quinn, who had been for the past six years coach in the hurdle and field events for candidates for the university track team died last Friday morning at his

home in Cambridge. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in poor health for three years and had been confined to his bed for about two months.

Mr. Quinn was 33 years old. He was well known as an athlete and trainer. He began his career as an instructor in athletics at Bernardsville, N. J., and was coach successively for the Far Hills, N. J., Athletic Club, the West Side Athletic Club of New York, and the New York Athletic Club. He came to Harvard in 1896, and was highly successful in developing men in the events under his charge.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

The subject for the intercollegiate debates between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, has been verbally changed so as to read as follows: "Resolved, That the present attitude of the United States Government in exempting our coastwise trade from Panama Canal tolls is justifiable."

The candidates for the Harvard debating team have now been through the semifinal trials. The men are being coached by Arthur Ballantine, '04, and Sidney Curtis, '05.

CORPORATION MEETING

At the meeting of the President and Fellows on Monday, February 10, a gift was received from Mr. Charles H. Baker of a silver porringer, and a china pitcher and bowl which had been brought over from England by President Dunster, the first President of Harvard College.

It was voted that a new edition of the Harvard University Directory be published.

LECTURER ON GOVERNMENT

Louis A. Frothingham, '93, has been appointed Lecturer in Government for the second half-year. He will give a course in the government of Massachusetts.

Mr. Frothingham has been for many years prominent in public life. After being admitted to the bar he was for a time private secretary to Congressman William C. Lovering, of Massachusetts. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of

Representatives from 1901 to 1905, and in the last year was speaker of that body. In 1905 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Boston. In 1908 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and served in that office for three years. In 1911 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth. He was an Overseer of Harvard College from 1904 to 1910, and last June he was reelected for the regular term of six years.

PLAYGROUND DESIGN

Dr. Henry S. Curtis, of Michigan, formerly secretary and vice-president of the Playground Association of America, general director of the playgrounds of New York City, and supervisor of the playgrounds of the District of Columbia, lectured on "Playground Design" on Wednesday afternoon, January 15, under the auspices of the School of Landscape Architecture. Dr. Curtis discussed the location and area of the playground in relation to the community, and the arrangement of parts within the playground, to secure the maximum of efficiency. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides of many specific examples.

HOLLIS HALL PAGEANT

The Harvard Memorial Society and the Hollis Hall Memorial Society had a joint meeting last week and discussed plans for a Hollis Hall memorial pageant next spring. No date has been fixed but Saturday, June 14, has been suggested as a convenient one. In a few days a letter on the subject will be sent to the 1250 men now living who roomed in Hollis when they were in College.

DINNER OF THE CLASS OF 1900

The class of 1900 will hold its fourth annual New York dinner at the Harvard Club, New York City, on Friday evening, March 7th, 1913, at 7.30 o'clock.

Members are not to be called on for speeches, but the committee in charge has prepared a program which will be interesting and entertaining. The committee consists of Nicholas Biddle, Arthur S. Gotthold, and William Morrow.

Alumni Notes

'94—A daughter, Margery Bacon, was born to Robert Bacon and Mrs. Bacon on February 5 in Winchester, Mass.

'94—Walter C. Bailey, M.D. '98, has been nominated by Governor Foss to succeed the late Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, '72, as a trustee of the hospitals for consumptives in Massachusetts.

'96—Henry F. Knight, LL.B. '99, has become a member of the firm of Johnson, Clapp & Underwood, 50 State Street, Boston.

'97—Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., of Bliss, Fabyan & Company, New York, has been elected a director of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

'97—The January number of *Current Opinion* had an article on John Alden Carpenter; the title was "A New Spirit in American Musical Composition."

'98—George A. Browne, who is with the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash., is lieutenant and chief engineer of the naval militia of Washington.

'98—Fletcher Dobyns of Chicago was the Progressive candidate for Attorney-General of Illinois in the election last November.

'98—Granville D. Edward is acting dean of the Bible College of Missouri, at Columbia. He has been connected with that institution since 1907.

'98—H. D. Scott and P. D. Haughton, '99, won the national doubles championship in racquets on January 25 by defeating Q. A. Shaw, '91, and G. R. Fearing, Jr., '93.

'99—T. Wood Clarke, M.D. (Johns Hopkins) '02, who is practising medicine at 240 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y., is attending pediatricist at Faxton Hospital, physician-in-charge Child Welfare Committee of the Municipal League of Utica, secretary of the board of directors of the Associated Charities of Utica, treasurer of the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, and a member of the committee on experimental medicine of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

'01—Murphy & Dana, architects, of New York, of which firm Richard H. Dana, Jr., is a member, won the prize offered for the best design for the school buildings of the Loomis Institute in Windsor, Ct.

'01—Robert B. Nason, LL.B. '12, and Myron C. Cramer, LL.B. '07, A.B. (Wesleyan, Conn.) '04, have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Cramer & Nason, with offices in the Equitable Building, Tacoma, Wash.

'01—Roland G. Usher's study of "Pan-Germanism", published by the Houghton, Mifflin Company, will be brought out in England by Constable & Company, Ltd.

'03—Roswell R. Bronson is ranching and growing oranges in Upland, Calif. His address is Box 78, R. F. D., Upland.

'03—Robert W. Locke has become a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His office is at 1 Wall Street.

'04—Reginald M. Hull has resigned as secretary of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association to engage in the real estate business. His offices are at 649 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. He is trustee of The Kirkland Trust.

LL.B. '04—Walter Bruce Howe and James Mandeville Carlisle, both graduates of Yale College in the class of 1901, and Arthur R. Padgett, LL.B. '10, A.B. (Johns Hopkins) '07, have become members of the law firm of Hill, Ross and Hill, of Baltimore and Washington. Another Harvard member of the firm is John Philip Hill, LL.B. '03, A.B. (Johns Hopkins) '00. Howe and Carlisle are also members of the firm of Carlisle, Luckett and Howe, with offices at 717 Fourteenth Street, Washington.

'05—Henry F. Atherton was married to Miss Madeline B. Wesson on February 8 at Springfield, Mass.

'06—Perry H. Keeney, LL.B. '10, is with the law firm of Calhoun, Lyford & Sheean, The Rookery, Chicago.

'06—A son, Leo Bayles Reilly, Jr., was born on January 27 to L. Bayles Reilly and Mrs. Reilly.

'07—B. H. B. Draper has been elected a director of the Draper Company, of Hopedale, Mass.

'08—Walter M. Bird, who has been for some time with the Stone & Webster Management Association, has been transferred from the Houston Electric Company to the Jacksonville Traction Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

'08—Beaton H. Squires was married at Newtonville, Mass., on February 1 to Miss Edith L. Gaffield. Squires, who has been practising law at 640 Tremont Building, Boston, will locate in Saskatoon, Province of Saskatchewan, where he will take up his profession.

'09—John C. Bills, Jr., chief of the Bureau of Labor of Porto Rico, has issued a special report on the condition of agricultural labor in that Island.

'09—Shaun Kelly, who is in the law office of S. G. Archibald, 82 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, has recently been elected secretary of the Harvard Club of Paris as successor to Joseph E. Sharkey, '99, who has gone to Japan.

'10—A daughter, Harriet Brenda Fiske, was born to Archibald F. C. Fiske and Mrs. Fiske on January 28. Fiske's present address is 3 Craigie Circle, Cambridge.

A.M. '10—John Detlefsen of the Agricultural College of the University of Illinois has recently given a series of lectures before the Kansas Agricultural Board and University on "Genetics in the Agricultural College."

'11—Samuel Jacobs, formerly in the real estate business in Prince Rupert, B. C., is now in the correspondence department of B. Altman & Company, New York City.

'11—James E. Turnbull, formerly with the Lowell Weaving Company, Lowell, Mass., is with the Library Bureau, 43 Federal Street, Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1913.

NUMBER 22.

Opinion and Comment

The portion of President Lowell's report which most notably carries on the good old Harvard tradition of experiment and advance is that which discusses the use of general examinations as a means of undergraduate instruction. Such examinations have already been adopted by the Medical School and the Divinity School, where the preparation for professional careers makes the general examination at the end of the course particularly appropriate. Its adoption by the Division of History, Government and Economics, with the very interesting provisions for its administration which are printed in the appendix to the President's Report, inaugurates a new and promising experiment in undergraduate instruction. The great increase of subjects which must be taught in colleges has led to the universal adoption of the elective system, but it has also led to the result so long noted and deplored, that even the best students often get only disconnected sections of an education. Various ways have been devised to avoid this evil, the most common being a group system of election; and such a system was worked out last year at Williams College into a highly detailed and rigid sequence and coördination of courses. We believe that the plan set forth by President Lowell avoids this evil of the

elective system in a superior way: in the first place it fuses the knowledge of a whole subject completely and thoroughly; and in the second place it introduces a substantial improvement in the aim and in the methods of study. It goes back to the elementary principle that no education achieves its end which does not create spontaneous interest in the student and does not teach him to think independently on some considerable field of study.

* * *

Two features in the new plan are of especial interest, the provision for official tutoring, and the use of examinations as a valuable tool of education.

The system of tutors comes from the English universities, where it has long worked well. Princeton University borrowed from the idea in creating its preceptor system, and all reports show the gains made in scholarly standards in Princeton College through the work of the preceptors. With us the system of tutors is at first, at any rate, to be limited to a field where there can be no question of their utility. We have the men now in the assistants and instructors in the large courses; but the new plan will put them to better use, and should go a long way towards rooting out the outside tutoring which now cumbers the pur-

lieus of Cambridge. If these official tutors should do no more than teach undergraduates to read whole books because they are interesting rather than certain pages from those books because they are prescribed, they would justify their appointment.

The other point, the official recognition of the value of examinations as a means of education is no less important. The plan proposes that the members of the Division who for the time being are appointed to this work shall be relieved of other work, in order that they may do the examining in a thorough and dignified way; and there is a provision for outside examiners. The mere fact that a student shall prepare himself to be examined on a whole subject, instead of on some artificially determined part of it, is not the whole of the innovation here: the new plan recognizes that the actual passing of such a general examination, both written and oral, is in itself a profitable intellectual exercise. Examinations are thus at a stroke lifted from the position of a necessary evil to active usefulness in the process of education.

* * *

President Lowell's carefully considered words about coöperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in advanced technical instruction should have results. For many years there has been much informal lending of men between the two institutions: Technology has several times helped out our instruction in emergencies, and this year Professor C. A. Adams of the Graduate School of Engineering is taking some of the work of Professor Jackson of Technology, who is in England acting as an expert for the English government, and Professor Duquesne of the Graduate School of Architecture is giving instruction in advanced architectural design to help fill the gap left at Technology by the death of Professor Despradelles. Moreover, the vote of the President and Fellows, passed last April, opening the courses in the Graduate Schools of Applied Science to graduate students in other institutions without registration in the Uni-

versity, made an official and formal beginning of coöperation. President Lowell now expresses the cordial willingness of the Corporation to make further arrangements to do away with wasteful duplication. More and more engineers in all branches will feel the necessity of advanced research and instruction, both of which are expensive in equipment and in teachers. By a liberal administration of the great Gordon McKay foundation the University can both carry out its purpose of creating useful and distinguished graduate schools of applied science and help other institutions to enlarge and perfect their instruction.

* * *

In considering this whole question of coöperation between Technology and the University we believe it is easy to overestimate the evils of competition. In matters educational competition has certain very substantial results for good. In the first place competition between colleges, if open and generous, ensures the further education of a considerable number of men who without it would stop at the end of the high school. It is a sound American tradition that the more education there is, the better it is for the country. In the second place, the maintenance of two institutions in the same field which have somewhat different aims, and which turn out somewhat distinct types of graduates, is also a clear gain for the country. Especially in engineering, which as a profession has all the world before it, it is highly important that there shall be many men of many habits of mind to attack the varied and unlimited problems which are constantly opening up. To amalgamate two types of engineers into a single type would be a step backward.

The administration of the great McKay foundation is, we conceive, a most brilliant opportunity. The great endowment with which the Graduate Schools of Applied Science make their start, with the certainty of a steady increment to the endowment for many years to come, makes it possible to lay out plans which will take years to execute, but for which support is assured.

The experiment is new and may be slow in starting; but we feel confident that in twenty years from now graduates will look to the results as one of the chief sources of the distinction of the University under President Lowell.

* * *

We beg to remind our readers that the President's Report, with that of the Treasurer, may be obtained by writing to the Publication Office in University Hall. Both reports furnish excellent and varied reading, especially that of the President, since with his own report to the Overseers go the reports made to him by the deans and other officers of the many departments. We doubt if more than a very few graduates have any conception of the immense activities of the University all along the line. In the first place, that line is a long one, for it includes not only the College, the Law School, and the Medical School, which most people know something of, but also the Library, all the University museums, the Observatory, the Botanic Garden and Gray Herbarium, the physical, chemical and other laboratories, the Bussey Institution and Arnold Arboretum at Forest Hills, the Harvard Forest at Petersham, and the Engineering Camp at Squam Lake in New Hampshire. All these institutions are working to the extent of their resources, in some cases beyond them, for the advancement of science; and the output from them taken all together is most impressive. If any graduate wishes to get a vivifying sense of what the word *university* means, let him run through these various reports and see how many fields of human thought and endeavor they cover. He must expect many of the names of things to be unintelligible, but the mere accumulation of so many of these unknown objects of research will give him a new sense of the unceasing ambitions and achievements of science.

* * *

The very brief account in this issue of some of the riches of the Dunn collection of manuscripts and early books on law should remind graduates of the extraordi-

ary distinction of the Library of the Law School. So far back as 1900 Professor A. V. Dicey of Oxford declared that it constituted "the most perfect collection of the legal records of the English people to be found in any part of the English-speaking world." Since that time, besides the regular purchases of current books and the steady addition of rare books, the Library acquired last year the great Olivart collection in international law, the character of which is shown by the fact that scholars have used its catalogue as the best bibliography of the whole subject. Such riches as these are of more than local significance: they add to the scholarly resources of the country. There are getting to be many practically exhaustive collections of books on special subjects in various university and public libraries of the country. The race for the possession of the largest number of them is not merely exhilarating to librarians: it directly increases the product of American scholarship.

* * *

We offer hearty congratulations to the hockey team, to its captain, and to Mr. Winsor on the success of the season. A record of all games won except two, and of victory in the series against both Princeton and Yale, justifies the general estimate of the team as intercollegiate champions. Captain Gardner at goal had a notable share in the victories by keeping the scores of opposing teams to the lowest possible point. The hockey team has kept well within the straight and narrow path marked out in the autumn by the football team.

To Alfred Winsor, Jr., '02, the University owes a large part of the success of the hockey team, and not this year only. He has coached ever since he graduated, and for the last few years he has been in charge of the team. This year, though the material did not promise to be remarkable, he turned out an unusually strong team. The high average of his coaching may be seen from the fact that since 1900 Harvard has won against Yale in eleven years, and has lost only thrice.

President Lowell's Annual Report

President Lowell's report for the year which ended September 30, 1912, has just been given out. He discusses at length the most important problems of the University. Extracts from the report are here given:

EXAMINATIONS IN FRENCH AND GERMAN.

"The oral examinations in French and German, which went into effect for the class of 1914, required that no student should be registered as a Junior unless he could read one of those languages with fair ease and accuracy. The examinations were held three or four times a year; and the result, as stated in the last annual report, has been that each time about one-half of the applicants failed. But the student may work on the language and try until he passes; and the upshot illustrates the general experience that students will rise to any reasonable standard which is seriously required; for by the end of October, 1912, only thirty-three members of the class of 1914 had failed to pass the examination. Thus the object of the rule has been in large measure attained—that of ensuring among the upperclassmen an ability to use books in at least one foreign language.

GENERAL EXAMINATIONS.

"In the last annual report the adoption of general examinations in the Medical School, as a substitute for, or supplement to, the passing of a series of separate courses was described, and it was stated that the subject was under consideration in the Divinity School also. A general examination of this character has now been adopted for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and for that of Master of Divinity. The latter is a new degree conferred after a year of study, and designed to replace so far as possible the degree of Master of Arts hitherto conferred upon graduate students in the School by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The regulations for these general examinations in the Divinity School, and for the courses of study leading thereto, are printed in an appendix to this report.

"The same principle has been discussed in Harvard College. After a year of careful study, the Division of History and Po-

litical Science,—comprising the Departments of History, Economics, and Government,—formulated a plan for a general examination before graduation of students concentrating in these subjects. The plan, which was brought before the Faculty this autumn, was adopted after debate in three meetings, and has since been approved by the governing boards. It lays down briefly the general principles, and, together with the outline of this plan prepared by the Division, will be found in a second appendix to this report.

"In describing the general examinations for the Medical School something was said of the principle on which they are based; but the subject merits fuller treatment, because it involves a more radical change in American educational practice than anything the University has done for many years. It means a change not so much in machinery as in object; not of methods alone, but of the point of view. So far as I am aware, general examinations of some kind exist in all European universities, except for a degree with a mere pass in Scotland and the provincial universities of England. They have been used in the past in American colleges. In a very crude form they were at one time prescribed for graduation from Harvard; and in some other colleges they lasted until after the middle of the last century. Since the curriculum of those colleges comprised many subjects, the examination, which covered them all, was open to the criticism now heard of the general examination for graduation from the German gymnasium. It was almost of necessity a review of unconnected studies: an effort of memory, preceded by a strenuous cram. But whether in such a test the disadvantages outweigh the benefits or not, it was quite inapplicable after the elective system had been adopted in a thorough-going form at Harvard and more or less completely by other colleges. The student being allowed to select as he pleased among all the courses of instruction offered by the Faculty, a general examination would have covered a different ground for each student; would have been merely a repetition of the examinations in separate courses

which the student had already passed; and could not have required reading outside of the courses, or demanded a correlation of information obtained in courses in diverse fields. But now that every student is obliged to take six courses in some one field, the situation has changed, and the way is open for this valuable instrument of education in that field. To the courses distributed among other subjects it is still inapplicable; but in the field of the student's concentration his attention can be directed, as it should be, to the subject pursued, rather than to the particular courses taken, which then become not ends in themselves but only efficient means to an end. By examinations well devised for the purpose the student can be made to reflect upon the subject as a whole, correlating the several parts; and the interest of an intelligent man follows his efforts. Moreover, he can be induced to read books outside the strict limits of his courses in order to fill in the gaps; for the habit of independent reading has fallen sadly out of use among undergraduates at the present day.

THEIR DRAWBACKS AND MERITS.

"A general examination has drawbacks as well as merits. If it tends to fix attention on a subject wider than any single course, it tends also to make the passing of that examination the goal, and to lessen interest in matters unlikely to appear there; and hence, unskilfully used, it may lead to the cramming of information by expert tutors without serious effort to master the subject. But if skilfully used, it may be made a powerful instrument for promoting coördination of knowledge, a broad comprehension of the subject, a grasp of underlying principles instead of memory of detached facts, and in some subjects may provide an incentive to intellectual effort such as no other type of examination can offer.

"The benefits to be gained from a general examination are not needed equally in all fields of learning. In some subjects, like Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, every advanced course must require familiarity with the principles taught in the more elementary ones, so that an examination in the higher branches measures fairly well the command of the whole subject. In

other departments, notably History, there is little natural sequence, and a student may in his senior year pass an excellent examination in a course on Europe in the nineteenth century although he has completely forgotten the American history he studied as a sophomore,—and yet the events on the two sides of the Atlantic are intimately related parts of one movement in human progress. The general examination may well be applied, therefore, in one field while it is not in another; and the Faculty has been wise in allowing one division to adopt the plan without requiring uniformity in all.

"If the general examination stood alone, the optimism of many undergraduates would lead them to postpone preparation until the time drew near, and then it would be too late. This could be justified only on the assumption that the function of the College was limited to providing earnest men with opportunities for education, probably with the result, witnessed in the German universities, that a large part of the students would make no attempt to obtain or earn a degree. No one would advocate such a plan for undergraduates here. American colleges must strive to form character, to induce habits of diligence; and they must do so all the more because, unlike the German universities, they are not groups of professional schools with the stimulus of direct preparation for one's career in life. It is not proposed, therefore, to abandon examinations in the several courses except so far as they occur at the same time as the general examination. Moreover, if the student is expected to study a subject, to regard his courses as means rather than ends, to do some outside reading, he must have special guidance beyond that which is provided in the courses he takes. There must be tutors, not unlike those at the English universities, who confer with the students frequently, not about their work in courses alone, but also about their outside reading and their preparation for the final test that lies before them. Tutors of this kind are an integral and necessary factor in the plan. To provide them will require money, part of which has been promised, while the rest must be sought from friends of the College; and the benefit to the students is well

worth the expense involved. The great advantage for the average student of a general examination upon his principal field of study, lies in forcing him to correlate what he has studied, to keep it in mind as a body of connected learning, to fill in gaps by reading, to appreciate that all true education must be in great part self-education, a personal effort to advance on the difficult path of knowledge, not a half-reluctant transportation through college in perambulators pushed by instructors.

"No one in close touch with American education has failed to deplore the lack among the mass of undergraduates of keen interest in their studies, the small regard for scholarly attainment; and a general examination upon a field of concentration seems to offer the most promising means of improvement. It was the method adopted in England a hundred years ago. The class tests at Oxford based on general public examinations began in 1802, and five years later they were divided into the Honour Schools of *Literae Humaniores* and Mathematics and Physics.* The effect in stimulating interest in scholarship and respect for high rank was rapid, profound, and permanent. Success in the examinations has been universally accepted as a test of ability and a gateway to the careers entered by Oxford and Cambridge men. The failure of American undergraduates, and, following their lead, of the American public at large, to value excellence in college scholarship is due in part, as the students themselves declare, to the fact that rank in courses depends upon the varying standards maintained by different instructors. It is due also to a sincere doubt whether one who can accumulate the largest number of high marks in short stretches of work is really the ablest man. Much must be ascribed, moreover, to the absence of competition on a large scale. So long as college men are all treading separate paths, crossing at many points but never leading

to a common goal, there can be little of that conviction of superior qualities which attaches to the man who succeeds in achieving what many others are striving for. A well-ordered general examination avoids all of these imperfections, for it provides a uniform standard, a competitive test and a run long enough to call out the whole power of the man. The stimulus is not only good for those who hope to win high distinction, but will tend also to leaven the whole mass.

ATHLETICS.

"To turn from studies to athletics is to leave a region where competition has been neglected for one where it has been carried to an extreme by the students themselves. The prevailing interest in athletic sports has done much for sobriety and cleanliness of life in college, but the vast scale of the public games has brought its problems. They have long ceased to be an undergraduate diversion, managed entirely by the students, and maintained by their subscriptions. They have become great spectacles supported by the sale of tickets to thousands of people; while experience has proved that skilful coaching will determine the victory between teams of approximately equal strength. The result has been an enormous growth in expenditure until the authorities have felt compelled to take part in supervising it. The experiment of control by an Athletic Committee composed of three members of the Faculty and three graduates appointed by the Governing Boards, and three undergraduates selected by the captains of the teams, has brought improvement. Extravagance has been curtailed; but, with a revenue of about \$200,000 a year, money comes easily and is easily spent under the spur of intense public interest in the result of the major contests, and a little laxity quickly leads to grave abuse. Extravagance still exists and vigilant supervision is required to reduce it. Graduates, who form public opinion on these matters, must realize that intercollegiate victories are not the most important objects of college education. Nor must they forget the need of physical training for the mass of students by neglecting to encourage the efforts recently made to cul-

*The Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge began in 1747, the Civil Law Classes in 1815, the Classical Tripos in 1824. The other triposes at Cambridge and Honour Schools at Oxford were established at various dates after the middle of the nineteenth century.

tivate healthful sports among men who have no prospect of playing on the college teams.

FRESHMAN DORMITORIES.

"The promotion of a better college life, physical, intellectual and moral, has received much attention of late among men engaged in education. At Harvard we believe that a vital matter is to launch the student aright on the new freedom of college life by means of Freshman dormitories; and it is a pleasure to state that enough money has been subscribed to build three out of the four buildings projected. These three will house over four hundred and fifty students, or by far the greater part of the present Freshman class that does not live at home. One of them will be paid for by the bequest of the late George Smith, left to the College many years ago to accumulate until it reached a sum required to build a group of three dormitories of the collective size of one of the quadrangles designed. Another has been generously given by Mrs. Russell Sage, and at her request will be named Standish Hall. The third is provided by a large number of subscriptions from alumni and others. The project will not be complete until the fourth is given, but the erection of the first three will be begun early in the coming year, as soon as the working plans, now progressing rapidly, have been completed. One of the quadrangles will be on Boylston Street, behind the Power House, while the others will be built farther to the east along the parkway as far as De Wolf Street. These buildings will stand on three sides of quadrangles, the fourth side facing the river being open to the south. The architect, Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, has adapted to the purpose with great skill the colonial style of the older buildings in the College Yard.

"People not very familiar with the progress of the plan have expressed a fear that the Freshmen would be treated like boys at boarding school; but that would defeat the very object in view, of teaching them to use sensibly the large liberty of college life. Liberty is taught to young men not by regulations, but by its exercise in a proper environment. The vital matter is the atmosphere and the traditions in which the youth

is placed on entering college. At present he is too much enchained in a narrow set of friends who copy one another, not always wisely, and come too little into contact with the broadening influences of the college community as a whole. Hence he fails to see how much he can get out of college life, or finds it out too late to reap the full benefit thereof. The seniors show their appreciation of all this by rooming together in the Yard, but they end where they should have begun.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

"In the School of Applied Science important changes have taken place during the year. A number of technical courses have been removed from the list open to undergraduates, carrying forward the design of placing the School on a graduate basis. At the same time the plan of instruction has been modified and made more intensive in method, so that a college graduate without technical preparation can be taught his Engineering, Mining, or Architecture in the shortest possible period. No doubt it will take time for the community to learn that a man who hopes to rise high in his profession gains in the end by a college education preceding his technical studies. Engineering ought to stand among the liberal professions which are enriched by a general education, and in fact the number of college men who enter engineering schools, though still small, is increasing year by year.

"The organization of the School has also been altered. At the suggestion of the instructors, the departments have been formed into Schools of Engineering, of Mining and Metallurgy, of Architecture and so forth, each under a Council of instructors, the whole being grouped under a new and distinct Faculty of Applied Science. This has the double advantage of giving Schools a more strictly professional tone under the government of a body devoted wholly to their interests, and of relieving the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of questions hardly germane to its regular work. The new organization nominally went into effect in September, 1912, but in fact the Faculty of Applied Science began its services in the year covered by this report, and its mem-

bers are glad to work out their common problems in a meeting of this kind.

"The Graduate Schools of Applied Science possess an admirable staff of professors, and already in some directions excellent equipment, but as yet few students, for the reputation in the profession which fills the classes is naturally of slow growth. It cannot be stimulated rapidly, and depends upon the achievements of the men that the institution has produced. These are the principal means of recruiting fresh students for any school, and years must always pass before their influence in the community is strongly felt.

"Since the last report was written the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has decided, at the request of great numbers of our fellow citizens, to erect its new buildings in Cambridge, and this brings home to us the question whether some coöperation between the two institutions is not possible in the training of students who are graduates of colleges or technical schools. That would not trench upon the principal field of the Institute of Technology, while it would add greatly to the efficiency of training college graduates, to whose needs the curriculum provided for boys coming from high schools is imperfectly adapted. The number of such college graduates is, and for an indefinite time to come will be, far too small to justify two separate schools; and that is even more true of the men who, after finishing the regular technical course, want to pursue advanced work. To maintain two distinct plants, fully staffed and equipped, for the teaching of an insufficient number of students in the most expensive of all kinds of education is not only a waste of educational resources, but entails an even more pitiful loss of efficiency. The momentum obtained by a combined effort would be far greater than that of two separate schools striving singly for the same object. No plan of coöperation has been devised, but the difficulties ought not to be insuperable if approached with mutual good will and a sense that an educational institution does not exist solely for its own glory, but as a means to a larger end.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

"Some comment was aroused by the decline in the number of students in the Law

School at the opening of the term in October, 1912; but this is due, as the Dean explains in his report, not to the size of the entering class, which is substantially as large as ever, but to raising the standard for continuing in the School in the case of men whose work has been defective. Since the School has grown larger it has become both possible and necessary to insist on thoroughly satisfactory work by all students who attend the classes and who by their very presence affect the standard. The number of graduates of Harvard College who enter the School has, indeed, fallen off of late years; but this, as the elaborate report of the National Bureau of Education on the occupation of college graduates shows, is part of a general movement which is felt most promptly at Harvard. To inquire into its causes would not be possible here. It is enough to point out that the occupations in which college men engage have enlarged greatly, and the attractions of business life have grown stronger. The report of the Bureau, with its diagrams of historic changes in the proportion of graduates following different vocations, is highly interesting."

After speaking of the Widener Library and the Coolidge Memorial Laboratory, President Lowell says:

"Of the other gifts received the largest have been: that of Mrs. Sage for the Freshman Dormitory; \$100,000 from the Class of 1887 on its twenty-fifth anniversary; \$125,000 from Mr. Edmund Cogswell Converse to found a professorship of Banking in the School of Business Administration; \$100,000 from Mrs. Collis P. Huntington for the construction of the Cancer Hospital; \$74,285.71 from the estate of Mrs. William O. Moseley for travelling fellowships in the Medical School; \$50,000 from the estate of Miss Harriet E. Goodnow to keep poor students in Harvard College; \$50,000 from Mr. George R. Agassiz for the use of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. These and many other benefactions are described more fully in the report of the Treasurer.

"Recipients of such generosity seem churlish in asking for more, but our needs are ever outrunning our resources, and one of the objects of the annual report is to point them out. There is still a deficit in

the University, College and Library account, although for the year 1911-12 it was reduced to \$14,750.40. Until it disappears we cannot expect an expansion of those departments that are undermanned, and still less any increase in salaries. That the incomes of professors are inadequate in view of the grade of talent required is generally admitted, and the constant rise in prices has been reducing their purchasing power year by year. One of the most pressing special needs is more laboratories for instruction and research in Chemistry, perhaps the most promising field for scientific investigation and one in which our equipment is still singularly insufficient. Another is an endowment for the Dental School, the imperative need of which was urged in the last report with a reference to the great services rendered to the public by the operating rooms and the sacrifices of the clinical instructors. Still another is the endowment of professorships in the School of Business Administration. One such, in Banking, has been founded as already stated by the generosity of Mr. Converse, but three more are required, and efforts are being made to raise the funds by subscriptions. Every professional school has meant the substitution of thorough instruction in the principles of an art for the slower and less comprehensive process of learning them by apprenticeship; and this School is based on a belief that the principles governing business organization and methods, which have been wrought out in practice by the labor of a generation of expert administrators, can be taught in a way to save the time of the student and make him more efficient. No new professional school, moreover, demonstrates its full value swiftly, and we need not be surprised that most of the students in our School still think a single year of its training sufficient. That the School, however, has already won recognition of its usefulness is proved by the rapid increase in the number of men entering it. During the first few years the progress was naturally slow, but the period of experiment seems to have passed; for the number of first-year students taking full work rose in the autumn of 1912 to 71 as against 45 the year before, and these 71 were graduates of 35 different colleges in all parts of the country.

"One word about the form of gifts that will ensure the greatest usefulness. Sometimes benefactors encumber their funds with provisions too inelastic in their application. The object may well be made precise, so that the intent shall be strictly observed; but the best means of attaining that object may vary in the course of time. Permanent funds endure into an indefinite future, and it is not wise to try to be wiser than all posterity. The details of application for the object named may often be left to the sagacity of those who will come hereafter."

APPENDIX TO THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The following outline of a plan for a general final examination in the Division of History, Government, and Economics, having been approved by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, is printed as an appendix to the President's report:

"I. General Examination.—In addition to the requirements now established in terms of courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, a general examination shall be taken as part of the requirement for the Bachelor's degree by all students concentrating within the Division of History, Government, and Economics. This examination will be held at or about the close of a student's final year of preparation, provision being made for those students who take their degree in the middle of the year.

"(a) Method of Examination.—The examination will be both written and oral. The written examination will consist of not less than two three-hour papers. The first of these will be designed to test the general attainment of candidates in subjects within this Division; the second paper will be of a more special character. With the approval of the Examiners, however, candidates will be allowed to submit a suitable thesis in lieu of this special written examination or part thereof. The oral examination will be taken in the period intervening between the first written paper and the close of the college year.

"(b) Scope of the Examination.—The examinations provided in the foregoing section will cover the entire work of each candidate in this Division and, specifically, a field of study (e.g., American history

and government, or international law and diplomatic history, or accounting and corporations) represented approximately by three full courses, together with outside reading selected in connection with, or supplementary to, these courses. Suitable fields of study for purposes of this examination will be mapped out by the Division or by the Departments composing it; but provision will be made also for the approval of other suitable fields selected by candidates themselves.

"(c) Conduct of the Examination.—The administration of the examinations will be placed in the hands of a Division committee of three, approved by the President. Members of this committee will be designated as Examiners and will be relieved from all their regular instruction for the second half-year or from its equivalent, except instruction in courses of research. The Division considers it a necessary part of the plan that the regular instruction from which the members of the committee are thus relieved be replaced both in quantity and quality. Examiners should be appointed for a three-year term, and the addition of an outside examiner will be arranged for, whenever practicable. The Examiners will prepare all questions for the written examinations, will read examination books, and will conduct the oral examination.

"II. Preparation of Students for the General Examination.—Students concentrating in the Division will be encouraged to select their own fields of study, and, so far as possible, to carry forward their own preparation, including a mastery of the reading selected in courses or supplementary to them. But tutorial assistance also will be provided for each student who intends to take the general examination. This assistance will be given by Tutors under the direction of the Division. The work of these Tutors will be to guide students in their respective fields of study, to assist them in coördinating the knowledge which they have derived from different courses, and to stimulate in them the reading habit. Tutors will meet the students in small groups and at individual conferences. The Examiners will be authorized, however, to exempt from such conferences, upon the recommendation of a member of the Divi-

sion, good students who are pursuing special work under his direction."

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letter of Mr. Barber in your current issue and your comments thereon are to my mind of transcendent importance. It must be acknowledged that the question of proper and satisfactory examinations in preparatory schools and colleges, and perhaps, most of all in professional schools, is a fundamental one which has not up to this time been satisfactorily solved.

Nothing in the educational discussions of the day surpasses it in interest. And this is true for a number of reasons, some of which are ably set forth in the letter and editorial matter just referred to. I do not intend to go to any length in this discussion, but I can not refrain from speaking of another aspect of it, which is perhaps as important as those which you and your correspondent have so ably touched upon. I refer to the beneficent effect which would probably accrue to the teachers and lecturers themselves if the examinations in their courses were set and marked by others, preferably professional examiners.

Both you and Mr. Barber dwell upon the idiosyncrasies and "vanities" of professors and lecturers, which are prone, such is human nature, to lead to an over-emphasis on the one hand or an undue slighting on the other of certain features of their subjects, and which may convey to the pupil a distorted or an inadequate view of the entire course, and in any case may lead to slovenly, if not tricky, methods of preparing for the examination.

Examinations, however, set and marked by disinterested experts, other than the teacher, can not help, it seems to me, becoming a strong preventive of biased or one-sided methods of teaching a subject. In other words, they would eventually tend to standardize the instruction and the mental processes of the instructors. It would soon become manifest whether those presenting themselves for examination had been taught in a broad and catholic, or in a slovenly and imperfect, manner. If the professor had been enjoying himself in riding his hobby too much in the classroom,

or had emphasized such parts of his subject as he might happen to be especially familiar with to the exclusion of others, and particularly if he had not thoroughly revised his subject and brought it up to date for each succeeding class, the work of his men in the examinations would almost surely convict him of laxity or prejudice or both in his methods of instruction or his knowledge of his subject.

In other words, his reputation as a teacher and a learned man would soon begin to suffer, and he would have the strongest motives for revising his methods and widening the scope of his knowledge. Without some such corrective the mental affections and "vanities" which even broad-minded and erudite professors may and, unquestionably at times, do contract may grow and multiply until they overshadow "the true milk of the word" and more or less obscure the essence of the subject. Such a state of affairs would be, I believe, largely obviated by having each course of instruction checked off in the way just indicated. This would also presumably benefit the instructor by keeping his sense of perspective more exact and by saving him from contracting that frame of mind, so deplored by Huxley, which is "engendered by much speaking without fear of a reply."

Very sincerely yours,

RICHARD COLE NEWTON, '74.
Montclair, N. J., Feb. 14, 1913.

THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A careful consideration of the three communications which appeared last fall on the study of the classics, has convinced me that it is a long way from the touch of pessimism and the dissatisfaction reflected in two of these, to the bright optimism of the third. That the pursuit of classical learning in the curricula of our universities has been so largely superseded by studies more immediately practical is scarcely to be deplored by even the most ardent lovers of the old. This was shown in the letter by Mr. Greene which appeared January 8.

The question at present before the great body of those who love and cherish the ancient classics, is how their love and appre-

ciation may be inspired, in magnified proportion, into those, alone, who most fitly deserve the bequest. It is hard to believe that this number will ever cease to be, as long as our own literature flows in the channels long formed. Latin and Greek have been living influences in the moulding of European thought for ages, and are as living, in that regard, today, as ever. It is this which distinguishes these literatures, as languages, from the mere deciphering of marks, the work of an Assyriologist, for instance. The work of such a student on cuneiform inscriptions, or the hieratic writings of Egypt, may lead to interesting facts, revealed as such, but these efforts could never be termed a study of language. Far different is the rich bequest of the classics. Here we have preserved, living, throbbing words, with all the forcefulness of expression which the writers and thinkers of old, themselves, used.

Why is it that in this day, most of those who profess themselves students of these literatures, never venture more than a quotation, or a few well-put phrases in Latin or Greek? Not that I would restore either Latin or Greek to the position they once held as universal languages, or suggest either as a cure for the Esperanto habit, even if that were possible, but it has always seemed foolish to me that no effort is made in this country to keep alive the speaking of these languages among classicists. Herein, I believe, lies at least one cause of the diseased condition of classical study. The truth of the matter is, most of us do not know the tongues, themselves. Our masters deliver to us long passages of beautiful English, and in these familiar accents, we forget completely the sound of the original. Even in the clubs that meet for classical study, there is seldom a Latin or a Greek word passed. Translations are made that are flawless masterpieces, but the poor author, whose thought is decked out in this new garb, remains more dead than ever. No wonder our observing friends who believe rather in the study of modern languages, have dubbed our studies the pursuit of dead languages!

I am tired of reading and hearing the arguments of well-meaning individuals who waste no end of valuable effort in trying to defend our sluggish habits, saying we can-

not rival the old masters anyway, that the circumstances of modern life call for a different vocabulary, that the result of describing even a simple occurrence, through the kind of words required, would be but a sorry sort of English-Latin hash, etc., etc., ad nauseam. I do not care to refute these arguments at present. I will only state my fast-rooted conviction that unless we, who hold ourselves up to be students of the classics, undertake among ourselves the practice of speaking our beloved languages, we have no right to resent the ridicule that may be thrust upon our well-meaning efforts.

I believe that unless one has attained at least some degree of mastery over speaking a tongue, his appreciation of the words read will never be the liveliest. I also believe that there are men—strong men—to-day, who “can talk Latin, think Latin, quote Latin,” but until by their example, younger generations shall be taught not to fear the spoken word, our friends, who meet for a social hour at the “Deutscher Verein,” the “Cercle Francais” and the other similar clubs, and are not afraid to make a few mistakes, will be far ahead of many of us in their appreciation of the foreign literatures they study. With a knowledge of Latin or Greek rather than about Latin or Greek, it would be no task to read three times the quantity that we are used to read, with one tenth the labor.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD G. SCHAUROTH, '10.

Narberth, Pa., February 8, 1913.

A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY

The Harvard Law School has been enabled by the generosity of friends to purchase the law library of the late George Dunn, of Woolley Hall, near Maidenhead, England. This collection of manuscripts and of printed books of the 15th and 16th centuries is one of the most valuable ever formed and is probably the last of the large private libraries of this kind. Before this purchase was made the Harvard Law School contained the largest collection of English law books in this country, and the acquisition of the Dunn books probably makes it certain that the Harvard Law library can never be equalled.

The Dunn collection is rich in many ways. It has 53 manuscripts. These include two 13th century copies of Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ, and two 14th century Brittons, contemporary copies, and doubtless the only manuscripts of these classical works on this side of the ocean. Other noteworthy manuscripts are a copy of Justinian's Institutes, an illuminated manuscript of the 13th or 14th century; two manuscripts of *Natura Brevium*; eleven of *Magna Charta*; nine of *Registrum Brevium*; ten *Statuta*, several of remarkable beauty; and three contemporary Year Books of Edward III.

Mr. Dunn apparently made a specialty of Littletons and Year Books. In his collection there are 40 editions of Littleton's Tenures. It has no one of the first three editions, all of which are rare, but it contains a copy of the fourth edition, the rarest of all; only one other copy and another fragment of a few leaves are known to exist. This edition was printed by Pynson, about 1496. There are four others by Pynson. More than 100 separate Year Books are in the collection; there are 17 Pynson items and all the other printers of law books in the early part of the 16th century are represented by at least one volume each.

The collection has also the first two editions of Lyndewood's *Constitutiones Provinciales*, both of which are very rare; the first edition, printed in about 1483, was one of the earliest books published at Oxford, and the second edition was published in 1496 by Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's successor. There are also four early Paris editions and two copies of the rare undated Pynson.

One of the most valuable parts of the collection is the 25 copies of “*Magna Charta cum Statutis*,” eleven manuscript, fourteen printed, including two rare Pynsons; the first, second and eight other editions of “*Doctor and Student*”; ten manuscript *statuta*, some very beautiful specimens, and extremely rare printed copies of the “*Abbreviatum*” (Pynson, 1499) and the “*Nova Statuta*” (Pynson, c. 1500). There are copies of the statutes of the separate years of Henry VII, printed contemporaneously; one by the years by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497-98, and all the years col-

lected by Julian Notary (1507) and Wynkyn de Worde (1508).

There are many specimens of the works of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert; of the "Natura Brevium", "Justices of the Peace", and the "Grand Abridgment", 26 in all. The most interesting of these is the "Graunde Abbregeement de le Ley" of 1516 printed by Wynkyn de Worde, although it has been assigned to Rastell. There are ten editions of the "Natura Brevium", and the same number of Perkins's "Profitable Book" including the first and second editions.

There are in all 355 lots, making at least 500 pieces, all before 1600.

HONORS FOR PROFESSOR DAVIS

On Tuesday evening, January 28, Professor W. M. Davis, S.B. '69, gave an address in the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Philadelphia, on "Human Response to Geographical Environment," inaugurating the Heilprin Memorial Lectures, lately established to commemorate the work of Angelo Heilprin, founder and first president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. At the opening of the meeting the Elisha Kent Kane gold medal of the Geographical Society, awarded to Professor Davis a year ago, was presented to him by President Bryant.

At the annual dinner of the Geographic Society of Chicago, on February 19, Professor Davis received the Culver medal of this society.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

An exhibition of a number of fragments of Gandhara sculpture has been opened at the Fogg Museum in the room with the Oriental paintings.

The history of these fragments is interesting and curious. Alexander the Great took with him to India a number of Greek workmen, who settled in the Punjab region in the northwestern part of the country. The descendants of these men, who kept the traditions of their fathers, used their technical skill as sculptors in the service of the Buddhist priests, who wished to decorate their monasteries with religious

sculpture. The influence of these works, which were created in the second century A.D., travelled over the greater part of Asia, and penetrated through China even to Japan.

Some of the pieces now on view in the Fogg Museum were exhibited years ago in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Others have never been on view in this country. One relief represents the temptation of Buddha; another, the death of Buddha. There are some interesting heads, one of which in particular is a remarkable and fine example of this Greco-Buddhist work.

Owing to the interest in the book-plates by French, now shown in the Print Room of the Museum, it has been decided to continue the exhibition of works of modern American artists one week longer. A number of etchings in color, by the late Louis Potter, have been added to the prints already shown.

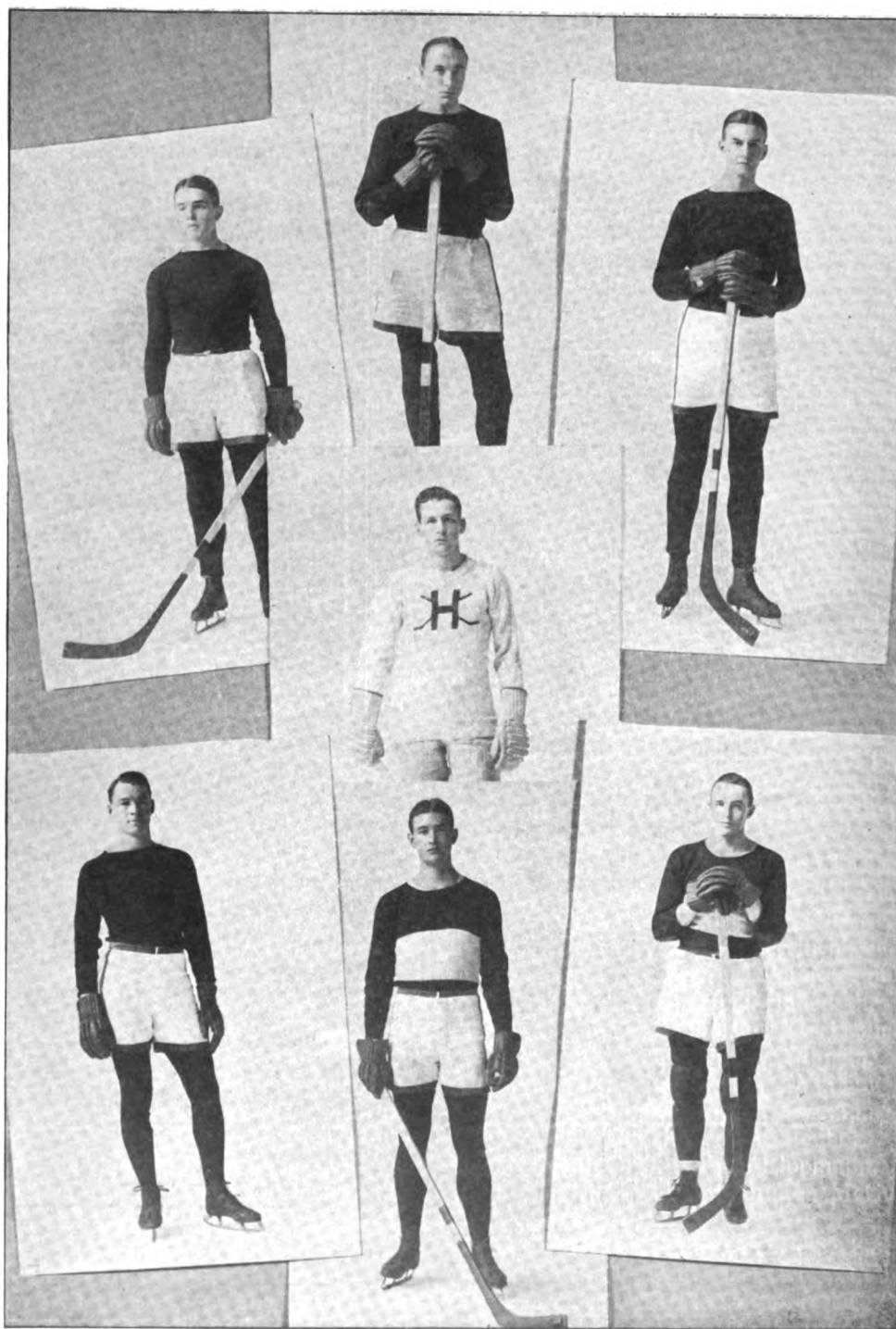
HARVARD MEN AS EXPERTS

The Committee on Public Education, of Milton, Mass., has recently conducted an investigation of the schools in that town. Professor H. W. Holmes was adviser to the committee and recently made his report.

Mr. C. C. Lane, Director of the Harvard University Press, examined the printing courses in the Milton High School and wrote a report on them; Mr. L. O. Cummings, 2G., studied the retardation and elimination of pupils throughout the school system; and Mr. F. W. Ballou, 2G., studied certain problems in the organization of the High School programme of instruction. Professor Holmes wrote for the report a special section on the High School.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

During the first half of the current college year the business of the Harvard Co-operative Society increased about \$15,000 over that of the corresponding period of last year. If the receipts continue at the same rate for the rest of the year the total receipts will be about \$450,000. There are 2928 members of the society, 227 more than at the corresponding time last year.



Phillips.

Sortwell.

Hopkins.

Palmer.

Gardner.
Goodale.

Willetts.

SOME HARVARD HOCKEY PLAYERS.

Yale Beaten at Hockey—A Successful Season

Harvard defeated Yale at hockey, 3 goals to 2, in the St. Nicholas rink, New York on Wednesday evening of last week. This game was the last one on the Harvard schedule. It was a very exciting contest. Yale was ahead, 1 goal to 0, until about five minutes before the end of the final period, when Harvard made three goals in quick succession. Yale scored again just before the whistle blew.

The Yale players had evidently determined to break up Harvard's team play and in this plan of campaign they were decidedly successful; the match was more like an old-fashioned game of "shinny" than like hockey, and all the goals were made by individual work. Ordway scored for Yale in the first period but the Harvard players could not put the puck inside the Yale cage although they were constantly besieging it; Shiller played excellently for Yale and made several very difficult stops. The game went on in the second half in much the same way. The individual efforts of the Harvard men kept the puck most of the time in front of the Yale cage but Shiller was impregnable; he made 33 stops during the period, while Gardner had but 18. Finally, when the three-quarters of the period had gone, Phillips carried the puck from the centre of the rink and made Harvard's first goal. This score seemed to make a decided difference in the playing of each team, for, within three minutes, Phillips made another goal and Sortwell also caged the puck. Then Harmon made the final score. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Hopkins, Hanson, l.e.	r.c., MacDonald
Sortwell, l.c.	r.c., Ordway
Phillips, Palmer, r.c.	l.c., Harmon
Clafin, r.e.	l.e., Heron
Goodale, c.p.	c.p., Cox
Willetts, p.	p., Martin
Gardner, g.	g., Shiller

Score—Harvard, 3; Yale, 2. Goals—Phillips 2, Sortwell, Ordway, Harmon. Referees—F. Garon, I. A. A. C.; R. O. Ellis, St. Nicholas H. C., Goal Umpires—Ellison, Hornfeck. Stops—Gardner 18, Shiller 33. Penalties, Clafin 2 minutes, loafing.

The hockey season has been highly successful, as indeed, most Harvard hockey seasons, are. Harvard won both the games

played with Yale, two of the three with Princeton, and the only match with Dartmouth. The team lost but two of the games on its schedule: Ottawa won, 2 to 0, on January 6, in Boston, and Princeton won, 3 to 1, on February 8, in New York. For the past two years Harvard has not been a member of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, but the victories over Princeton, which won the championship of that league this year as well as last, seem to make it clear that the Harvard team was the best in the country.

The results of the games of the past season are given below. All the matches, unless it is otherwise stated, were played in the Boston Arena. In this table Harvard's score is given first in every instance:

Dec. 18.—M. I. T., 4-0.
 Jan. 6.—Ottawa, 0-2.
 Jan. 15.—Toronto, 2-0.
 Jan. 18.—Cornell, 8-2.
 Jan. 22.—Princeton, 5-3.
 Jan. 25.—Mass. Agric. College, 9-3.
 Feb. 1.—Yale, 4-0.
 Feb. 5.—Dartmouth, 3-1.
 Feb. 8.—Princeton, at New York, 1-3.
 Feb. 15.—Princeton, 3-0.
 Feb. 19.—Yale, at New York, 3-2.

Harvard's record in intercollegiate hockey has been remarkably good, far superior to that of any of its rivals. It is true, as is often said, that during the past two seasons the Boston Arena has given Harvard an advantage over most of the other colleges, but until 1912 many of the teams in the Intercollegiate League had far more practice than Harvard; and yet Harvard's victories in those earlier years were as decisive as those of 1912 and 1913.

The record of Yale-Harvard hockey games since 1900, when the series of annual contests began, is here given:

1900—Harvard, 4; Yale, 5.
 1901—Harvard, 4; Yale, 0.
 1902—Harvard, 3; Yale, 4.
 Harvard, 3; Yale, 5.
 Harvard, 1; Yale, 4.
 1903—Harvard, 3; Yale, 0.
 Harvard, 6; Yale, 2.
 Harvard, 5; Yale, 1.
 1904—Harvard, 5; Yale, 2.
 Harvard, 4; Yale, 3.
 1905—Harvard, 7; Yale, 1.
 1906—Harvard, 4; Yale, 3.
 1907—Harvard, 3; Yale, 2.

1908—Harvard, 2; Yale, 3.
 1909—Harvard, 5; Yale, 0.
 1910—Harvard, 3; Yale, 0.
 1911—Harvard, 3; Yale, 2.
 1912—Harvard, 4; Yale, 0.
 Harvard, 2; Yale, 3.
 Harvard, 4; Yale, 2.

Harvard was a member of the Intercollegiate Hockey League for ten years—from 1902 to 1911, inclusive. During that period Harvard won the intercollegiate championship six times, Princeton won it twice, Yale once, and Cornell once. There was hardly a year when Harvard finished in a lower place than second.

Alfred Winsor, Jr., '02, has been coach of the Harvard team since he graduated from College. He was one of the very best players of his time. The record of the Harvard teams since he has had charge of them shows how successful his coaching has been. Under his direction Harvard has won not only the great majority of its games with other colleges of this country, but also most of its matches with the teams from Canada, where the game of hockey originated and is now the leading winter sport.

SORTWELL, HOCKEY CAPTAIN

A. F. Sortwell, '14, of Wiscasset, Me., has been elected captain of the university hockey team for next season. Sortwell has been for two years one of the most brilliant players on the team, and he also played on his freshman seven. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where the game of hockey is highly developed.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACES

Official announcement has been made of the Yale-Harvard boat races, which will be rowed on the Thames at New London, Conn., on Friday, June 20. The first race will be that for the university four-oared crews; it will be rowed upstream at 9.15 A. M. over the lower two miles of the course. As soon as possible after the finish of that race, the freshman eights will row upstream over the upper two miles of the course. The race for the university eights will, if possible, be rowed downstream not later than 3.45 P. M., but if

conditions are such that the race can not be rowed downstream it will be rowed upstream not earlier than 5.30 P. M. If any of the races have to be postponed they will be rowed on Saturday a half hour later in each case than the time set for Friday.

The candidates for the university and freshman crews are hard at work in the boat house under the charge of Coach Wray. Six university and the same number of freshman crews have been organized and there are a few extra men. As soon as the crews go on the river the number of candidates in each squad will probably be cut down to enough to fill three shells.

Although the loss of Strong, Newton, Metcalf, Balch, and Eager of last year's victorious crew will be seriously felt, the outlook for this year's university eight is by no means discouraging. Mills, Goodale, and Reynolds are left for a nucleus and last year's four-oared and freshman crews developed good material. The most important task for the coach will be the selection of a stroke oar; the three prominent candidates for this place are Pirnie, who stroked the freshman eight last year, Chanler, who stroked the university four-oar, and Harwood, who rowed number 6 in the freshman eight.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university football eleven for the season of 1913 is here given; all the games except the one with Princeton will be played in Cambridge:

Sept. 27—Maine.
 Oct. 4—Bates.
 Oct. 11—Williams.
 Oct. 18—Holy Cross.
 Oct. 25—Norwich University.
 Nov. 1—Cornell.
 Nov. 8—Princeton.
 Nov. 15—Brown.
 Nov. 22—Yale.

TRACK GAMES IN CAMBRIDGE

The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America voted at its meeting in New York last Saturday to hold the annual intercollegiate track and field meet in the Stadium on Friday and Saturday, May 30 and 31.

The association adopted the regulations

of the international Olympic committee, making it compulsory for contestants in relay races to carry a baton, which must be handed to each succeeding contestant, with special judges at each relay to see that the change is properly made.

It was also voted to construct a wire cage partly around and above the circle from which the hammer is thrown in order to prevent the hammer from hitting spectators when a wild throw is made by one of the contestants.

The association also passed a rule that hurdles must be of such weight and stability as to be neither readily displaced nor broken by a competitor who hits them.

HOCKEY AS A MAJOR SPORT

The question of making hockey a major sport in the University has received considerable attention in the past few weeks. The University Forum debated the matter and voted, by a small majority, in favor of putting hockey on the same basis with football, baseball, rowing, and track and field athletics, and the Student Council voted the same way. The Athletic Committee, at its meeting last week, referred

the question to the undergraduate members of the committee, with instructions to report back to the full committee.

STUDENT COUNCIL

The report of the secretary of the Student Council, just submitted to that body, treats of many things which interest the undergraduates. It fills more than a page of the *Crimson*.

The Council has had 15 meetings during the past year. The final meeting was with President Lowell, and Deans Hurlbut and Yeomans. At that time the following recommendations were discussed: That the requirements for the first group of scholars be the same in the freshman as in the other classes; that the number and importance of hour examinations be increased and the importance of the mid-year and final examinations correspondingly diminished; that probation is a fair penalty for failure to pass the oral examinations in French or German.

These oral examinations have caused much discussion in the Student Council and it has recommended that the examinations be standardized in requirements, material,



Running on the Track Back of Langdell Hall.

time, and marking. The sub-committee on scholarship heartily commends the oral examinations.

That sub-committee recommends the offering of a prize for some kind of a literary competition between undergraduates of Yale and Harvard, a new course in the history of the United States from the formation of the government, and steps to improve the standard of undergraduate work.

At the suggestion of the University Forum the Student Council appointed a committee to consider ways and means for obtaining a new gymnasium; the matter was subsequently turned over to Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, and he is now at work on it. He will report from time to time to the committee of the Council.

UNIVERSITY TEAS

At the University Tea last week those in the receiving line were: Mrs. Henry L. Higginson; Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, and Mrs. Nichols; Mr. D. B. MacMillan, who went with Rear Admiral Peary on the successful expedition to the North Pole and is now studying anthropology in the Graduate School; and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Greenough. Mr. Greenough graduated from Harvard in 1882 and is headmaster of the Noble and Greenough School.

At the tea in the previous week, those receiving were: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lane, Rev. and Mrs. Endicott Peabody, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Winsor. Mr. Casey is headmaster of the Boston English High School, Mr. Lane is headmaster of Milton Academy, Dr. Peabody is headmaster of Groton School, and Mr. Winsor is headmaster of Middlesex School.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING

The Harvard teams which will debate with Yale and Princeton on March 14 will be made up from the following men: C. W. Chenoweth, 2G., of Buckhannon, W. Va.; R. B. Fizzell, 3L., of Taylorville, Ill.; I. Levin, '14, of Detroit, Mich.; M. C. Lightner, 3L., of Toronto, Ont.; H. C. Place, '14, of Gilbertsville, N. Y.; and R. L. West, '14, of Millis. The alternates are: A. A. Berle, Jr., 1G., of Cambridge; F. F.

Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and B. H. Knollenberg, '14, of Richmond, Ind.

The Coolidge Debating Prize of \$100 which is awarded to the candidate who makes the best showing in the trials for the team was won by I. Levin. The coaches of the team are Arthur A. Ballantine, '04, and Sidney Curtis, '05.

LECTURES BY PROFESSOR PRAY

On the afternoon of February 5, Professor J. S. Pray lectured at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, on "Gardens, Old and New," and in the evening addressed the Harvard Club of Eastern Illinois on "Recent Changes at Harvard, and the Work of the School of Landscape Architecture, particularly in City-Planning"; on the next afternoon he addressed first the students of landscape architecture of the University of Illinois on "The Opportunities offered for Advanced Professional Study at the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture," and later the students of landscape architecture, the students of architecture, and others, in a lecture open to the public, on "Functional City-Planning."

LECTURES BY PROF. H. L. WARREN

Professor H. L. Warren has just finished a course of five lectures before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on "Colonial Architecture in New England." The subjects of the several lectures were: "Sixteenth Century Houses in New England and their English Prototypes"; "Domestic Architecture of the Eighteenth Century"; "Sir Christopher Wren and his Influence on Church Architecture in New England"; "Salem as an Example of the Colonial Town"; "Charles Bulfinch and the Sequel of Colonial Architecture in New England."

THE CRIMSON BOARD

Richard Morris, '14, of Omaha, Neb.; Arthur C. Smith, '14, of New Haven, Conn.; and Frederick L. Cole, '15, of Duluth, Minn., have been elected assistant managing editors of the *Crimson*. Thomas M. Gallie, of Montclair, N. J., has been elected secretary of the board.

At the University

President Lowell has announced that the University will offer a prize of \$100 for the best essay on a subject relating to the Argentine Republic. Dr. Romuld Naon, the Argentine Minister to the United States, has recently conferred with the University authorities in regard to means for awakening in this country interest in Argentina.

The new organ in Appleton Chapel will be dedicated with a recital on Wednesday evening, March 5, at 8 o'clock. The program will be given by Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., the College organist and choirmaster; Mr. Ernest Mitchell, organist of Trinity Church, Boston; and Mrs. Louise Clark Pray, soprano.

Mr. W. B. Medlicott addressed the Lawrence Board of Underwriters at their annual meeting on February 13, on the "American Agency System", and on February 19 he addressed the Faculty Club at Phillips Academy, Andover, on "Serious Problems in Fire Insurance."

Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, England, will give a lecture at Harvard in April on the Oxford University Press. He also will deliver an address at the opening of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at the Medical School.

The University Christian Association has elected the following officers: President, J. P. Brown, '14, of Montclair, N. J.; vice-president, N. L. Tibbetts, '15, of Lowell; treasurer, J. C. Talbot, '15, of Milton; secretary, H. Francke, '15, of Cambridge.

The Dramatic Club has elected the following officers: President, J. K. Hodges, '14, of New York City; vice-president, I. Pichel, '14, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; executive committee, K. W. Snyder, '14, of Kansas City, Mo.; and H. S. Ballou, Jr., '15, of Baltimore.

The Federation of Territorial Clubs will have a house-warming on March 4 for the opening of its new room in the Union. President Eliot will speak.

Professor Albert Sauveur has been appointed a representative of the American Institute of Mining Engineers on the "John Fritz Medal Board of Award", to serve four years.

R. H. Pass, '15, of Syracuse, N. Y., and K. J. Conant, '15, of Two Rivers, Wis., have been elected respectively assistant manager and art editor of the *Illustrated Magazine*.

On February 5 Professor W. R. Spalding delivered a lecture at Manchester, N. H., before the Institute of Arts and Sciences, on "Important Tendencies in Modern Music."

Rev. George A. J. Ross, professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week.

Mr. John Z. White spoke in Emerson D last Thursday afternoon on "The Single Tax." This address was the second of a series on the social problems of the day.

President Lowell was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Yale Club of Boston at the Hotel Somerset, February 14. President Hibben of Princeton and President Hadley of Yale also spoke.

Professor Henry Bergson, of the College de France, lectured in Sanders Theatre last Monday afternoon on "La Philosophie du Changement."

Professor Albert Sauveur delivered a lecture on "Metallography" before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., on February 13.

Thomas W. Richards, '15, of Spokane, Wash., has been appointed second assistant manager of the university football team.

W. R. Burlingame, '13, of New York City, has been elected to the editorial board of the *Monthly*.

William John Bingham, of Lawrence, has been appointed captain of the freshman track team.

Alumni Notes

M.D. '48—Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff died at Napa, Calif., on December 22, 1912. He was a native of Carver, Mass.

'55—Franklin B. Sanborn gave the principal address at the meeting held in Springfield, Mass., on January 26 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

'59—Henshaw Bates Walley died at Newton Centre, Mass., on January 31.

'62—Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy in New York City, died at his home on February 12.

'66—George Adams Kettell died on February 12 at his home in Brookline, Mass.

'67—Charles G. Saunders has been elected president of the Harvard Musical Association.

'69—Joseph L. Silsbee died at his home in Chicago on January 31.

'78—Dr. Henry G. MacKaye died at Newport, R. I., on February 2. He was for many years a member of the staff of the Newport Hospital.

'78—Professor Herbert W. Smyth delivered an address on "Professor Goodwin and His Work" at the meeting of the Classical Association of New England held in Boston on February 15. Professor Charles B. Gulick, '90, at the same meeting gave a lantern talk on "Wanderings in Attica."

'82—Joseph H. Beale has been elected president of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts.

'82—Henry D. Sedgwick has in the Atlantic Monthly for February an essay entitled "De Senectute. A Contemporary Conversation."

'86—Francis Bullard died in Boston on February 6.

'87—John H. Gray, who is head of the department of economics and politics at the University of Minnesota, has returned to that University after leave of absence of a year and a half. In that time he has been engaged by the National Civic League in investigating the regulation of public service corporations and preparing a bill to be presented to Congress.

'92—John Harsen Rhoades has recently published in pamphlet form his address delivered before the Finance Forum of New York City on "Who Shall Control Our Financial Destiny?"

'93—Edgar F. Billings died in Brighton, Mass., on January 22.

'96—Professor Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University will give the Ichabod Spencer Lectures at Union College in February and March.

'97—Percy MacKaye's play "The Scarecrow" will be produced on March 14 by the Zelosophic Literary Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

'99—Roger Noble Burnham has been appointed instructor in modelling at Harvard.

'03—Fred L. Carter of the Carter, Carter, Meigs Company, Boston, has been reelected president of the Boston Druggists' Association.

'03—William C. Clark is in Panama with the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, which has the contract to build the gates in the Isthmian Canal Locks at Gatun. Clark is assistant superintendent of erection on the Miraflores gates.

'03—Henry W. L. Dana is instructor in the department of English and comparative literature at Columbia University.

'03—George Draper, who is practising medicine at 162 East 63d Street, New York City, has been appointed attending physician to the Orthopaedic Hospital of New York.

'03—Frank H. LeMont is general manager of L. V. Estes, Inc., efficiency engineers, 1834 McCormick Building, Chicago.

'04—Nicholas Feld, of the P. H. Feld Cotton Co., Vicksburg, Miss., was married in Cincinnati on December 26 to Miss Mabel Phillips.

'05—Frederick L. Candee is secretary of the placement bureau of the Roxbury High School, Roxbury, Mass. His present address is 20 Union Park, Boston.

'06—Robert E. Tracy is with the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 43 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. His home address is 80 Alexander Street, Dorchester, Mass.

'06—Howard M. Turner, engineer of the Turners Falls Company, Turners Falls, Mass., was married to Miss Helen Choate Eustis in Cambridge on February 8.

'07—Paul T. Christie, who is an instructor at St. George's School, Newport, R. I., was married on January 30 to Miss Miriam McLoud in Brookline, Mass. They will travel in Europe and go to Grenoble for study at the summer school there.

'07—Frederic E. Greene is Berkshire Agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the New England Home for Little Wanderers. His address is 419 Berkshire Life Building, Pittsfield, Mass.

'07—A son, Morton Shaw Kimball, Jr., was born to Morton S. Kimball and Mrs. Kimball on September 12, 1912, at Plymouth, Mass.

'08—George A. McKay, who has been until recently employed by the Canadian Government as an engineer on the Quebec Bridge, is now with the American Felt Company, 60 Federal Street, Boston. His home address is City Mills, Mass.

'09—Norman H. North was married in St. Paul on January 22 to Miss Harriet Eastman. North is the representative of the American Soda Fountain Company in Dallas, Tex.

'10—Richard M. Page, who is an assistant in government in Harvard College and also in the third year class of the Law School, has been admitted to the New York Bar.

'10—Roger G. Rand was married on January 29 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Mabel L. Furber.

M.B.A. '11—Clarence B. Stoner, A.B. (Otterbein, O.) '96, is assistant professor of business administration at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

NUMBER 23.

Opinion and Comment

It is a happy and most appropriate chance that the first book issued by the Harvard University Press should be Dean Ames's "Lectures on Legal History." No book could have its roots more deeply planted in the University. While in College Dean Ames was a high scholar and an athlete, and he became an instructor successively in modern languages and in history while he was going through the Law School. From 1890 to 1895 he was a wise and influential chairman of the Athletic Committee. In the Law School he had the distinction of being the first teacher of law who was appointed without experience in practice; and his exceptional success as a teacher and investigator was largely responsible for the creation of the new profession of teaching law. As professor, and then as Dean of the School, he made a deep and lasting impression on the minds and on the affections of many thousand students; and he took a high place in a faculty distinguished for profound and brilliant scholarship.

His book is admirable testimony to the purpose of the Press to send forth works of high scholarly character. He was a deep and ardent student of legal

history, and his studies carried him beyond the limits of the common law of England to the civil and Roman law of the Continent. Constantly in these essays he shows new meaning in some principle of English law or equity by comparing the corresponding practice in Germany or France. Like Professor Thayer's great "Treatise on the Law of Evidence", the essays and lectures in this book search out the principles which make the law today by following them back to their ultimate sources in the Norman or pre-Norman law. The erudition of the work is attested by the many pages of references in the indexes; and the range of its interest by the long succession of fundamental questions suggested by the table of contents. We congratulate the Syndics of the Press on the fortune which has started the list of their publications with so distinguished a work.

* * *

In the thick volume of the President's Report there is much material to set one theorizing on tendencies, and nowhere more than in the usual tables presented by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences showing the number of men from each of the classes in each

of the courses given last year. Theorizing here must be guarded against any appearance of finality; the personality of professors rightly enters into many of the choices, and the boundaries between courses are nebulous and shifting. All statistics therefore must be taken as including a considerable penumbra of uncertainty, which must limit the force of the conclusions based on them. With these precautions, however, one may go to these figures for approximate answers to certain questions.

Let us consider then the appeal of literature and the force of its great masterpieces in shaping the thought of our undergraduates: to what extent do they draw spiritual nourishment from the great writers of the past? For an answer to the question we may inquire how many men in the three upper classes were to be found in the courses other than elementary which dealt with some of the recognized great masterpieces of the various literatures.

Looking through the tables we find that in the year 1911-12 there were 38 undergraduates of the three upper classes in the course on the history of Israel which involves a thorough study of the Old Testament. There were 14 in a general course on Greek literature, five in a course on Plato and Aristotle in the original, and three in a course on Sophocles. In modern literature ten were reading Chaucer in the special course, and 73 read a large part of his poems in a course classified under Comparative Literature. There were 72 undergraduates in English 2, the old and famous course on Shakspere, and 14 read his works in the graduate course on the drama. In German literature 24 undergraduates read *Faust* in a special course, and 37 more were in an elementary course which dealt with Goethe's life and works. In Italian three undergraduates were reading Dante.

These figures cover, we believe, practically all the undergraduates who

are coming into close contact with those masterpieces of literature which have had a traditional effect on the thought of cultivated men, though they are far from including all the choices of literature. Now taking the total number of men registered in the three upper classes and as unclassified, 1480, and allowing to them the minimum number of four courses each, the total number of choices for them exceeded 5920. The 283 choices given to the masterpieces of literature represent less than five per cent. of the whole. The total number of choices in literature would be more than double this percentage.

* * *

The distribution among the masterpieces is curious, however. It is certainly an anomaly that only three undergraduates in Harvard College should be studying Dante. Ten years ago there were eleven, and the same number ten years before that. Yet Bishop Boyd-Carpenter has taken Dante for the subject of the Noble lectures this year, apparently in the assumption that a knowledge of Dante could be taken for granted among a body of educated men. The situation in the case of Shakspere is somewhat different. Twenty years ago when there were just over nine hundred upperclassmen English 2 had practically the same number that it had last year when there were about 50 per cent. more upperclassmen. In this case there is an obvious reason for keeping the numbers down in the fact that the course has a traditional method which under Professor Child and Professor Kittredge has made it almost the most distinguished course we have, and which would be destroyed by any increase in numbers beyond the present point. But some years ago Professor Wendell gave a half course in which all the works of Shakspere were read, which in 1901-02 was taken by 154 undergraduates. Such a course, we believe, though not pretending to ex-

haustiveness of treatment, is of the greatest value as a means of cultivation; and it would mean knowledge of the great masterpieces of English literature to a greatly increased number of undergraduates.

* * *

The deposit of the Joel Barlow papers in the Library by Judge Peter T. Barlow, '79, is an example to set before other graduates who have papers of historical value. Here is a collection of letters and other documents throwing much new light on the early years of the American Republic, on the French Revolution, on the invention of the steamboat, and on American dealings with the pirates of the north African coast, which are now put at the service of all students of history. They will thus become an active force in helping historians to arrive at a juster estimate of one of the critical periods of civilization.

Men sometimes think that papers in their possession are of no public interest, and therefore that it would waste space to store them in a public collection. To this feeling it may be answered that no one but a trained historian is competent to judge whether any given set of papers is or is not of public interest. History takes as its field the whole life of a people, and this whole life is made up of many small currents and eddies as well as of the great tides. To arrive at a complete understanding of either a people or a period historians must as a body work through a great deal of material which has no direct public bearing. When these special studies have been made then historians can safely generalize as to the large forces. The work of the Commission on Western History is a case in point: it is only by knowing how the people who went to the West lived individually, what were their individual aims and aspirations, and their individual modes of attaining those

aims that the historians of the future can describe and judge the movement as a whole. All private papers dealing with the past should therefore be submitted to men who can estimate their value before they are destroyed.

* * *

The announcement by Dean Jones of Yale College at the recent dinner of the Chicago Yale Club that Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School are on the point of adopting new entrance requirements which follow the lines of our new plan of admission will encourage all those who believe that endowed colleges, maintaining high standards of admission, are an essential part of the educational scheme of the country. The great advance of the high schools has made it impossible for these colleges to insist on any detailed or peculiar form of preparation: they had to accept the excellent education now provided by the public school systems, and find some way to satisfy themselves that the individual boy who offered himself for admission had made good use of these opportunities. This our new plan of admission has accomplished; and the speedy adoption of its essential features by Princeton and now probably by Yale ensures to the country that the strong and ancient traditions of these three colleges shall remain a part of the opportunities of boys from good schools all over the country.

* * *

Major Higginson did another good work last week when he went out to the Union and talked to the men there on their duty of serving their fellowmen. No one is more competent than he to speak from experience on that subject, and to give the message from the generation who fought through the Civil War to the generations whose lot is cast in easier times. Those men know what sacrifice for an ideal is, and the lesson they learned is part of the best inheritance of the republic.

The Commission on Western History

Archer Butler Hulbert, who is professor of American History at Marietta College, Ohio, has been appointed archivist to the Harvard Commission on Western History and has already begun active work in collecting papers for the Commission. He graduated from Marietta College in 1895 and since then has taught school, has served as a newspaper correspondent in Japan, Korea and China and as an editorial writer on the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and the *Ohio State Journal*. He spent the year 1902-3 studying in Paris. For nearly ten years after 1896 he was engaged in research on the routes of travel to the West, which resulted in a series, "Historical Highways of America" in 16 volumes (1902-05). He has also written "Washington and the West" (1905), and the "Ohio River" (1906), and is the editor of the "Crown Collection of American Maps" (1904-13), which is a reproduction of rare or manuscript originals. He has also edited the Moravian Records. He has been an expert in the office of the Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, and has lectured at Western Reserve University, Chicago University, and Columbia University. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and of the American Historical Association, and has been president of the Ohio Valley Historical Association.

The Commission has recently received through its archivist, from Judge Peter T. Barlow, '79, of New York, as a deposit in the College Library, a very valuable collection of manuscripts, being the bulk of the private papers of Joel Barlow.

Joel Barlow had a varied career in the first 30 years of the American republic; he served in several important public positions, and carried on correspondence with a large proportion of the leading men of the time. He studied first at Dartmouth and graduated at Yale in 1778. In 1780 he became chaplain of the American army, but later studied law and in 1786 was admitted to the bar. In 1787 he published his first poem "The Vision of Columbus." The next year he became European agent of the Scioto Land Company, and although

this company failed disastrously five years later, he was instrumental in establishing a colony of Frenchmen at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Barlow then settled in France and took an ardent part in the proceedings of the Revolution, and in 1792 was made a citizen of France. Here he entered on commercial ventures and made a considerable fortune. In 1795 he took, at considerable sacrifice to himself, the American consulship at Algiers, where he was actively engaged in ransoming Americans who were captured by the Algerian and Tripolitan pirates. In 1805 he returned to America and settled near Washington. In 1811 he was sent to France as minister plenipotentiary to arrange commercial treaties and obtain redress for the French capture of American commercial vessels. Napoleon was at that time engaged in the expedition to Russia, and Barlow followed him thither, but Napoleon passed him on his disastrous return without stopping. Barlow died as a result of hardship and exposure, December 24, 1812, in a little village in Poland.

His principal works were "The Vision of Columbus" (1787), "Hasty Pudding" (1793), his best known work, and "The Columbiad" (1807). He was one of the leaders of the so-called "Hartford Wits."

The papers given by Judge Barlow represent practically all of Joel Barlow's activities, both literary and public. There is a long correspondence with his wife both before and after his marriage to her, beginning at the time when he was in Yale College and continuing down to his death in Russia in 1812. Many of these letters are in French. They formed the basis for C. B. Todd's "Life and Times of Joel Barlow". There are also many originals and original duplicates of official papers written and received by Barlow during his consulship in Algiers, including lists of sailors released from captivity by the Bey of Algiers, and the list of ransoms paid by Barlow. His journals and diaries while abroad give excellent descriptions of Europe, especially of France during the Revolution.

The collection includes also papers from many public men, including Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison; there is a corres-

pondence with Noah Webster, the maker of the dictionary, and a very valuable and intimate correspondence with Robert Fulton who lived with Barlow seven years or more while in Paris.

Beside the letters there are many note books and fragments of literary manuscripts, including the beginning of a history of the French Revolution, an address at Hartford on being admitted to the bar, various addresses to the Order of the Cincinnati and other societies, certificates in duplicate, signed by Carnot, of Barlow's election to the French Academy, and newspaper clippings.

NEW EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY

The Harvard Alumni Association has undertaken the preparation of a new edition of the Harvard University Directory. This book, like its predecessor, will seek to give the names, addresses, and occupations of all men now alive who have been students in any department of the University long enough to have their names included in the annual catalogue. It will also include the names of non-graduate officers of instruction and administration.

The Directory will be divided into two parts, the first part containing the names arranged in alphabetical order and the second part including the names classified geographically. It is expected to issue the book in October, 1913, and the price will be \$2.50 postpaid.

The committee which has charge of the work includes Robert Bacon, '80, Jerome D. Greene, '96, E. H. Wells, '97, William Phillips, '00, and C. C. Lane, '04. Former students in the University are urged to send to the office of the committee, 50 State Street, Boston, information in regard to changes of address or occupation, and to help the committee in their efforts to secure the addresses of lost men.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The 22d annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association will be held on Saturday, March 15, in Emerson J. The business meeting will be called to order at 9.45 A.M. At 10 o'clock the discussion of the topic chosen for the day—"Better Teach-

ing"—will begin. The subject for the morning meeting will be "The Practical Results of Recent Studies in Education." The selected speakers and the titles of their papers will be: Stephen S. Colvin, Professor of Educational Psychology, at Brown University, "Studies in Educational Psychology"; Walter F. Dearborn, Assistant Professor of Education, at Harvard University, "Studies in Educational Statistics"; Stuart A. Courtis, Supervisor of Testing Work, Boston, "Tests in Arithmetic." After these speakers have finished there will be a general discussion. This meeting is open to the public; teachers and school officers are especially invited.

The annual dinner of the association, open only to members and their guests, will take place at 1 P. M. in the Union. President Eliot, who is the president of the association, will preside. The after-dinner speakers and their subjects will be: Ernest C. Moore, Professor of Education, at Yale University, "Improvements in Educational Practice"; Charles F. Richardson, Emeritus Professor of English, at Dartmouth College, "The Problem of Waste in the College Lecture."

LECTURES BY PROFESSOR BEZOLD

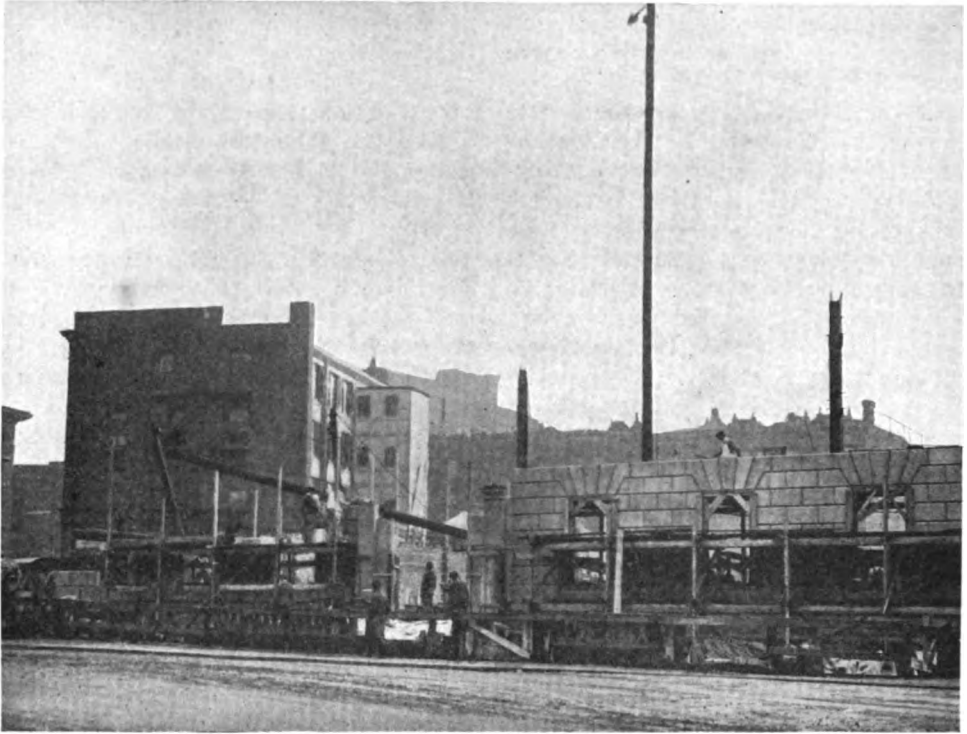
On Thursday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Semitic Department, Professor Carl Bezold, of the University of Heidelberg, will deliver an illustrated lecture in Emerson J on "The Influence of Babylonia and Assyria on Modern Civilization." The lecture will be in English, and will be open to the public.

On March 6 and 13, at 4.30 P. M., Professor Bezold will give two public illustrated lectures in the lecture room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The subject for the first lecture will be "Industrial Art in Babylonia and Egypt," and for the second, "Religious Art in Babylonia and Egypt."

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

The sixth annual dinner of the Cosmopolitan Club will be held in the Trophy Room of the Union on the evening of Monday, March 10. President Eliot, Major Higginson, and Hon. J. J. Westengard, LL.B. '98, will speak.

Harvard Club of Boston



The Beginnings of the House of the Boston Harvard Club.

The corner-stone of the house of the Harvard Club of Boston was laid at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, February 26. Almost, perhaps quite, 1000 members of the club looked on while President Lowell put the cement on the stone in which was the copper box filled with memorabilia of the club and of Harvard. These exercises took place out of doors at the northeast corner of the clubhouse close to the southwest corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Boylston Street.

Earlier in the evening the members of the club assembled in the ballroom of the Hotel Somerset, where small tables had been arranged and a stage erected. The places at the tables were quickly filled, and the gallery and corridors were crowded. President Eliot was to have spoken at this gathering, but a severe cold confined him to his house, much to the disappointment of the members of the club; he sent a letter,

however, which P. W. Thomson, the secretary of the club read.

Odin Roberts, '86, vice-president of the club, presided at the meeting in the hotel. A large part of the entertainment was provided by the Alumni Chorus, which, under the direction of Warren A. Locke, '69, sang splendidly. After the opening numbers by the chorus, Mr. Roberts introduced Bishop Lawrence, who spoke briefly; he said, in part:

"Only one word. It is this: The United States is a pretty big spot. Harvard assumes to call itself, as you know, a national university. It keeps in touch through its alumni with every part of the United States. Now, no institution is universal until it is first provincial. No man is great until he has first been saturated with the spirit of his home life. Harvard can never be a national university unless it be first, as it always has been, filled with the spirit of pro-

vincial New England. Because it has been saturated with that spirit, because it is open for that spirit, and because its alumni have lived out that spirit, it may claim to be a national university.

"One other thing we must keep in mind. A great man loses his greatness when he ceases to be in a true sense provincial; and so does a great university. If, therefore, Harvard is to keep her position as a leader in this nation, she must be strong at the heart as a provincial college.

"Therein is the reason for this Harvard Club. In this club is to be kindled enthusiasm for Harvard. The rest of the country, whatever it may do for Harvard, looks to Boston and New England for the chief support of the University. Here, not only in good fellowship but in earnest, hard work in support of the University, Harvard men will gather. Thus being provincial, we may hold our leadership as national."

Secretary Thomson then read President Eliot's letter in which he commended the purposes of the club and pointed out some of the ways in which it could be useful.

After more singing, Mr. Roberts said:

"Gentlemen: It has been suggested that, before the instructions are given as to the manner of proceeding to the clubhouse site to lay the corner-stone, we state a few facts which seem to be significant in connection with the tendencies and the growth of the club.

"A year ago a count of the members by decades showed that of the last three decades, the classes since 1900 gave the least number of members of the club. Possibly that was because our proceedings had been too frivolous to earn the approval of serious youth. But since we have undertaken a sober enterprise the statistics have changed. An examination of the Secretary's records shows that now at least one-third of the members of this club graduated within the last ten years. That fact signifies clearly that the Harvard Club of Boston and its house will perform precisely the service for which the clubhouse is

most needed—service to the young men.

"It has been objected—not, I think, very strenuously—that a clubhouse such as ours will prove to be a highly ornamented loafing place. Anyone who has been familiar with the work done by the executive committee and by the many special committees which have served this club, knows better; knows that the clubhouse will be permeated with the same spirit which has made this club grow rapidly even when unorganized. And this means that the clubhouse will not be a loafing place, but a large, animated workshop; and the more men we get into the work the better.

"Our ambition—if I may speak for the present management—is to make the appointments, the service of this club, characterized by academic simplicity. We desire to be famous, not for our canvasbacks, but for our glorified corn-beef hash. And the fact that that is our humble ambition, the fact that the young men are coming in large numbers and also that the older men are coming to its support, shows that the club is offering the men a guarantee that they will appreciate; and that guarantee is that no matter what his social fortune may be while he is in College, every lad who goes to Harvard may know that here is a welcome and an open door, here is an association of equal companions which he may join if he is only a man of good character.

"Our club must be unlike others. In the nature of things it is necessary and it is proper for the other clubs in Boston to be exclusive. There are certain limitations which are in large measure perhaps the strength of such clubs. But the Harvard Club of Boston can never have a waiting list. The Harvard Club of Boston will be distinguished from all other clubs in being inclusive instead of exclusive."

Mr. Roberts then told what the exercises would be at the laying of the corner-stone, and the members of the club left the hotel and formed in line on Commonwealth Avenue; the band headed the procession, and immediately behind was the Alumni Chorus. The officers of the club stood on a

platform which had been erected on the first floor of the new house; the other members crowded about on the street. Hundreds of the men carried red lights.

After the chorus had sung, Mr. Roberts gave way to Maj. Henry L. Higginson, the president of the club; he, in turn, introduced President Lowell, who spoke very briefly.

Mr. J. E. Fuller, of the construction company which is building the house, then handed President Lowell a silver trowel, and the President prepared the cornerstone for its place in the foundation.

After singing by the chorus and cheers, the company broke up.

HARVARD CLUB OF LYNN

The fifth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Lynn was held at the University Club, Boston, on February 25. In the absence of the president of the club, Dr. C. C. Sheldon, '70, Luther Atwood, '83, the secretary, was toastmaster. The guests and speakers were: Dr. Charles M. Green, '74, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and formerly Dean of the Medical School; Henry A. Yeomans, '00, Assistant Dean of the College; Frederic C. Weld, '86, of the Harvard Club of Lowell; and Charles T. Abeles, '13, captain of the university crew.

The menu contained, in addition to the usual information, the "Chronicles 1912-13", an account of the activities of the club for the past year. It has again provided a scholarship of \$100 to a member of the freshman class; this scholarship is now held by Arthur N. Colton, '16, a graduate of the Lynn Classical High School. The club has also paid the examination fees of three pupils in the same school who in June last passed at least eight points in their examinations and intend to enter Harvard with the class of 1917.

The "Chronicles" contained also an expression of the pride of the club in the high standard of the work done by its present undergraduate members. In the "first group" of scholars in the College, containing in all 48 men, there are three graduates of the Lynn Classical High School—Ralph H. Anderson, '14, William A. Berridge, '14, and Alan D. McKillop—and also Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '14, a son of one of

the members of the club. There are now in the University 48 men from the Lynn district.

The officers of the club are: President, Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon, '70; vice-presidents, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, Elihu Thomson, S.D. (Hon.) '09; secretary and treasurer, Luther Atwood, '83; executive committee, George H. Breed, '98, Paul M. Keene, '99, and Alfred M. Tozzer, '00.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner:

Professor G. H. Chase, '96, P. M. Keene, '99, G. H. Breed, '98, Melville Breed, '98, A. E. Chase, '05, G. W. Keene, '91, W. G. Keene, '94, J. B. Newhall, '85, Dr. C. M. Cobb, Dr. G. B. Carr, Dr. R. F. Sheldon, '07, W. A. Hall, '96, Dr. M. C. Smith, '98, Dr. A. A. Williams, '03, F. W. Johnson, '07, F. L. Arey, '09, H. F. Moulton, '11, H. F. Drown, '10, R. W. Breed, '08, F. C. Bubier, '13, F. L. Grover, '12, R. H. Anderson, '14, J. I. Abbott, '14, R. P. Newhall, '15, A. N. Colton, '16, A. S. Potter, and L. B. Leonard.

HARVARD CLUB IN MAINE

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club in Maine was held at the Cumberland Club in Portland, on Friday, February 14, at 7 P. M. The president of the club, Hon. Nathan Clifford, '90, presided.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William M. Bradley, '76; vice-presidents, Thomas L. Talbot, '76, Charles D. Booth, '96; secretary, Roscoe T. Holt, '04; treasurer, Robert Payson, '06; entertainment committee, Robert T. Whitehouse, '91, Henry G. Beyer, Jr., '06, Roscoe T. Holt, '04.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee of three to keep in touch with local preparatory schools.

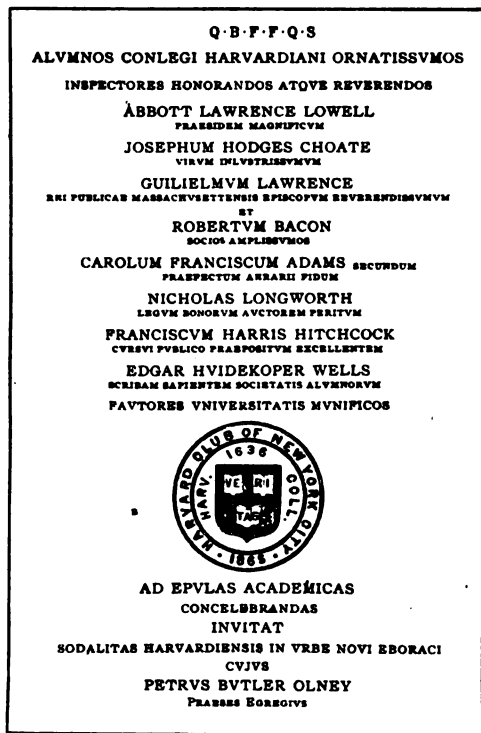
At the dinner which followed, Robert T. Whitehouse, '91, was toastmaster; the other speakers were: Albro E. Chase, '65; Howard Eager, '12; Harry M. Verrill, Yale '89; J. H. Gardiner, '85, editor of the BULLETIN; and Judge Nathaniel Hobbs, L. S. '58-60.

Among the members present were the following: J. B. Bancroft, '03, Henry G. Beyer, Jr., '06, Charles D. Booth, '96, William M. Bradley, '76, Carroll Brown, '04, William F. Clapp, '06, Howard Corning, '90, Albert G. Donham, '00, John M. Eager, '12, Clifton M. Foss, '07, John M. Glidden, '00, Fred A. Guptill, S. '01-'02,

Frederick Hale, '96, Roscoe T. Holt, '04, Henry T. Hooper, '98, William F. Jones, '92, Ralph May, '04, Robert Payson, '06, Harold R. Rafsky, '10, David W. Snow, L. S. '78-'79, Lucien Snow, Jr., '07, James A. Spalding, M.D. '70, Henry M. Swift, '94, Sidney St. F. Thaxter, '04, Addison S. Thayer, '81, Everett M. Waterhouse, '97, Elmer L. Wengren, '89, Robert T. Whitehouse, '91.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The 48th annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City was held in Harvard Hall in the club house on Thursday



A Page from the Menu.

evening, February 20. About 300 members of the club were present.

Peter B. Olney, '64, president of the club, presided, and introduced the speakers of the evening in the following order: William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; Joseph Hodges Choate, '52; Edgar Huidekoper Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Alumni Association; Nicholas Longworth, '91, member of Congress from Ohio; President Lowell. The others seated on the dais were: Amory G. Hodges,

'74, vice-president of the club; Robert Bacon, '80; Edmund Wetmore, '60; Charles Francis Adams, 2d, '88, Treasurer of the University; Charles S. Fairchild, '63; and Frank H. Hitchcock, '91, Postmaster General.

An enthusiastic glee club in charge of the chorister of the club, Francis Rogers, '91, Laurance I. Neale, '06, and Charles L. Safford, '94, sang during the dinner, and later in the evening solos were sung by three Harvard men of prominence in the musical world: Francis Rogers, '91, Gardner Lamson, '77, H. L. Murphy, '08. The cheering was, as usual, led by the secretary of the club, Langdon P. Marvin, '98.

The list of guests was printed on the menu in miniature fac-simile of the Commencement program. That page of the menu is reproduced herewith.

The monthly meeting of the club will be held on Saturday evening, March 8. The entertainment will be provided by the "University Glee Club", a New York organization composed of men who were formerly members of the glee clubs of their respective colleges.

HARVARD CLUB OF DELAWARE

The Harvard Club of Delaware was formed at Wilmington on Thursday evening, February 27, when some of the Harvard men who live in that vicinity met for dinner at the Hotel duPont. Judge Victor B. Woolley, L. '89-90, called the company to order, and Alexis I. duPont, '92, was temporary secretary. The following were elected officers of the club: President, John P. Nields, '89; vice-presidents, Hon. Victor B. Woolley, and LeRoy Harvey, '94; treasurer, Alexis I. duPont; secretary, Eugene E. duPont, '03.

The members of the club voted to establish a scholarship which will be awarded each year to a member of the freshman class who has entered Harvard College from one of the high or preparatory schools in Delaware. It was announced that one of the scholarships created by the Associated Harvard Clubs will also be given to Delaware. Consequently, two scholarships will be available next year to freshmen from that state.

In addition to those already mentioned

there were at the dinner: Harry F. Brown, '90, Caleb E. Burchenal, LL.B. '05, Charles F. Curley, LL.B. '00, Hon. Charles M. Curtis, LL.B. '81, Lewis A. DeBlois, '99, W. Watson Harrington, L. '97-'98, Oscar R. Jackson, '76, William F. Knowles, '12, George McIntire, '02, John F. Malloy, L. '98-'00, Charles B. Palmer, '97, and Dr. W. O. Sypherd, Ph.D. '06.

LOWELL HARVARD CLUB

The Lowell Harvard Club held its 13th annual dinner and business meeting at the Vesper Country Club on February 20. The guests were Professor William A. Neilson, of the English Department; Odin Roberts, '86, vice-president of the Harvard Club of Boston; and Leo H. Leary, '05, who has been for several seasons one of the coaches of the football eleven.

At the business meeting the club voted to join the Associated Harvard Clubs. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. C. T. Billings, '84; vice-president, Hon. Frederick Lawton, '74; treasurer, J. F. Preston, '83; secretary, G. H. Spalding, '96; directors, Thomas Nesmith, '71, chairman, G. S. Motley, '79, and F. B. Greenhalge, '98.

Nineteen members of the club sat down to the dinner. The president was toastmaster. The three guests spoke and also F. W. Sullivan, '10, and J. J. Rogers, '04. Mr. Leary talked on football and illustrated his remarks with stereopticon pictures. The committee in charge of the dinner consisted of Dr. J. A. Gage, '79, chairman, W. H. Howe, '86, and R. B. Walsh, '05.

The following members of the club were at the dinner: T. Nesmith, '71, J. A. Gage, '79, G. S. Motley, '79, L. T. Trull, '79, J. F. Preston, '83, W. H. Howe, '86, F. C. Weld, '86, P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93, F. Curn, '94, J. M. Abbott, '98, C. S. Bodfish, '04, W. W. Dennett, '05, R. B. Walsh, '05, F. Strauss, '06, G. C. Welch, '07, and A. M. Dumas, '11.

The Lowell Club has given to the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government, in the University, a typewritten copy of the proceedings of the Charter Revision Committee of Lowell. These are the records of the so-called "Committee of Sixty," and they set forth the personnel of the committee,

the steps it took to acquire information, the number and minutes of the meetings held, accounts of the money expended, description of the methods of raising money, copies of the literature sent to voters, and other matters bearing on the preparation of the new charter. The committee began its campaign for a new charter in October, 1910, and closed it successfully in November, 1911.

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The 32d annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Minnesota was held on February 19 at the Minneapolis Club in that city. The speakers were: Professor H. A. Yeomans, '00, Assistant Dean of Harvard College; Dr. Carroll E. Edson, '88, vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Howard Elliott, '81; Rome G. Brown, '84; Claude Bard, '01, secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs; and Professor Frederic G. Washburn, '82.

In addition to those already mentioned, those at the dinner were:

Maurice Adelsheim, '09, Cephas D. Allin, A.M. '00, William O. Batchelder, '05, Professor Joseph W. Beach, Ph.D. '07, H. A. Bellows, '06, Maj. John Bigelow, '61, Frederick K. Butters, '00, Frederick J. Carr, '93, Frederick L. Chapman, '69, George C. Christian, '95, Edward P. Davis, '99, Holyoke Davis, '04, Hon. Karl DeLaittre, '97, Dr. Charles F. Denny, M.D. '82, Welles Eastman, '13, Randolph Edgar, '08, Dick Grant, '97, Professor John H. Gray, '87, Rev. Carl G. Hagberg, A.M. '06, Morris L. Hallowell, Jr., '12, Dr. Charles H. Keene, '98, Carl Lawson, '05, Philip Little, Jr., '09, Herbert Maynard, Jr., '08, George P. Metcalf, '98, Edmund M. Morgan, Jr., '02, Frank J. Ottis, LL.B., '96, Charles R. Park, '11, Howard H. Sargent, '01, James G. Swan, LL.B. '05, Edward S. Thurston, '98, Samuel E. Turner, '05, Charles N. B. Wheeler, '86, John H. Wheeler, '06, Herbert S. Whiton, '01, Cushing F. Wright, '03, Edward B. Young, '85.

LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual dinner of the Harvard Law School Association of New York City was held on Saturday evening, February 15, in the house of the New York Harvard Club. Hon. Peter B. Olney, '64, LL.B. '66, president of the association, presided. The others speakers were, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61, LL.B. '66, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Professor Ezra R. Thayer, '88, LL.B. '91,

Dean of the Law School; John L. Cadwalader, LL.B. '60; Harold Otis, '04, LL.B. '08; and Hon. James Bryce, the English Ambassador to the United States.

The other guests of the association were: Judge John Clinton Gray, LL.B. '66, of the New York Court of Appeals; Justice George L. Ingraham, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, first department; Justice Francis K. Pendleton, of the New York Supreme Court; Judge Learned Hand, '93, LL.B. '96, of the United States District Court; and Judge Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87, of the United States Court in Illinois.

TO IMPROVE HARVARD SQUARE

Professor H. L. Warren, Professor E. J. A. Duquesne, Assistant Professor J. S. Humphreys, and Assistant Professor H. V. Hubbard, who were some time ago appointed by President Lowell a committee to suggest changes in Harvard Square, have after long study of the problem reported a comprehensive scheme for beautifying and improving that portion of Cambridge which is adjacent or near to the College Yard.

The committee has spent almost a year in the work. The report goes into the matter in detail and is illuminated by sketches and drawings.

The recommendations of the committee are, in brief, as follows:

1. Widen Massachusetts Avenue between Central Square and Harvard Square, so that it shall have a minimum width of 80 feet from building line to building line.
2. Widen Massachusetts Avenue from Quincy Square to Harvard Square by placing the sidewalk in arcades to be constructed under the existing buildings on the southern side of the Avenue.
3. Establish new building lines on Harvard Square, thus increasing its size, and broaden the approach from Harvard Square to Brattle Square.
4. Widen Boylston Street by taking ten feet on the easterly side between Harvard Square and the river.
5. Open DeWolf Street more directly from Quincy Square, and widen it to the river.
6. Abolish River View Avenue, and throw the land partly into the parking of Charles River Road and partly into the



The College Yard where the Widener Library will be Built.

grounds around the Freshman Dormitories.

7. Fix a limit of height (certainly not higher than the tallest building now existing in Harvard Square) in and about the Square.

8. Adopt a system of zones, by devoting parts of the territory to residences, and restrict apartment houses to clearly defined localities.

9. Take steps for the construction of a hotel and an adequate assembly and convention hall in or near Harvard Square.

10. Establish an electric car line from Harvard Square through Boylston Street to Allston, Brighton and Brookline.

Cordial co-operation between the city authorities and private owners will be necessary if these recommendations are to be put into effect. To this end, and especially to secure a harmonious architectural treatment, the committee suggests that a permanent expert commission with advisory powers be appointed by the public authorities, to which commission all projects for the improvement of the Square must be submitted.

CONFERENCE ON THE MINISTRY

Delegations of students from the leading colleges of New England will meet at Andover Theological Seminary, March 7 to 9, for a conference on the subject of the ministry. This is an annual gathering, held under the auspices of Andover, Hartford, and Union Theological Seminaries, and meeting with each of them in turn. The meetings will be held in Andover Chapel and will be open to students in the University, but not to the general public. The program is as follows:

Friday, March 7, at 7.30 P. M.

Address of Welcome. Professor John Winthrop Platner, D. D., of Andover Theological Seminary.

"The Opportunity of the Ministry as Seen by the Educator." President Alexander Meiklejohn, Ph.D., of Amherst College.

"The Minister's Opportunity as a Leader of Men." Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, D.D., of Providence, R. I.

Saturday, March 8, at 10 A. M.

"The Prophetic Office of the Ministry." Rev. Raymond Calkins, D.D., of Cambridge.

Students' Session: Addresses by delegates. Henry Smith Leiper, of Amherst College; Charles A. Hatch, of Bowdoin College; Mark Mohler, of

Brown University; James C. Manry, of Harvard University; Charles A. Anderson, of Williams College.

Saturday, March 8, at 7.30 P. M.

"The Leadership Needed in Our Modern Civilization." Mr. George Perry Morris, of Boston.

"The Minister's Opportunity as Seen by a Layman." Mr. Robert H. Gardiner, Harvard, '76.

"The Need of a Scholarly Preparation for the Ministry." President Francis Brown, Ph. D., D.D., Litt.D., LL.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y.

Sunday, March 9, at 3 P. M.

"The Opportunity of the Ministry in Missionary Work." President W. Douglas Mackenzie, D.D., LL.D., of Hartford Theological Seminary.

"The Opportunity of the Minister in the Country Parish." Rev. Frederick E. Emrich, D.D., of Boston.

"The Opportunity of the Minister in Social Redemption." Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Ph.D., Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Sunday, March 9, at 7.30 P. M.

"The Spiritual Requirements for the Ministry." President Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary.

Closing Address. Dean Edward I. Bosworth, D.D., of Oberlin Theological Seminary.

DUDLEIAN LECTURE

The Trustees of the Dudleian Lectures have appointed Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., Pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, to give the Dudleian lecture for the current academic year. The lecture will be given on Tuesday evening, April 29. The subject is the fourth of the series prescribed by the founder, Judge Paul Dudley, in 1750, namely, "Explanation of Ordination."

"The fourth and last lecture I would have for the maintaining, explaining, and proving the validity of the ordination of ministers or pastors of the churches, and so their administration of the sacraments or ordinances of religion as the same hath been practiced in New England, from the first beginning of it, and so continued at this day. Not that I would any ways invalidate Episcopal Ordination as it is commonly called and practised in the Church of England; but I do esteem the method of ordination as practised in Scotland, at Geneva, and among the dissenters in England, and in the churches in this country, to be very safe, scriptural, and valid: and that

the great Head of the church, by his blessed spirit, hath owned, sanctified, and blessed them accordingly and will continue so to do to the end of the world. Amen."

LECTURES BY DEAN FENN

Professor W. W. Fenn, Dean of the Divinity School, is giving in Phillips Brooks House a series of four lectures on the general topic of "Law and Religion." The first lecture will be given tonight on "The Attitude of Jesus and Paul toward the Law in General." The dates and subjects of the remaining lectures are:

March 12.—The New Testament and Personal Rights.

March 19.—The New Testament and Property Rights.

March 26.—The New Testament and Divorce.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

A rare and valuable picture of Geoffrey Chaucer, the English poet, which was bequeathed to the Harvard College Library by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, has recently been placed on exhibition in the Fogg Museum. The portrait was at Llanshaw Court, in Gloucestershire, for more than three centuries. It bears a close resemblance to the only known authentic portrait of Chaucer, the miniature in Occleve's "De regimine principum", written in 1411-12, and also to a later, full-length portrait in another British Museum manuscript. It has been known in recent years as the Seddon portrait. Mr. James Loeb presented it to Professor Norton, who bequeathed it to the Library with the request that it be inscribed as a memorial of two lovers of Chaucer—Francis James Child and James Russell Lowell.

COLLEGE MEN IN THE NAVY

Captain C. E. Marsh, U. S. N., has made public the details of the plan for giving a number of college undergraduates an opportunity to take a summer cruise on some of the Navy vessels and thus to familiarize themselves with life on board ship and fit themselves to become members of a sort of naval reserve.

The proposed trip will be taken on either

battleships or cruisers and will last from about the middle of July to the middle of September. The cruise will give the men who take it an opportunity to obtain practical instruction in engineering, gunnery, navigation, and an insight into the general routine of shipboard life and some of the problems now confronting the Navy.

The ships will rendezvous at some New England port and will be divided into two fleets for mimic warfare. The first weeks will be spent cruising about from Portland, Me., to New York. When the boats are at anchor the men will learn to lay mines, handle the boats, and overhaul the machinery. The college students will be assigned in squads of 20 to each ship, and as far as possible men from the same college will be kept together. Only men who shall have completed two years of the regular college course will be taken.

Until an appropriation can be obtained from the Navy Department, the expenses of the cruise will be borne by the men who take it. The cost will be small.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

The *Illustrated Magazine* has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Editor-in-chief, W. O. Fenn, '14, of Cambridge; business managers, S. F. Withe, '14, of Springfield, and W. C. Koch, '13, of St. Paul, Minn.; assistant business manager, L. B. Morgan, '16, of Minneapolis, Minn.; editors, R. L. Davis, '15, of Ashtabula, O., E. S. Greider, '15, of Brooklyn, N. Y., C. F. Maxwell, '14, of Cambridge, W. C. Morgan, U.C., of Peabody, Kan., and W. M. Tugman, '14, of Cincinnati, O. L. C. Parsons, '10, of Cambridge, has been elected graduate adviser.

FRESHMAN CLASS OFFICERS

The following nominations have been made for officers of the freshman class: For president, W. J. Bingham, of Lawrence and E. W. Mahan, of Natick; for vice-president, A. Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., and G. A. McKinlock, of Lake Forest, Ill.; for secretary-treasurer, W. Blanchard, of Concord, and E. Cunningham, Jr., of Westwood; for members of the Student Council (three to be elected), B. M. Fullerton, 2d,

of Spokane, Wash., J. A. Gilman, Jr., of Honolulu, H. I., J. G. Heyburn, of Louisville, Ky., D. P. Morgan, Jr., of New York City, and D. C. Watson, of Milton.

HARVARD TEACHERS IN OREGON

The following men who have studied at Harvard University are now teaching at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.: H. S. Jackson, who was a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences 1908-09, is professor of botany; H. P. Barss, S.M. '09, is assistant professor of botany; E. R. Shepard, A.M. '06, is assistant professor of electrical engineering; F. C. Bradford, S.B. '08, is research assistant in horticulture; and John Fulton, who was a student in the Lawrence Scientific School 1902-03, is professor of chemistry.

HOW STUDENTS USE THEIR TIME

An attempt is being made to determine how much time Harvard College students devote to study and other college activities. For this purpose, 300 seniors and juniors, selected so as to represent as far as possible the different interests of the undergraduates, have been asked to fill out blanks stating the amount of time given to study, meals, idleness, exercise, amusements, sleep, etc. The hope is that some real information may be obtained from this canvass.

PIERIAN SODALITY

The Pierian Sodality has elected the following officers: President, R. H. Anderson, '14, of Lynn; vice-president, H. A. Swan, '15, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, A. S. Coolidge, '15, of Pittsfield; manager, H. P. Briggs, '15, of Brookline; assistant manager, K. McIntosh, '14, of New York City.

PROFESSOR BAKER'S LECTURES

Professor George P. Baker, '87, is giving at the Lowell Institute, in Boston, a series of eight lectures on "Dramatic Composition." The lectures begin at 5 o'clock. The first one was given Monday afternoon on "The Novel and the Play." The dates and subjects of the remaining lectures in the course are:

Thursday, March 6.—"Mapping Out a Play from Subject to Plot."

Monday, March 10.—"Creating Interest."

Thursday, March 13.—"Maintaining Interest. (Suspense and Climax.)"

Monday, March 17.—"Methods of Characterization. (Exits, Entrances, etc.)"

Thursday, March 20.—"Dialogue. (The Monologue, The Aside, etc.)"

Monday, March 24.—"Settings, and the Relation of the Play to Stage and Actor."

Thursday, March 27.—"Total Effect."

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MARCH 6:

Lowell Institute lecture on Dramatic Composition: "Mapping Out a Play." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

Harvard Divinity School and Andover Theological Seminary. Service at Andover Chapel, 5 P. M. Preacher, Mr. Vaughan Dabney.

Lecture, "The Development of the Port of Boston." Mr. Hugh Bancroft, '98, chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston. Emerson A, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7:

Harvard Engineering Society. "The Present-Day Investigation of Terrestrial Magnetism and Its Practical Application." Illustrated by the Stereopticon. Mr. Lloyd W. Weed. Common Room, Conant Hall, 8 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., President of Andover Theological Seminary.

Lecture, "Ophthalmic Catastrophes" Dr. Myles Standish. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 10:

Lecture on Mohammedanism: "Modern Movements, including Babism and Behaism." Professor George F. Moore. King's Chapel, Boston, 2.30 P. M.

Lecture on Dramatic Composition: "Creating Interest." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13:

Lecture on Dramatic Composition: "Maintaining Interest." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

Lecture, "The Influence of Babylonia and Assyria on Modern Civilization." Professor Carl Bezold, of Heidelberg. Emerson J., 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15:

Public meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association. Emerson J., 10 A. M. Topic for discussion: "The Practical Results of Recent Studies in Education."

SUNDAY, MARCH 16:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., President of Andover Theological Seminary.

Lecture, "How to Cultivate Emotional Poise in a Strenuous Age." Dr. George L. Walton. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

At the University

The newspaper correspondents, members of the staffs of the various undergraduate publications, and representatives of the territorial clubs have organized the Press Club of Harvard University. The following officers have been elected: President, G. N. Phillips, '13, of Middletown Springs, Vt., vice-president, R. B. Batchelder, '13, of Salem; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Brown, Jr., '14, of Hartford, Conn.; executive committee, D. E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, C. F. Farrington, '16, of Cambridge, W. O. Fenn, '14, of Cambridge, and J. B. Langstaff, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Professor W. M. Davis, during his recent trip to the middle west, lectured at Oberlin College and the University of Chicago on "Dana's Confirmation of Darwin's Theory of Coral Reefs," and at Northwestern University on "Human Response to Geographical Environment"; he also spoke at the Francis W. Parker School, in Chicago, on "The Highlands of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado."

The Phillips Brooks House Association has elected the following officers: President, Q. Reynolds, of Montclair, N. J.; vice-president, G. F. Plympton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, C. H. Crombie, '14, of West Roxbury; treasurer, F. H. Trumbull, '14, of Salem; librarian, C. G. Freese, of Framingham.

Professor Charles M. Green gave an address before the Buffalo, N. Y., Academy of Medicine on February 18. On the following day he spoke before the medical students of Buffalo University, and took part in the meeting of the Buffalo Medical Club.

The *Harvard Advocate* has elected the following officers for the current half year: President, Philip W. Thayer, '14, of Newton Centre; secretary, H. C. Greene, '14, of Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, A. L. Lincoln, Jr., of Brookline.

Professor O. M. W. Sprague addressed the Vermont Bankers' Association at its annual meeting in Rutland on Friday, February 21, on "Recent Banking Reform Proposals."

Professor L. J. Johnson exhibited, at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on February 12 some photographs of reinforced concrete T-beams, showing novel and significant results of recent experiments.

The university glee club has elected the following officers: Leader, A. K. Pickernell, '14, of Englewood, N. J.; president, F. H. Storms, '14, of Evansville, Ind.; secretary, Ronald H. Allen, '14, of Fulton, N. Y.

Mr. Clifford P. Smith, a member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, lectured in Phillips Brooks House last Friday evening on "Christian Science."

Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, President of Andover Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week.

Chief-Justice Rugg, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, spoke in Brooks House Sunday evening on "The Lawyer and His Relation to Society."

Worthington Chauncey Ford, A.M., editor of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has been appointed Lecturer on Historical Manuscripts, from Sept. 1, 1913.

Professor H. E. Clifford addressed the Business Men's League of Cohasset on Thursday evening, February 20, on "Rates for Electric Service."

Work on the new Electrical Laboratory, which will be erected between the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Pierce Hall, will begin this spring.

H. E. Reeves, '11, who was for two years the catcher on the university baseball team, is coaching the candidates for the freshman nine.

Yale defeated Harvard at wrestling in New Haven last Friday night. Harvard lost all of the seven bouts.

Wells Blanchard, '16, of Concord, Mass., has been appointed leader of the freshman mandolin club.

Alumni Notes

'53—Joshua Kendall, who was for many years principal of a private school for boys in Cambridge, died at a private hospital in Somerville on February 18.

'69—William F. Apthorp died at Vevey, Switzerland, on February 19. From 1872 to 1877 Mr. Apthorp was in charge of the musical department of the *Atlantic Monthly*. He became connected with the *Boston Evening Transcript* in 1881 and continued for twenty years to write on musical subjects for that newspaper.

'69—Henry M. Howe has been elected an honorary member of the Cleveland Institution of Engineers and of the Russian Metallurgical Society. He was also elected president of the Sixth Congress of the International Association for Testing Materials, and a life member of its Council, a distinction paid to only two men since it was organized.

'76—Edward Stetson died in Bangor, Me., on February 17. He was treasurer of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad from the time of its organization until 1911, and was for many years president of the First National Bank of Bangor.

'78—Charles Moore has been re-elected chairman of the District City Plan and Improvement Commission which has charge of the preparation of a plan of Detroit and the surrounding territory.

'86—Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, A.M. (hon.) 1911, of the United States Engineer Corps, has been appointed by President Taft assistant to the engineer-in-chief of the Panama Canal. For the last four years Col. Judson has been engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia.

'90—Macmillan's reprint in their Standard Library Norman Hapgood's "Abraham Lincoln."

'93—Robert D. Farquhar is one of the nine members of the architectural commission for the San Francisco Exposition in 1915, and has designed the Hall of Festivals. His address is Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

'94—Albert H. Chamberlain has been elected treasurer of the Arlington Mills Company. The mills are in Lawrence but the chief offices are at 78 Chauncy Street, Boston. Since 1907 Chamberlain has been connected with the firm of William Whitman & Company, selling agents for the Arlington Mills. Previous to that time he practised law in Boston.

'95—Sidney C. Newsom has been superintendent of schools at Tucson, Ariz., since 1908. After his graduation from College he was for a time assistant principal of the high school at Houston, Tex., and in 1896 he was appointed senior teacher of English at the high school at Indianapolis. He remained there until 1901 when he went to the Philippine Islands as division superintendent of schools. Returning to this country in 1904, he was made head of the department of English at the University of Arizona, where he stayed until 1908. He is the author of a number of school books and school editions.

'96—Thomas G. Stevenson was married in

Boston on February 20 to Miss Frances Le-Moyne.

'98—Percy W. Long, who is instructor in English at Harvard, is teaching English at Wellesley College also.

'07—Paul H. Linaberry is instructor in French at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

'08—Walter M. Bird is with the Houston Electric Company, at Houston, Tex., and not with the Jacksonville Traction Company, of Jacksonville, Fla., as the BULLETIN incorrectly stated in the issue of February 19.

'08—George Mixter, who is with the Stone & Webster Management Association, has been transferred to the Sales Department of the Key West Electric Company. His address is P. O. Box 219, Key West, Fla.

'08—Charles Louis Seeger, Jr. is professor of Music at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Gr. '08-'09—Rev. George G. Ballard, chaplain of Hobart College, died on January 30 at Geneva, N. Y. He graduated from Hobart College in 1898 and received the degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College, Toronto, in 1900.

'10—Howard F. K. Cahill is instructor at the Thacher School, Nordhoff, Calif.

'10—Edward G. Schauroth is instructor in Latin and German at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia.

'10—F. Burnham McLeary is instructor in English at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

S.B. '11—Philip H. Babcock was married in New York on February 7 to Miss Elfriede F. Brewer.

'11—Ralph H. Mann, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Federal Trust Company, recently organized in Bridgeport, Conn., has become secretary of the Bridgeport Trust Company, which has absorbed the Federal company.

'11—Harry H. R. Spofford has been transferred from the Massillon, O., shops to the New York office, of the Griscom-Russell Company, 90 West Street, where he is making a study of the disposal of municipal waste.

A.M. '11—Robert C. Line, A.B. (Montana) '10, is instructor in economics at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

'12—Ralph E. Boothby is head of the English department at St. Stephen's School, Colorado Springs, Colo.

'12—Matthew R. Copithorne is instructor in English at the Coit School, Munich, Germany.

'12—J. Allan Hovey, formerly with B. Altman & Company, of New York City, is now with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, 50 Oliver Street, Boston.

'12—Oscar W. Haussermann is head of the history department at the Rumsey Hall School Cornwall, Conn. He was also coach of the football team last fall.

'12—Hugh G. Grant is in the editorial department of *The Birmingham News*, Birmingham, Ala.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913.

NUMBER 24.

Opinion and Comment

Hollis Hall well deserves its celebration in June. One hundred and fifty years continuous occupation as a college dormitory is a good record for this country. Massachusetts Hall is older, but its use has changed; and the other dormitories all date from the 19th century. Wadsworth House, though built in 1726, was the President's house until within a little more than fifty years; and it is now a dormitory in part only. Hollis Hall has therefore an honorable and venerable leadership among our buildings.

The project of a pageant sounds interesting. If it does not become too cumbersome it will be an agreeable variety in the Class Day festivities. And it would revive the memories of the day of small things, when Harvard College was still an outpost in the wilderness to keep the settlers from forgetting the life of books and ideals which they had inherited from their fathers. Before the Revolution and for a generation or more after it Harvard College may have been largely what today we should consider a boarding school; but in its officers and its graduate students, and especially in its place as the recognized source of learning for the colony, it had an influence as strong as it has today. When all North America was forest except for

the fringe of settlements up and down the eastern coast the College had begun to make itself felt as the nursery of strong traditions of liberal thinking. It is well to be reminded that our heritage has its origin in those distant days.

* * *

The effort to put the work of the Phillips Brooks House Association on an assured basis by raising an endowment for it will interest many graduates. The activities of the Association are carried on quietly and in a businesslike way. Men join it who want to be doing something for their fellowmen, and know that under its direction they can learn how to use their time and efforts to better advantage. Its officers are drawn from the leaders of College life, but to hold office in the Association is not an object of ambition except to the man who wants to work. In a very practical way the Association has brought together men from a great variety of churches, and set them to doing good in the world. The basis of this joint work is not theology: that the members of the Association are willing to leave to older heads. The Phillips Brooks House Association starts from the fact that the ultimate justification of a religion in the world is whether it leads its members individual-

ly to do something to make the world a better place for other men to live in. On this basis men of different denominations and even of different religions can come together; and on this basis the Phillips Brooks House Association is doing its work.

That work has been more productive since there has been a graduate secretary who could give his whole time to the work, organizing, exploring for new opportunities, and setting men to the kind of work where they will do the most good. Last year a secretary was for the first time appointed for three years, and already he has proved the value of his longer experience. The facts which we give on another page make clear, we believe, that this work is too extensive and too valuable not to be permanently established.

* * *

Last week we made a first dip into the great body of facts presented by the Dean of the Faculty in his Report to the President, looking for light on the interests of undergraduates in matters of study, with the somewhat negative result of finding no great inclination apparent among them towards the masterpieces of literature as wellsprings of wisdom. Another conclusion that may be drawn from them is that some of the great issues which were dividing men a generation ago have about faded out. The last third of the 19th century opened with men fiercely divided over the doctrine of evolution and over the Higher Criticism. Last year only 37 undergraduates were interested enough in the latter to take the course on the history of Israel in which it is expounded. In Zoölogy I there were 138 undergraduates, but that is an excellent laboratory course which lies at the threshold of all biology and in a way of medical science too. It is safe to say that evolution is today taken for granted by the comparatively small number of men who turn their attention to it at all. So far as one can guess at the questions which stir the current generation, by scrutinizing the courses to which they most congregate,

it would seem as if they have not even a historical curiosity about those two interests of their fathers.

* * *

What then are the subjects to which undergraduates gather in great numbers? We shall speak here of courses without distinction of half or whole, for what we wish to get at for the moment is the number of elections in the various subjects. In the year 1911-12 there were only 24 courses which had over 100 undergraduates, and therefore can be spoken of as large. Of these only six had more than 200 undergraduates, only four more than 300, and two more than 400. Among these 24 large courses seven were in literature, three of them in French and four in English or closely related fields of comparative literature. Five of the 24 were in science, eight in history and political or social science, and four in the last group of the elective pamphlet, which includes mathematics and philosophy. In considering these figures we must remember that the distribution of subjects into courses varies from year to year with changes in the staff of a department, and that the practice of allied departments in dividing a subject among two or more courses or among sections of a single large course also varies; so that all these figures must be taken as at the best merely illustrating tendencies.

The four largest courses last year were Government I with 479 undergraduates, Economics I with 438, Philosophy E (elementary psychology) with 373, and Chemistry I with 333. The other two courses which had over 200 undergraduates were Philosophy A, Professor Palmer's course on the Greek philosophy, with 272, and History I with 250. In these large courses a high proportion of the choices must be made to meet the rule requiring the distribution of six courses and it seems clear that on this side of their work undergraduates are not seeking the path of least resistance, for that path would not lead through such courses as these. Moreover, the very considerable

number of freshmen and sophomores who laid the foundation for their year's work on such courses were unquestionably laying those foundations wisely. These six largest courses have a wide range, and taken together they underlie most of the active intellectual interests of the day.

* * *

The Report of the Dean of Radcliffe College to the President of the University makes an excellent showing for a college which, as the Dean modestly says, "is still young and still poor." The number of students increased from 500 to 566, and the year's gifts amounted to \$170,000. Thirty-four candidates received the degree of A.M., of whom only 12 had received their first degree at Radcliffe; the others came from twenty different colleges and universities widely scattered over the country. Two degrees of Ph.D. were conferred.

The College has already three dormitories, and a fourth is under construction. The Dean notes that among 1,237 alumnae there were only three deaths during the year, and that a quarter of the alumnae are married, a high proportion when one takes into account the fact that the early classes were small, so that a large percentage of alumnae are not long out of college.

The record shows that Radcliffe has long since passed the stage of experiment, and that it is now each year adding to its strength and its usefulness to the country. With its increasing numbers of students and its increasing endowments it can comfortably face the question of how to maintain the standards of its instruction when those increasing numbers make it less possible to rely wholly on the teaching staff of Harvard College.

* * *

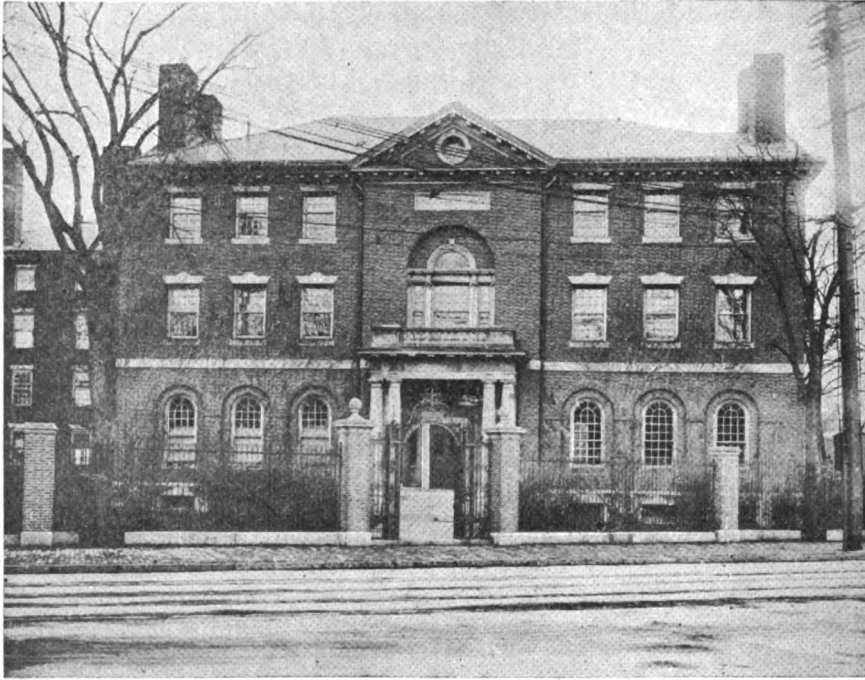
The chances for waste which arise from the overlapping needs of closely related departments extend beyond the duplication of books pointed out by Professor Coolidge in his Report as Director of the University Library. He takes the example of the four or five separate botanical libraries, each with a distinct field at its cen-

tre, but with its edges overlapping those of more than one of the others. A similar situation exists in the case of the library of the Law School and the collections of historical sources in the Harvard College Library: with the function of the Law School Library so largely conceived as it is today it will include many books which are of as much value to the historian of institutions and international relations as to the lawyer. Such overlapping is the result of the normal growth and splitting up of all large subjects into specialized fields. The specialist must have not only the books which bear on his own work, but a considerable number of the more general works which illustrate its background. The problem is how to satisfy these real needs without the unnecessary duplication which means a waste of money, and therefore a limitation of the services which the University can do the cause of knowledge. Danger of this waste is to be avoided only through the generous spirit of scholarship which makes all scholars anxious to help along all learning. Coöperation in this spirit, which realizes that a university constituted of closely linked parts is a more efficient engine for the advancement of learning than one made up of only nominally related parts, will aid in settling these problems of duplication of plants and of effort.

* * *

The fund which has been raised to bring Japanese professors to lecture at Harvard on Oriental philosophy will add both to the interest and to the general service done by the University. We are situated in a far corner of the country in a community of strong opinions; and everything that can open out horizons to our students improves the training that they get here. It will be a valuable addition to the equipment of the University to have this foundation to set before us the ideas and the ideals of a people who by sheer intellectual power have accomplished successfully one of the great revolutions in the history of the world.

Phillips Brooks House



Phillips Brooks House is the centre of the religious, charitable, and philanthropic activities of Harvard students. Daily morning prayers and Sunday services are held, it is true, in Appleton Chapel, and the preachers to the University have rooms in Wadsworth House where they meet the men who want to talk with them, but Brooks House is the nucleus about which concentrates the work of the students themselves. This work has been increasing year after year until it now takes a large part of the time of the undergraduates and the members of the graduate departments in Cambridge.

The Phillips Brooks House Association controls the House. The purpose of that organization is to unite all the men in the University who are interested in the activities carried on at Brooks House. The constituent societies are the Harvard University Christian Association, the St. Paul's Society, the St. Paul's Catholic Club, the Harvard Mission, the Harvard Law School Society, and the Harvard Graduate School Society.

The work of these different organiza-

tions begins at the opening of each college year, in fact before the College opens; for, as soon as a list can be had of the freshmen who intend to enter Harvard in the fall, there is sent to every one of them a hand-book filled with information about the College and especially about Brooks House and what it stands for. From the day on which the autumn entrance examinations begin until a week or so after lectures and recitations have gotten under way, there is maintained at Brooks House an information bureau which offers every facility for making the strangers feel at home and throwing them in contact with one another and with the upperclassmen.

The calendar of events which took place at the beginning of the academic year 1912-13 shows some of the activities of Phillips Brooks House. In August the hand-book was sent to every member of the freshman class, and from September 13 to October 1 the information bureau was in operation. Then follow:

Sept. 23—Reception at Christ Church to freshmen.

Sept. 24—Reception at Phillips Brooks House to freshmen; 600 men attended.

Sept. 25—Law School reception; 176 present.

Sept. 26—Graduate School reception; 100 present.

Sept. 27—Christian Science Society reception.
Sept. 29—First regular meeting of the Christian Association.

Oct. 1—Social Service conference. Speakers, President Lowell and R. W. Kelso; 150 men present.

Oct. 2—Catholic Club reception; 150 present.

Oct. 3—Reception for foreign students.

Oct. 7—Professor Copeland's Bible reading; 65 present. Menorah Society reception; 65 present.

Oct. 23—Social Service Committee dinner.

Oct. 24—Harvard University Christian Association social at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.; 100 present.

Oct. 28—Lecture on "The Lawrence Strike and the Education of the Foreigner," by F. J. Bagocius.

Nov. 28—Thanksgiving gathering, 6 to 10 P. M.; 115 present.

Dec. 25—Christmas Day gathering.

These Thanksgiving and Christmas gatherings have been very successful. There are in Cambridge every year hundreds of students who live so far away that they can not go home for either of these holidays. Brooks House is thrown open to these men on Thanksgiving and Christmas, an entertainment is provided and every effort is made to give them as much enjoyment as they can possibly have away from their own firesides. Some one tells stories, the men sit around the fire and eat apples, and everything is done to give a home-like air to the festivities.

In addition to the events which have been mentioned and to others of the same sort which are frequently held the following regular meetings have been conducted this year:

Harvard University Christian Association meetings, Sundays at 10.15 A. M., conducted by the students. Average attendance 26.

St. Paul's Society meetings, Wednesday at 7 P. M. Average attendance 18.

Law School Society Sunday evening fortnightly meetings; average attendance 81.

Graduate School Society Sunday evening fortnightly meetings; average attendance 14.

Senior Bible Class, Tuesday evenings; average attendance 15.

Junior Bible Class, Monday evenings; average attendance 25.

Sophomore Bible Class, Tuesday evenings, average attendance 18.

Freshman Bible Class, Monday evenings, conducted by Rev. A. P. Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary; average attendance 88.

Law School Bible Class, four meetings conducted by Professor George F. Moore; average attendance 73.

The three series of evening courses are now being carried on, as follows:

"The Meaning of Religion to the Layman." Professor W. M. Cole. Tuesdays at 7, in Thayer 56.

"Christianity in Relation to Other Religions." Professor George F. Moore. Mondays at 7, in Perkins 47.

"The Chinese Revolution." Dr. J. B. Latimer, of China. Mondays at 7, at 7 Holyoke Place.

Professor Francis G. Peabody gave three lectures before the first Bible Class of the Graduate School Society, and Professor W. R. Arnold, of Andover Theological Seminary gave the second course. Professor E. C. Moore was to have given the latter course but illness prevented.

The Law School Society has had eminent speakers at its fortnightly meetings. Lieutenant-Governor Walsh of Massachusetts spoke on "The Lawyer in Politics," and Chief-Justice Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court on "The Responsibility of the Lawyer to the Community," and Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut on "The Legal Aspects of Christianity."

Professor W. W. Fenn, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School is now giving before the Law School Society a course of four lectures of which the titles are respectively "The Attitude of Jesus and Paul toward the Law in General," "The New Testament and Personal Rights," "The New Testament and Property Rights," and "The New Testament and Divorce."

Many of the most eminent clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church have addressed the members of the St. Paul's Society during the current academic year. Some of the speakers have been: Bishops Lawrence, Williams, Lloyd, and Davies, Rev. Alexander Mann, Rev. W. H. Van Allen, Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke, and Rev. Prescott Evarts.

The organizations connected with Phillips Brooks House carry on many activities outside the walls of that building. One of the interesting developments of the year was a canvass made of the members of the senior class for the purpose of learning how many of them intended to take part

in some sort of community service after their graduation from College; at the election of the officers of the class the members were asked to fill out blanks stating what kind of work they proposed to follow. Of the 408 men who voted at this election 204 signified their intention of taking part in public service of one kind or another. The list of preferences expressed by the seniors follows: Practical politics 85, parks and playgrounds 21, public school athletics 32, legal aid 11, juvenile court 24, industrial service 16, social settlement work 30, social surveys 14, friendly visiting 12, entertainment troupes 4, boys' scout work 15, boys' clubs 32, charity organizations 7, deputation work 1, student Christian association work 5, teaching Bible classes 8, city mission work, 6, city Christian association work 5, Church work 23, big brother work 9.

During the present year 343 men from the Phillips Brooks House societies have been engaged in outside charitable and philanthropic work of various kinds. Two collections of books, clothing, etc., have been taken. The most serviceable clothing is distributed among the poorer students in the College and the rest is sent to private and public institutions; ten institutions received boxes of clothing this year. The books received in these collections are placed in the Text Book Loan Library of Phillips Brooks House; several hundred books which can be used in the various College courses are thus placed at the disposal of students who can not afford to buy the text-books. This library has loaned books to 143 men this year.

The Harvard Mission is an organization formed to arouse and maintain the interest of Harvard students in mission work in this country and abroad. A committee of the mission keeps in touch with the foreign students at the University, and from time to time sends contributions of money and supplies to missionaries in the field.

One of the most important steps in the work of Phillips Brooks House will be taken next week, when the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau will be established. This Bureau will undertake without charge to give legal advice, to draw up contracts and other papers, and to appear in court in behalf

of clients. All this service will be free to any one who cares to use it. Whenever the matter is too serious to be handled by the Bureau itself a capable lawyer will be employed.

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau will be conducted by 25 men of high standing in the second- and third-year classes of the Law School. An office will be hired in Central Square, and will be kept open two hours in the afternoon and two in the evening. The general control of this work will rest in the executive committee of the Law School Society.

The permanent official at Phillips Brooks House is Arthur Beane, '11, the Graduate Secretary of the Association. The various organizations affiliated with Brooks House have each their own officers and are, as far as they choose to be, independent of one another, but all of them co-operate in the general work of the House.

HASTY PUDDING PLAY

The Hasty Pudding Club play this year will be a musical comedy, called "Panama." The book and lyrics were written by P. M. Hollister, '13, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and J. K. Hodges, '14, of New York City; the music was composed by F. R. Hancock, 1G., of Cambridge, T. M. Spelman, 2d, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and V. Freedley, '14, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. E. B. Sanger is the coach.

The public performances will be: Tuesday, April 1, at the Club Theatre, and Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5, in Jordan Hall, Boston.

PI ETA PLAY

The Pi Eta Society will produce this year an original musical comedy entitled "The Stymie." The book was written by P. S. Bliss, '13, of Cambridge, the lyrics by G. Sturgis, '13, of Boston, and the music by R. L. Blaikie, '14, of Medford, and W. Faulkner, '14, of Keene, N. H.

The public performances will be: Wednesday and Friday, March 26 and 28, at the Club House; Saturday, March 29, matinee in Copley Hall, Boston; Thursday, April 3, Music Hall, Quincy; Saturday, April 5, Town Hall, Andover.

Hollis Hall, 1763-1913



In the middle part of the eighteenth century there were no private dormitories to receive the overflow of students who were unable to find quarters in college halls, and some ninety young men were forced to dwell with private families. Their welfare under such conditions of enforced ostracism was a matter of grave anxiety to Mother Corporation, who asserted that men living apart from the College "were less orderly and well-regulated than those within the walls." Consequently the need of a new dormitory was urged upon the Overseers, who petitioned the General Court of the state to assist in the erection of a new building.

Realizing the needs of the growing institution at Cambridge, the General Court voted the sum of two thousand pounds to be used for the construction of a building of dimensions similar to those of Massa-

chusetts Hall. In addition to this appropriation, it was voted that five hundred pounds extra should be given to enable Royall Lyles, Esquire, who had generously offered his services without profit, to procure at cost, nails, glass, and other building materials in England. With these sums, work on the building was pushed forward, and in December, 1763, it was completed.

On January 13, 1764, the new building was baptized and entered upon its famous and fascinating career. According to the Corporation records of that date, Governor Francis Bernard of Massachusetts came to town about one o'clock, "soon after which all went into the chapel, at the tolling of the bell, the President and Corporation, leading on before the General Court, and when all were seated the President, rising up in the desk, said:

"As there are here present his Excellency

the Governor, the Honorable his Majesty's Council, and the Honorable House of Representatives who by their votes gave to the College the new building in our view, it cannot therefore be an improper time to ask a name for it; wherefore (the President turning to the Governor said) 'I apply to your Excellency to give the name.'

"Upon which his Excellency standing up said, 'I now give this new building the name of Hollis Hall.'

"Whereupon the President said, 'There is now expected a gratulatory oration to this venerable audience, and let the orator ascend the desk,' upon which the orator (Tayer, a junior Sophister) accordingly ascended and pronounced with a suitable and proper action, an English oration."

The building now being ready for occupancy, the General Court voted, in March, 1764, that the cellars and rooms of the new building should be rented so as to yield one hundred pounds annually, and of this sum ten pounds should be expended to keep the building in repair and the remainder be applied to the purchase of books for the library. Originally the hall contained thirty-two rooms, with two small studies and two closets in each. The cellar was divided into bins, and here the students kept their fuel, stores, and liquors. With the cellar used for such purposes in early days, it was doubtless much frequented by the students; today it furnishes commodious quarters for the goodies' cleaning apparatus, and, so far as occupants of the hall are concerned, is an unexplored region.

When Harvard Hall was used for commons, there was at the southwest corner of the ground-floor of Hollis a door that opened into a shed or passage-way leading into the eastern end of Harvard. It is very probable that this close connection with the Memorial Hall of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century led to many informal after-dinner gatherings in Hollis, and it was out of these meetings that grew many famous, and some infamous, undergraduate societies.

Of course, the days of Revolution were exciting times for the occupants of Hollis Hall. On April 19th, 1775, pale-faced and agitated youths saw from their windows the smoke of the long-drawn out fight, and in the afternoon some saw the bodies of

the Cambridge dead thrown hastily over the fence into the grave-yard. Immediately after the battle of Lexington all students were ordered to quit College, and several of the buildings were converted into barracks. During this military occupation it appears that the hall was subject to a great deal of rough usage, for an account that has been preserved shows us the extensive repairs made after the soldiers left. This memorandum is headed, "Account of Damages done to the Colledges by the Army after April 19th, 1775, which remained to be made good, after the first repairs were made, previous to the return of the Scholars to Cambridge; as per Estimate of us, the Subscribers, a Committee appointed for that purpose by the General Court."

Damages to Hollis Hall	Vis
To 31 brass knob locks, 9p.	13, 19
To 63 study locks 4p.	12, 12
To 94 rolls of paper 5-6p.	25, 17
To 2 window blinds,	1, —
To 4 window shutters & 1 window casing	2, 10
To 81 yards of paint 2-p.	8, 2
To sundry other damages	2, —
Abraham Watson	
Samuel Thatcher	
Abraham Fuller	

From the appearance of the old, battered locks that now adorn the doors of the hall, the students have concluded that they must be those installed when the building was erected; but here is documentary evidence that they are at least a few years younger. It would seem that the College maintained, even more than one hundred years ago, the practice, now so annoying to students, of charging all repairs to tenants, for in April, 1788, the Legislature allowed and settled the above account.

A spirit of hospitality and friendship has always pervaded Hollis Hall. Back in 1789 and for several years following, the occupant of room eight kept open house at all hours, and maintained a standing invitation to all. Academic work must have suffered before this perpetual entertainment, for the allurements of punch and crackers always prevail in the struggle between work and fun.

The spirit of militarism of the Revolutionary period found full play among the students, who formed the Marti-Mercurian Band, and adopted the motto, "Tam Marti quam Mercurio." This society existed

from 1769 to 1787, and then was revived in 1811 under the name of the Harvard Washington Corps. This martial band maintained an armory in the attic of Hollis, and from this abode of arms used to start out on their manoeuvres and expeditions. The members were selected from the junior and senior classes, and had to conform to certain qualifications of size and stature. Frequent expeditions were in the repertoire of this organization's activities, and were conducted not always in a manner to reflect credit on the society. Finally, after one such affair, in which probably the corps lost its military mien and broke into disorder, the College restricted its activities to Cambridge. Like all other student organizations, this ambitious but unruly band degenerated and finally succumbed.

Its place was filled soon by a society called into existence by the purchase of a fire-engine. In 1764, Harvard Hall burned, and soon afterward the College, wiser because of this disaster, purchased an engine to prevent further conflagrations. The connecting link between this fire-fighting machine and an undergraduate society was the College Pump, which stood in front of Hollis. So this hall became the rendezvous of the famous Engine Society, which proved useful in case of fire and annoying in case of fun. The nectar of this crew was black strap, water being for fires, and its meetings were distinguished by renditions of its own literature. The College grounds were by no means the limits of the work of the Engine Society. It constituted itself an auxiliary of the fire departments of surrounding towns, and always went to the aid of the Boston brigade. As fires were scarce about the College, the society used to practice frequently at the pump, and while practicing usually managed to expiate past wrongs. One poor instructor of Hebrew who was very unpopular, perhaps more on account of his subject than his personality, used to suffer at the hands of the Engine Society, for his room in Hollis offered an admirable object to hit when the fire band was playing the stream for height.

The members of Hollis Hall have had a taste for the mystic as well as for the military and fire-fighting. In 1818, room thirteen witnessed the birth of the notorious

Med. Fac. One evening after dinner four students were together in the room, when it was proposed that one should deliver a mock lecture. This he did amid great applause and then proposed the formation of a society, initiation into which should be by solemn rites and ceremonies. From such a small beginning sprang the Med. Fac. Meetings were held in Hollis Hall in the afternoon, when the room was made as dark as possible and then illuminated brilliantly by artificial light. The Faculty sat around a long table in some singular and antique costumes, in large wigs and breeches with knee-buckles. All neophytes were examined with reference to specimens of anatomy, and it would be hard to conjure up in one's mind just what sort of animals once contained the specimens.

One of the medical questions propounded by the original Faculty deserves mention. "In the case of a patient with a very bad leg—sphacolated, acclematous, and gangrened—how would you avoid taking his leg off his body?" All sorts of suggestions were proffered by the respondent. "No!" said the examiner sternly, "by taking his body off his leg." And this, we must agree, while not a scientific solution, met the question conclusively. The Med. Fac. was officially suppressed in 1834, but there are reasons for believing that the organization did not then end its existence.

It was ten years after this that the Hasty Pudding Club gave its first play, and Hollis eleven was the improvised theatre. At that time the Hasty Pudding had no quarters of its own and used to meet in different rooms. At one meeting Lemuel Hayward of the Class of 1845 proposed that the club should give "Bombastes Furioso", which he had seen produced very well in Boston. The suggestion was enthusiastically received and the play prepared. The college carpenter was hired to fix up a crude stage and footlights. That there was to be an audience was planned and known only by a few, and when the opening night came around, even some of the actors suspected nothing. However, they were evidently not upset by the fact that they were giving a public performance, for it was well received and a signal success. This production in Hollis eleven, with crude stage and properties,

and "Bombastes Furioso" as the piece, was the beginning of the Pudding's career in dramatics.

The present members of Hollis Hall do not have any proctors to contend with; but back in the years of 1836-1837 the occupants were at war with an unpopular instructor in Hebrew who, with great difficulty was performing the duties of proctor. It was his room that was so often the mark of the Engine Society, and from the following poem it would seem that he was often attacked by students en masse:

A PARODY.

In Hollis when the sun was low
All brilliant was the fire's red glow,
And Jackknife* to his room did go
To sit in silence peaceably.

But Hollis saw another sight
When his fire glowed at dead of night
And his lamp gave a ghastly light
And showed his windows crackedly.

With coat and bonnet quick arrayed
He hasty drew his jackknife blade
And speedy down his course he made
To see into the deviltry.

Then Hollis shook with thunder riven
Then rushed they from his window driven
And thicker than the bolts of heaven
Quick flew about the stonery.

More fiercely yet shall Hollis shake
And still more noise shall Warland make
And worse than that the Fresh shall shake
When bonfires light the scenery.

The stoning thickens, on ye brave
Who wish a proctor dear to save
Who for a nin his quiet gave
Then on and help him lustily.

Ah! none shall hasten at his call
Old Simmons, Mason, Story, all
Had rather see old Jackknife fall
Than help him all so hastily.

From the above it is easy to judge why Proctor Warland stayed in Hollis only one year.

Notwithstanding all the fun and play that has waged within and around the walls of dear old Hollis Hall since 1763, many serious-minded and remarkable fellows have lived there in their college days, and after graduation have become famous in

the varied walks of life. Some of the notable men are Ralph Waldo Emerson, Edward Everett, Samuel Longfellow, Charles Sumner, Caleb Cushing, Henry David Thoreau, Charles William Eliot, and Joseph Hodges Choate. Many of the professors now in the University lived in Hollis, among them being Hurlbut, Hart, Wyman, Lanman, H. W. Holmes, and Byerly. Professor Copeland now lives there.

This year when Hollis is 150 years old, the memories of its past and its traditions press forward to remind the youth of the present of the priceless heritage of the past. This venerable building has housed many generations and witnessed many changes. It saw a Revolution and heard the roar of Civil War. As a symbol it stands an embodiment of the life and traditions of the past, which, though we may be insensible to them, mould our actions and thoughts.

D. E. DUNBAR, '13.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

Harvard will debate with Yale and Princeton, on Friday, March 14. The subject will be: "Resolved, That the United States Government Should Exempt our Coastwise Trade from Panama Canal Tolls."

Yale and Harvard will meet in Cambridge, where Harvard will have the negative side of the question. The members of the Harvard team will be: R. L. West, '14, of Millis; F. F. Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and I. Levin, '14, of Detroit, Mich. The debate between the Princeton and Harvard teams will be held at Princeton, and Harvard will have there the affirmative. The members of that Harvard team will be: C. W. Chenoweth, 2G., of Buckhannon, W. Va.; M. C. Lightner, 3L., of Toronto, Ont.; and R. B. Fizzell, 3L., of Taylorville, Ill.

EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

Dr. Romulo S. Naón, Argentine Minister to the United States, will give a lecture on "Higher Education in the Argentine Republic", on Thursday afternoon, April 24, at 4.30 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. The lecture will be open to the public.

*Theodore Warland, popularly known as "Jackknife."

College Examinations

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETINS of February 12 and 26 there are articles, editorials and extracts from President Lowell's annual report, on this subject. Space forbids full discussion, but certain other points of view may be considered briefly. The aim is to raise the quality and appreciation of scholarship, which is most commendable. Will outside, independent examining boards, more examinations and official tutoring do it?

The first difficulty that strikes one is, where is the University to find an independent body of experts competent to conduct examinations on the widely varied and often highly technical subjects taught? Examinations for higher degrees, as Doctor of Philosophy, are based more or less completely on the subject rather than on courses, and for such, an independent examining board, if available, might be reasonable. For undergraduates, however, in the examinations for a course, or more often a half-course, it is believed that such a system would be unreasonable.

An instructor gives what he can in the limits of time at his disposal and naturally selects from his subject what he feels are the more essential and interesting parts, often dwelling, and legitimately so, on aspects in which he is especially interested and is perhaps a leader. An outside examiner considering the subject, but not the instruction given, could well ask many questions, perfectly suitable, but which had not been touched on. A whole year spent on a single course would be scant time to approach knowledge of it as a subject. What a student is expected to do is to learn something of a subject, trusting the instructor to select that something which will be a fair representation of the whole.

While tests of a student's work may in part, even in large part, be desirably based on quizzes, laboratory or other tests, it seems imperative that so far as examinations of a course count they should be prepared and marked by the instructor, or at least by one familiar with the course. That outside examiners would be a check on instruction is an undignified view. There

are other ways of knowing whether an instructor is capable and conscientious.

Examinations in the field in which a student has concentrated might well be a real gain and would practically be similar to the present "Honor" examinations.

Official tutoring as a sort of "personally conducted" road to scholarship would doubtless be more desirable than unauthorized tutoring. However, when the University supplies the best man available to teach a subject and where necessary he has one or more assistants, it might be asked why the University should be called on to supply additional teachers to help the inefficient. It is believed that a great gain in scholarship would be attained if students were obliged to fulfill the requirements of courses without outside aid. Perhaps it would not seem too much to claim that tutoring without permission might be treated as a misdemeanor, permission being granted in cases of excused absence. For a student too indifferent to do the required work, or who prefers to spend his time otherwise and then be bolstered up by tutors to pass examinations, strikes at common honesty in education.

The degree at graduation is given to the man who has passed the required number of courses satisfactorily and in so far is a guarantee to that effect. If he has not done the required work by his own efforts, but has been crammed by tutors to pass, his education in so far is virtually wasted and his degree is not properly attained. Another injury of the cramming system that existed not long since, whether it does now or not, is the fact that certain courses were suited to the tutor's ends and were advised, while other courses less available were carefully shunned by students in the hands of tutors.

ROBERT T. JACKSON, L.S.S., '84.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your issue of February 26, page 353, speaking of President Lowell's "general examinations" plan, you say: "It goes back to the elementary idea that no education achieves its end . . . which does not teach him (the student) to think indepen-

dently on some considerable field of study."

That any examination system should tend to make the student "think independently" is a new idea to me. I had always supposed that the especial aim of every examination system was to standardize thought.

Perhaps, however, you deliberately chose that way of saying that our educational system does not "achieve its end", just because it is an examination system. I should certainly agree with that view of the case.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM D. MACKINTOSH.

THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Schaubert's letter on the subject of the capacity to speak in the classics appears to ignore the fact that Latin is, in certain circles, spoken fluently and well. It is not an uncommon thing to find the Catholic clergy, in America as well as in Europe, possessed of a high degree of facility in the ordinary use of Latin, nor is it uncommon to find amongst these a good percentage whose diction is excellent if judged by a classic standard. I have heard it said by those whose experience is wider than mine, that the Latin of some of the clergy is, so far as one might expect it to be in modern times, almost Ciceronian. Certainly, it is quite incorrect to say that Latin has ever been a dead language, since it has never ceased to be a familiar tongue to a large class of persons.

Faithfully yours,
HENRY R. SARGENT, '79.
Newman School, March 1, 1913.

ENGINEERING CAMP

The summer engineering camp at Squam Lake, N. H., will open this year on Saturday, June 21, and will close, with the exception of a few graduate courses, on Saturday, September 6.

The camp is on the eastern shore of the lake and comprises 700 acres of land; it has living accommodations, and drawing and drafting rooms for several hundred students. The best way to go to the camp is to take the 9 A. M. train from the North

Station to Ashland, N. H. The rest of the journey is by boat.

The camp is open to students registered in any department of the University, to students in other educational institutions, and also to students, with or without college affiliations, who register in the Summer School. The School of Engineering also offers to those institutions which count the courses given at the camp towards their degrees, the opportunity to mark independently such examinations as are given by the instructors in the courses.

The fee for each of the courses has been reduced to \$10 a week; this sum pays for board, lodging in a tent, laboratory fees, and instruction.

With but a single exception, only one course may be taken at a time. Every course is supposed to take the whole of a student's time. The daily schedule at the camp is: Rising hour, 6 o'clock; breakfast, 6.25; work from 7 to 12 and from 12.45 to 4, except on Saturdays, when work will stop at 12.

THE AMES COMPETITION

The final round of the Ames Competition in the Law School was won by the Beale Club, which defeated the Bruce Wyman Club. A prize of \$200 was awarded to the winner, and \$100 to the losing team because it qualified for the final round.

The representatives of the Beale Club were W. H. Greenleaf, of Grand Forks, No. Dak., and O. J. Myers, of Boonville, Ind. The speakers from the Wyman Club were: H. J. Brandt, of Beatrice, Neb., and P. D. Wesson, of Worcester. The judges were Frederic Dodge, '67, judge of the United States Circuit Court; Professor Eugene Wambaugh, '76; and Walter D. Hill, LL.B. '94.

DELTA UPSILON PLAY

The first public performances of the Delta Upsilon play—Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"—were given in Brattle Hall last Monday and Tuesday evenings. The other performances will be, tonight in Jordan Hall, Friday at Exeter, N. H., and Saturday in Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain.

The Harvard Clubs

The sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Connecticut was held at the New Haven Lawn Club, on February 21.

The club voted to establish a scholarship of \$100 which will be awarded to the Connecticut student at Harvard, preferably in the entering class, selected by the following members of the club who constitute the committee on relations with secondary schools: J. C. Brinsmade, '74. Clement C. Hyde, '92, and G. C. St. John, '02.

The following officers were elected for the year 1913-14: President, Professor Kenneth McKenzie, '91, of New Haven; vice-presidents, Elbridge H. Greene, '02, of Bridgeport, Richard P. Freeman, '91, of New London, and Clement C. Hyde, '92, of Hartford; secretary and treasurer, Henry E. Cottle, '98, of Bristol; delegate to the council of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Everett J. Lake, '92, of Hartford; delegate to the council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, Frank C. Babbitt, '90, of Hartford.

The dinner was particularly enjoyable because of the presence of several representatives of Yale University. Several of the speakers alluded to the cordial good-fellowship existing between Yale and Harvard; this was exemplified, as far as athletics are concerned, by the presence of the rival football captains for 1913—Ketchum, of Yale, and Storer, of Harvard. The other guests were: George Parmly Day, Treasurer of Yale University; Professor Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, Dean of Harvard College; Edward A. Harriman, '88, president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; and Thomas N. Perkins, '91, of the Harvard Corporation.

In addition to the guests, those at the dinner were:

Earnest T. Andrews, '03, Frank C. Babbitt, '90, Nathaniel H. Batchelder, '01, Charles N. Baxter, '02, Walter B. Briggs, John C. Brinsmade, '74, Frank M. Buckland, '00, Guy S. Calender, '93, William H. Carmalt, M.'60, Henry E. Cottle, '98, Chester E. Dimick, '01, William H. Davis, Jr., '10, James R. Edlin, '08, Richard P. Freeman, '91, Elbridge H. Greene, '02, Edward A. Harriman, '88, Herbert B. House, '02, Arthur H. Jameson, '92, John A. Kay, '06, Henry B. Learned, '90, George G. MacCurdy, '93, Kenneth

McKenzie, '91, Ralph H. Mann, '11, Herman D. Marggraff, D.M.D. '07, Howard A. Morton, '99, Cushing Mudge, Dent. '95-'97, Roland J. Mulford, '93, Charles L. Olds, Jr., '05, Frederick B. O'Neill, '03, Albert J. Roberts, M.D. '02, Dwight N. Robinson, '08, Henry M. Shartenberg, '00, Henry H. Sutphin, '07, M. Frank Tukey, M.D. '94, George P. Tubby, '07, Myron A. Warriner, M.D. '84.

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago held its 56th annual dinner on February 21 at the University Club in that city. Rev. Herman Page, '88, the president of the Harvard Club, presided. The other speakers were: Professor H. A. Yeomans, '00, Assistant Dean of the College; Professor W. M. Davis, '69; Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, '68; Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99, who brought from the St. Louis Harvard Club the invitation to attend the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in that city in May; and Rev. Minot Simons, '91, of Cleveland, a former president of the Associated Clubs.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the head table: George E. Adams, '60, Professor Henry C. Cowles, Frederic A. Delano, '85, Dr. Emilius C. Dudley, Samuel S. Greeley, '44, Dr. Henry Hooper, '65, Morton D. Hull, '89, Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, '73, and Thomas R. Paxton, LL.B. '74.

HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Kansas City was held on Friday evening, February 28. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thornton Cooke, A.M. '97; vice-president, Ralph Hoffman, '90; secretary, Arthur H. Morse, '02; treasurer, David B. Childs, '10; directors, Justin D. Bowersock, '92, Roger Gilman, '95, and Orville H. Martin, LL.B. '01.

The guest and principal speaker at the dinner was Professor George H. Palmer. The members present were:

D. C. Rogers, Ph.D. '03, Ralph Hoffman, '90, Roger Gilman, '95, W. M. Eby, '02, A. H. Rogers, '78, F. D. Bolman, '91-'93, F. M. Barton, '03, Thornton Cooke, A.M. '97, Newton Wylder,

LL.B. '07, O. H. Martin, LL.B. '01, Dr. A. W. Clark, M.D. '84, C. R. Mandigo, '06, D. B. Childs, '10, Henry C. Chiles, LL.B. '10, Arthur H. Morse, '02, Jay Lee, L. '04, B. M. Powers LL.B. '11, Francis E. Lott, '90-'91, Sidney H. Hare, '08-'09, John DeQ. Briggs, '06.

INTER-CLUB BOWLING

The second bowling match of the season between the Newburyport and Lowell Harvard Clubs was rolled on Saturday, March 1, on the alleys of the Dalton Club, in Newburyport, and the home team turned the tables on its opponent which won the match at Lowell in December. Newburyport won three of the four points in the second match. A third match, for the championship of the Merrimac Valley, will be rolled on April 5. The score of the match at Newburyport follows:

NEWBURYPORT.				
Toppan,	79	83	82	244
Dodge,	98	80	85	263
Foss,	94	91	102	287
Walker,	100	119	85	304
Legate,	103	108	88	299
Totals,	474	481	442	1397
LOWELL.				
Hatch,	80	71	74	225
Weld,	70	78	83	231
Pickering,	93	90	85	268
Wetherbee,	105	92	105	302
Jacoby,	114	97	104	315
Totals,	462	428	451	1341

HARVARD IN THE CABINET

David F. Houston, whom President Wilson has appointed Secretary of Agriculture, received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1892. He studied in the graduate School of Arts and Sciences from 1891 to 1894, and was for a year president of the Graduates' Club. After leaving Cambridge he went to the University of Texas where he was successively adjunct professor, associate professor, professor of political science, and dean of the faculty. In 1902 he became president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; he remained with that institution until 1905 when he returned to Austin as president of the University of Texas. In 1908 he went to St. Louis as chancellor of Washington University. His book, "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina", was

published in the Harvard Historical Series.

Lindley M. Garrison, the new Secretary of War, was a student in Harvard College during the academic year 1882-83. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania and took the degree of LL.B. there in 1886.

Harvard conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on President Wilson in 1907 when he was president of Princeton University.

1893 DINNER

The New York members of the class of 1893 will give at the Harvard Club in that city at 7.30 P. M. on Saturday, April 5, a dinner to the other members of the class. The occasion will be a sort of introduction to the celebration in June of the 20th anniversary of the graduation of the class. All the members of '93 who live outside the New York metropolitan district are invited to attend the dinner as guests of the New York members. Acceptances should be sent as soon as possible to Gilman Colamore, 105 Hudson Street, New York City.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Harvard University Press has published "Lectures on Legal History, and Miscellaneous Legal Essays", by James Barr Ames, late Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law in Harvard University. 8mo, cloth, 550 pages, and portrait. \$3.00 net. This volume contains the collected works of Professor Ames, and includes the following parts: I, Lectures on Legal History; II, Miscellaneous Essays collected from various legal periodicals; and III, A Memoir.

PEABODY MUSEUM

The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology has recently received two important acquisitions. The first is a valuable collection of prehistoric pottery from the mounds of the Red River region, Arkansas. This pottery, which is the gift of Mr. Clarence B. Moore, '73, of Philadelphia, Pa., came to the Museum in several hundred fragments. They have now been cemented together and added to

the regular exhibit. The other acquisition is a large collection of stone implements from the Island of Grenado, W. I., the gift of Dr. Thomas Barbour, '06.

JAPANESE PROFESSORSHIP

The Corporation has received the sum of \$20,000, largely subscribed by Japanese graduates of the University, which is to be used for the establishment of lectures on oriental philosophy by Japanese professors. Appointments will usually be made on this foundation for two or more years; and it is hoped that it will be possible to obtain professors from the Imperial universities on leave of absence.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

The program in the Graduate School of Forestry has been so revised as to secure the concentration of all elementary and general courses in the first year, and the giving over of the second year to advanced elective work in one of five special fields. The advanced elective work of the second year includes lumbering and forest engineering, wood technology, silviculture and management, forest entomology, and dendrology.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

A room in the Geological Museum has been fitted with cases for twelve relief maps and models which have been recently acquired. One of these is a copy of the model of the Mt. Sentis, on the borders of the Swiss cantons St. Gall and Appenzell. This model was done by G. C. Curtis, '96, and took first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris in 1900. There is also a relief map of southern New England done by Edwin E. Howell.

PIANO RECITAL

Mr. Max Pauer will give a piano recital in the New Lecture Hall on Monday, March 17, at 4.15 o'clock, under the auspices of the Division of Music. The program will consist of selections from Schubert, Beethoven, Rubenstein, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt. Tickets for reserved seats at 50 cents each, and admission tick-

ets at 25 cents each, are on sale at Amee Brothers bookstore, Harvard Square.

HARVARD TEACHERS

The 22nd annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Teachers' Association will occur on Saturday, March 15. The topic of the day will be "Better Teaching." The morning meeting will be held in Emerson J and will be open to the public. Teachers and school officers are especially invited.

FRESHMAN DEBATES

The subject for the Yale-Princeton-Harvard freshman debates on May 2 will be: "Resolved, that the members of the President's Cabinet should have a seat and a voice in all discussions in both Houses of Congress."

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MARCH 13:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Maintaining Interest (suspense and climax)." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

Lecture, "The Influence of Babylonia and Assyria on Modern Civilization", illustrated. Professor Carl Bezold, of the University of Heidelberg. Emerson J., 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15:

Annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association. Emerson J., 9.45 A. M. Open to the public. Subject, "Better Teaching."

SUNDAY, MARCH 16:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Professor Edward C. Moore.

Lecture, "How to Cultivate Emotional Poise in a Strenuous Age." Dr. George L. Walton. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 17:

Piano recital, Mr. Max Pauer. New Lecture Hall, 4.15 P. M. Tickets 25 and 50 cents each.

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Methods of Characterization (Exits, Entrances, etc.)." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Dialogue (the Monologue, the Aside, etc.)." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Professor Edward C. Moore.

Lecture, "The Rise of Experimental Medicine." Dr. Howard T. Karsner. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

Alumni Notes

'56—J. Wyeth Coolidge died in Winchendon, Mass., on February 28.

'74—Richard Minot Allen died in Cambridge, Mass., on February 23.

'78—Ernest Jackson died in Boston on February 27.

'85—Franklin S. Billings, who is serving his second term as a member of the Vermont House of Representatives, has been appointed by Governor Fletcher a member of the State Board of Education.

'90—Robert Herrick's "The Common Lot" will be reprinted in Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'92—A daughter, Frederica Colbath Olsson, was born on February 21 to Frederic A. Olsson and Mrs. Olsson.

'94—Allen French's "How to Grow Vegetables" will be reprinted in the Macmillan Standard Library.

'97—Charles S. Thomas, head of the department of English in the Newton, Mass., high school, has recently edited for the Riverside Literature Series of the Houghton, Mifflin Company, "Selected Lyrics from Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley", and "Selected Lyrics from Dryden, Collins, Gray, Cowper, and Burns."

'97—Beekman Winthrop, who for the last four years has been Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has entered the banking house of Robert Winthrop & Company, of New York City. He will live at Westbury, L. I.

'99—William C. Gerrish is head of the junior department at Browne & Nichols School, Cambridge.

'00—Macmillan's reprint in their Modern Fiction Library William Stearns Davis's "A Friend of Caesar."

Ph.D. '00—Professor W. B. Munro, of the Department of Government, was married on February 19, at Pasadena, Calif., to Miss Caroline S. Gorton.

'01—Charles D. Daly, who graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1905 and later resigned his commission, has been reinstated in the army by an act of Congress. He ranks as a first lieutenant.

'01—William E. Hocking, who has been a member of the Yale faculty since 1907, has been appointed professor of philosophy.

'02—Francis R. Boyd, LL.B. '08, has become a member of the firm of Loring, Coolidge & Noble, 40 State Street, Boston.

'02—Aldrich Durant is in the Havana office of MacArthur, Perks & Company, general contractors. His address there is San Francisco Pier. The general offices of the company are at 197 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

'02—John W. Gilles, who had practised law in Gary, Ind., for a number of years, died at his home on January 30.

'03—John Mead Adams is instructor in physics at the School of Mining, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Can.

'03—Richard Washburn Child's book, "Jim Hands," will be reprinted in Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'03—Rev. Artley B. Parson has resigned as pastor of the Free Congregational Church of Providence, R. I., to take up work as assistant to Dean E. S. Rousmaniere, '83, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston.

'03—Francis G. Peabody, M.D. '07, who has been resident physician at the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, is now resident physician of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

'03—Ernest N. Stevens, who has been with Ginn & Company in New York, is now their representative in Virginia. His address is P. O. Box 915, Richmond.

'03—A. D. Wilt, Jr., is president of the Wilt Twist Drill Company, Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont., and also vice-president and general manager of the Schweppe & Wilt Manufacturing Company, makers of automobile parts, at Detroit, Mich. Wilt has invented a machine which produces automatically in one operation a drill the making of which used to require six machine and two hand operations.

'04—William F. Conant is with The Brookline Print, 166 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

'05—Charles Lyon Chandler, of the American Consular Service, now in Washington, has in *The World's Work* for January an article entitled "The World Race for the Rich South American Trade."

'06—Oliver D. Filley is now at Bulawayo, Rhodesia, South Africa, in the employ of the British South Africa Company's Mine Development Company.

'06—Kenneth W. Lamson is instructor in mathematics at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.

'06—Daniel A. Newhall has recently moved from Berwind to Charleston, W. Va., where his address is 1576 Virginia Street. His permanent address remains Stafford, Pa.

'07—Earl D. Biggers has recently published his first novel. The title is: "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

'07—Daniel R. Sortwell was married in New York on January 29 to Miss Helen E. Dobbins.

'08—A new play by Edward Sheldon, "Romance", has been produced in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York.

'10—George M. Hawes has been appointed junior master in the West Roxbury High School, Boston.

A.M. '10—Ralph H. Houser, A.B. (Oberlin Coll.) '09, is teacher of chemistry at Noble & Greenough's School, Boston.

'13—Carl J. Barnet is with J. S. Barnet & Sons, Inc., leather manufacturers, Lynn, Mass.

'13—John R. Hobbie, Jr., is teaching physics and chemistry at the high school, Adams, Mass.

'13—Philip J. Roosevelt is with the McClure Publishing Company, New York City.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1913.

NUMBER 25.

Opinion and Comment

On behalf of the alumni we beg to offer to President Eliot hearty congratulations on his seventy-ninth birthday, and warm wishes that he may have many years to come of the productive labor which is his great pleasure. He has returned from his long journey with wider and richer experience; and he is now giving to the service of many useful enterprises the large and solid grasp of facts and of principles based on them which more than forty years ago lifted Harvard University out of the rut in which it had jogged along so comfortably. His steady insistence as president of the University that its problems were inextricably linked with those of education throughout the country gave him an acquaintance with facts and with men which greatly enhances the value of his counsel in the affairs of wider scope to which he is now giving himself.

Through his kindness we are enabled to put before our readers the address which he recently made before the Territorial Clubs on "What makes a university national." It expounds the faith and the principles which have made the endowed universities and colleges of the East so essential a force in the making of all America. It recognizes that

among these universities and colleges there must be variations of type; but it sums up the essential articles of faith for all of them. The leadership in "this noble procession" can be gained and held only by leadership in a rivalry built on friendly coöperation in the application of this faith.

* * *

The figures printed in the *Crimson* last week show that as a result of the recent mid-year examinations 31 men were sent away from the College. Of these 30 per cent. were from the junior class, 33 per cent. from the sophomore class, and 37 per cent. were freshmen. At the same time 90 men went on probation, about eight per cent. of them seniors, 13 per cent. juniors, 37 per cent. sophomores, 37 per cent. freshmen, and three per cent. unclassified students. These figures, it should be remembered, are drawn from a body of men who have already been sifted by a stiff set of entrance examinations. On the whole it would seem that the balance between rejecting the unprepared at entrance and straining out the incapable who have slipped in is about evenly maintained.

The number of men sent away from College at the mid-years this year is

somewhat larger than usual, for the Administrative Board allowed a larger number of men who were dropped from College in June to come back in the autumn, with the understanding that if they did not redeem themselves within the half-year they should withdraw. From the outside it would not seem that the leniency had been justified by the results. Another weak spot in the figures above would seem to be the number of seniors who were put on probation. To put a senior on probation looks like a contradiction in terms. If probation is to keep anything of its original and literal meaning it is hard to see how a man can still be on trial when he is within a few months of the end of his work; if he can not in three years satisfy the authorities that he is sound material for a bachelor of arts it would seem that he should enlist in some other form of endeavor. We believe that it would be better in every way if the few men who deliberately shuffle along the edge between probation and good standing were treated more as they will be treated by the callous world outside.

* * *

Nevertheless one must never think that this problem of discipline is so simple that it can be settled on a basis of figures alone. It must always be borne in mind that among twenty-two hundred young men there are always twenty-two hundred separate and distinct varieties of capacity and temperament, and that justice and the ends of education are to be attained only by treating each case separately. It is easy to lay out on paper a minimum of work for the degree; the only thing certain about that minimum is that it will be at the same time the utmost that a few men who ought to be kept in college will be able to do, and much less than a respectable amount of work for a large number of the bright men. Especially in the earlier years every allowance should be made for all men who are working hard;

and if any member of the Faculty will certify that a man is working hard that man should have every chance to find himself. If a man can find no member of the Faculty who has this faith in him, the probabilities should be held to be against him.

We do not believe that many graduates appreciate how much time is given by the Deans and the members of the Administrative Board and the advisers to just this sifting out of the men who mature slow and late from the men who have the best intentions of loafing. In the end the balance is on the side of leniency, and that from the necessities of human nature, for there is no denying that many of the youth who ought to go out into a harder world have an ingratiating charm that wins them undeserved mercy. As a usual thing the authorities have more need of hardening their hearts than of holding up to themselves the excellencies of mercy.

* * *

The *Illustrated Magazine* has with much enterprise collected figures and pictures of the gymnasiums at a number of other universities to serve as a stimulus to the movement to get a new gymnasium at Harvard. It finds that the largest university gymnasium is at Syracuse, 200 feet by 100 in size. After that come the gymnasiums at Dartmouth and Chicago, each 200 feet by 80, that at Columbia 169 by 134, that at Princeton 166 by 101, that at Yale 136 by 86, and that at Pennsylvania 144 by 68. The Hemenway Gymnasium is 100 by 70. Practically all the large universities except Harvard have swimming pools: that at Syracuse is 206 by 90, and the Carnegie Swimming Pool at Yale is 75 by 30. At the various gymnasiums described there are many combinations of indoor baseball cages, tennis courts, cinder or board or cork running tracks, and bowling alleys.

We face a difficult situation here. When the Hemenway Gymnasium was

built in 1878 it set a new mark in the country for both size and equipment in gymnasiums; it was ample for the College of the time, and for many years it provided a great stimulus to healthy exercise in winter. In 1895 Mr. Hemenway enlarged it, and brought it again up to the needs of the College. Now the great increase in the numbers not only of the College but of the graduate schools in Cambridge has made any project of enlargement impracticable. Moreover, the centre of athletic interests and of population has shifted. To meet the situation now, and to provide the opportunities for exercise in winter for three or four thousand young men we need a new building, and one laid out on a very large scale.

* * *

The *Crimson* reports that the Student Council has recommended the amalgamation of the *Advocate* and the *Monthly*, and that the two boards are now consulting over the matter. The negotiations are not yet complete, however, and some difference of opinion persists among some undergraduate and some graduate editors as to the wisdom of the step. Under such circumstances we believe there is every reason for going slowly. The matter concerns a good many graduates who have strong associations with one or the other paper, and they should have a chance to be consulted. Moreover, in a case like this the reasons which are obvious and easy to state are not always those which in the end seem the most weighty. Efficiency does not always mean getting things done right away, and the life of a college outlasts many generations of undergraduates. The matter is ultimately for the two boards, including past members, to decide; but the Student Council rightly takes the position that the College has an interest in the matter. The thing to make sure of is that any man who has something interesting to say shall be ensured the best chance

of getting into print, and that as many men as possible shall have the very profitable experience of putting their own and other people's writings through the press. Above all, there should be plenty of patience and good feeling brought to the discussion. The question obviously has two sides. To take the position, as one correspondent of the *Crimson* has done, that the opposition to the plan is "deplorable" is to beg the question and to block the way to a decision that will be satisfactory in the end.

* * *

The announcement that the Corporation has authorized a new edition of the Harvard University Directory is a matter of large interest to the alumni. The importance which is attached to the undertaking may be judged from the very strong committee which has been put in charge of it. The Directory is in fact a roster of the "living Harvard force"; it gives not only their addresses and their occupations, but it shows how they have distributed themselves geographically. Moreover, it aims to follow all men who have ever studied long enough in any department of the University to get into the annual catalogue.

Naturally in making up such a list of so enormous a body of men—there are over 32,000 names in the first edition—there are many "lost men." We publish in this issue the first installment of the list of these men; and we are asked to make an earnest request that our readers shall scrutinize these lists and send any information about the men whose names appear in them to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. C. C. Lane, the University Directory, University Hall, Cambridge.

* * *

Graduates who live in Boston may like to know that copies of the President's Report are kept at 50 State Street for distribution. Men who wish to get them by mail should write to the Publication Office, 1 University Hall,

How to Make a University National

Address by President Eliot before the Harvard Territorial Clubs.

What makes a university national? That is rather a difficult question to answer; because there are many causes, many forces, many modes of action which may contribute to make a university national. But I think the first idea we attach to the words "national university" is that it must be a university resorted to by students from all parts of the country and from all classes of society. You would hardly call a university national, if the resort of students to it was entirely limited to one province or state out of many. You would hardly call a university national the resort to which was limited to a single class,—the class, for instance, that transmits property, or the class that transmits education from one generation to another. That latter class,—what may be called the educated class,—has existed in this country now for many generations. There are families connected with Harvard University in which education has been well transmitted for eight generations,—not many of those; a few more in which it has been transmitted through seven generations; and when you come to five and four generations there are numerous families in which education has been safely transmitted. And yet we should not call a university national whose students all belong to even that class. In a national university we want to see all classes of the community represented.

In Europe there are many examples of national universities in some sense. Take, for instance, Oxford and Cambridge. They are both national in regard to the limited area of England and Wales. But they are not British; neither are they satisfactorily Irish. They are universities resorted to by English and Welsh students who come chiefly from the moneyed and educated class. Neither Cambridge nor Oxford would satisfy us at all as national universities, because neither of them adequately represents the whole people.

When you cross the Channel and come to Paris you find there an example of a university which is truly national; because it represents the whole area of France, and

now, since the Republic, it represents well all classes of society in France.

In Germany there are several universities which may fairly be called national,—first, because they represent from time to time—not always—large areas of Germany; and next, because they represent the children of all classes, rich and poor, noble and peasant, broadly educated and narrowly educated, the manufacturing, the agricultural, and the commercial classes. We have welcomed here as German professors men who came up from the peasant class—the real peasant, the agricultural worker—and also men who came straight out of the highly educated class in which careful education had been transmitted for generations.

But now what are the conditions under which a great university can be national in the sense that it represents the whole area of the nation and also represents all classes of the nation? Those conditions are difficult and various. England never had any system of popular instruction whatever until 1871, when a beginning was made under great difficulties and with small resources. France down to the end of the Third Empire had an extremely imperfect system of elementary and secondary instruction which was by no means open to all the people. Germany began, on the redemption of Prussia after the Napoleonic Wars, a thorough-going system of popular instruction,—and yet under restraints,—the schools classified by class, the gymnasium not accessible to all the children of the people. Those restrictions have been of late years much diminished, and one may say of Germany now that her universities are fairly accessible through the secondary schools to all classes of her population. The most perfect example in the world of the accessibility of the universities to all classes is, strangely enough, in Japan, where popular education has been created since 1868 with most marvelous perfection as regards the accessibility of the schools of all grades, and therefore the accessibility of the universities to the competent children of all sorts of people. That is the

most marvelous piece of work that Japan has accomplished in the years since 1868.

How is it with us? Till very lately there were great areas of our country in which there was not a single school competent to fit the boys of the neighborhood—using the word in a large sense—for admission to Harvard College. That was the greatest hindrance we had in acquiring for Harvard University a really national quality,—the immense areas of the United States in which there were no secondary schools competent to fit for admission to Harvard College. This difficulty has during the last twenty-five years been greatly diminished. There are now in many cities of our country, at great distances from New England, schools thoroughly competent to prepare boys for admission to Harvard College, and to present them here in condition to enter clear under the new, excellent rules lately adopted. Here, then, we have a firm foundation for a national resort to Harvard in the future. How, then, did we begin to get, forty years ago, a national resort for Harvard? We began to get it through availing ourselves of certain, not numerous, schools of the secondary sort in New England and the middle states, to which schools boys from all over the United States could resort for their secondary education. Such schools as Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover Academy may illustrate this fact, which was an all-important fact when Harvard first set out to become a university of national resort. The New England academies which became known in all parts of our country as good preparatory schools sent a stream of boys to Harvard—and to other Eastern colleges—from many different parts of our land. Some private schools had a similar effect. Some of the schools generally called Church schools,—that is, founded and maintained by persons connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church,—served the same purpose.

But how was it that this stream set in towards Harvard from different parts of the country through academies and endowed schools? It started with the activity of graduates of Harvard University, who had settled and were earning their livelihood in many different parts of our country. It

was natural that a graduate of Harvard, whether from the College or from one of the professional schools, should desire to send his sons to Harvard. If he were living in a part of the country where there were no preparatory schools competent to prepare his sons for Harvard, he sent them to one of the New England academies to be prepared. There was the starting of the stream towards this institution from many different parts of the country. And now the high schools in many cities have become competent to prepare boys well for admission here. And therefore we look forward with assurance to the future supply of young men coming to Harvard College from all parts of our land—from far-off San Francisco, from Portland, Oregon, from Seattle—as well as from the great cities and large towns of the Middle West. This tendency grows stronger year by year. It has been greatly strengthened of late years by the success in all parts of the country of graduates of our professional schools. The professional schools of Harvard, and particularly the Law School and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, have greatly contributed, by the success of their graduates in the several professions, to supply students later under the advice of these graduates and through the influence of their example, not only for Harvard College but also for the professional schools.

That brings me to another characteristic of a truly national university. The truly national university must prepare men for all the callings or occupations in life which need in preparation for them a long and thorough training. It is not sufficient to accomplish this national quality in a university that it should train men only for the ministry, law, and medicine. Harvard College was originally intended to train men for the ministry chiefly. That was the chief object of Harvard College itself for a hundred and fifty years; but in the present condition of American society that would not do for a national university. A national university must prepare men for all the learned and scientific professions, and for all those branches of business which are really highly intellectual callings. In particular it would not do for a univer-

sity which aspired to be national to neglect the elaborate, careful, thorough training of men for all the higher walks of business. That is the reason that Harvard University established the School of Business Administration. It was perceived that to maintain the national quality of the University those great callings, the business callings, must be prepared for here, and that Harvard must send out to the service of the country men fit to occupy the highest places in active business. Now that is true also of the engineer and the architect and the forester,—of all forms of engineering life, now numerous. It is true of all the professions we call scientific, like that of the trained chemist or electrician. It is true also in a very high degree of the profession of medicine. So Harvard deliberately set to work to amplify its courses of professional instruction. It deliberately set to work to prepare men not only for the law, the ministry, and medicine, for which she began to prepare men a hundred years ago, but to prepare men for all the new professions. That policy is indispensable to the maintenance of a really national quality in an American university,—and we may look forward confidently to the future in this respect. The governing boards of the University and the faculties will be sure to maintain this universal quality in the instruction of Harvard.

But then there is still another attribute which a national university must possess. It must possess and exercise the faculty of sending its graduates out all over the country, to serve in all parts of the country, and to illustrate the qualities of the graduate of Harvard, and to satisfy people in all parts of the country that there is something in the Harvard training for all the professions and for the arts and sciences which gives a young fellow who has character and industry a first-rate chance in after-life. Now you are going out pretty soon to scatter all over the country and all over the world, and you will take with you that responsibility. If you want to have Harvard remain a national university in the truest sense, it will be your responsibility to justify, wherever you earn your living, the training that Harvard gave you, to prove to any community where you settle

that you got something here which is characteristic and which is highly worth having for the purpose of earning an honorable livelihood.

I lately travelled round the world, stopping at a good many cities and seats of industry, commerce, and the arts on the way, and in every considerable place I visited I found graduates of Harvard who were doing just what I have described. They were giving evidence that they had acquired something at Harvard which was well worth any young man's having. And this was true just as much of the Hindoo, Chinese, and Japanese graduates as it was of the American graduates. And, moreover, in the several communities where they lived these Oriental graduates were serving Harvard in just the way I have described. A national university, therefore, must send out its sons nation-wide to serve the several communities where they live; the service it renders must be recognized as truly national.

But there is another quality which a university may aspire to, a quality which Harvard is beginning to possess, an international quality. It is beginning to possess the capacity to serve greatly young men of many different nations and many different races. You already see that here, for example, with regard to the Hindoo race, the Chinese, and the Japanese. That is a power well worth having and exercising,—the international power.

But then the government of a university can not be international; neither can it in general be national, except in the faculties. The government of Harvard University, for example, is extremely local in the central board, the powerful board, called the President and Fellows. Those seven men have to be men who live close by, and can come together easily for the transaction of business, and be always ready for University business. The second governing board, the Overseers, is not so local; and yet the majority of its members will probably always be drawn from within an easy travelling distance of Harvard University itself, in Cambridge and Boston. With regard to the faculties the situation is essentially different. It is characteristic of a national university that it

will draw its teachers from all parts of the country where education is carried far, and where men may be found who greatly excel in their several subjects. The picking or selecting of the professors of a national university ought to be made without any regard whatever to present residence or birthplace,—without much regard, too, to the places of education of the candidates. The selection of the best teachers should be a broad and open selection, without regarding any local considerations whatever. Harvard has well illustrated that policy in recent as well as earlier years. I think at this moment of a professor of law drawn hither from another university and a distant state; of five medical professors, two lately appointed and three appointed somewhat earlier, and of two professors of history, all of whom were selected without reference to their birthplaces or to the places where they won professional distinction. Now, that is the way to build up a national university as regards the selection of teachers,—get the best, the most promising, productive, inspiring men, and take them from all over the land, wherever the best are to be found. We have lately drawn professors from the national service at Washington, from Chicago, from St. Louis, from Johns Hopkins,—and on the very grounds I have just described. That is what will keep national a university which possesses the other grounds for a true national quality.

So you see the keeping of a university national depends on a considerable variety of processes, and on a considerable variety of conditions the country over,—and ultimately it depends on the wisdom of the managing or governing boards, on their wisdom in the determination of policies and the selection of teachers and of all other agents.

And now, given this national university, this university capable of exercising international influence, for what uses is it to exist? Why do we desire to keep Harvard University national? Because that is the way to make the best collection of youth for the university to train, and the way to exert the best influence over that body of youth once assembled. The liberal, broad, national spirit in a university is an impor-

tant part of that university's teaching power.

You perceive that with these conceptions of what a national university should be it becomes plain that you can not found a university on a sect or denomination in religion. That is impossible. Oxford and Cambridge both tried that method, though to be sure the denomination was what was called a national church; but they could not possibly build a truly national university on such a foundation. Harvard College in its infancy was the child of the Congregational Church, an evangelical denomination which possessed a liberal polity or mode of government, but a narrow creed. Harvard College was tied tight to the Massachusetts Congregational denomination, the established church of the colony and the province for more than one hundred and fifty years. But it never became a national institution under those conditions, and never could have. Early in the nineteenth century the Congregational denomination of Massachusetts was split in two, and the larger part became known as Unitarian. During the first half of the century a large proportion of the well-to-do, prosperous, educated people of eastern Massachusetts became Unitarian; and when I came to Harvard College as an undergraduate, in the year 1849, the whole Faculty of Harvard College was composed of Unitarians; every member of the board of managers, the President and Fellows, was a Unitarian; and most of the members of the Board of Overseers were Unitarians. Moreover, a majority of all the students in Harvard College were Unitarians; and the stated services in the College Chapel were conducted exclusively by Unitarian ministers. About the year 1870 that state of things began to be changed; and now a great variety of denominations of Christians and members of other religious organizations—churches and religions—are to be found within the University. We have escaped completely from that danger of attempting to build a national university on a denomination or on any exclusive religious organization. In America, at least, liberality in religion is an indispensable condition for building up a truly national university.

I was lately looking at some of the Chi-

nese universities and professional schools which were established in the last years of the Manchu dynasty. In China, as you know, for unknown centuries the people, the common people, have held education in the highest esteem, and all their official class has come up through an elaborate memory education without a touch of applied science, and without the slightest perception of the meaning of that inductive method which since the year 1500 has completely transformed Occidental society and industries. The Manchu Empire meant to found those institutions on a class; it is the task of the Chinese Republic to transfer those institutions from a class to the whole people.

Again, it is impossible to found a national university on any one profession, such as teaching, law, medicine, or engineering. A university must have wide scope and range, comprehensiveness or inclusiveness, and that in all directions.

But there is something more needed, in order that an institution of higher education may attain the rank of a national university. In a republic, or a democracy if you please, that is, in a country which values liberty, proposes to maintain free institutions, and regards a democratic equality before the law for all the people as fundamental to its prosperity and happiness, a national university must be a place where liberty is valued in the highest degree and in all fields,—in childhood, in adult age, in the arts, in the sciences, in education, in politics, and in religion. Now, that is the spirit which has always characterized Harvard University, the spirit of liberty. It was so at the start. It appeared in the very earliest efforts to give young men instruction on this site. Liberty was the one idea always inculcated,—naturally in the Congregational Church; because the Congregational Church was itself a protest against ecclesiastical authority. That church could not help teaching liberty, even when it desired to force all men into its own beliefs; for its beliefs were instinct with liberty.

The political developments on these shores were earlier manifested in Harvard College. You will find in the subjects of Commencement parts, away back in 1750 and earlier, the fundamental ideas about

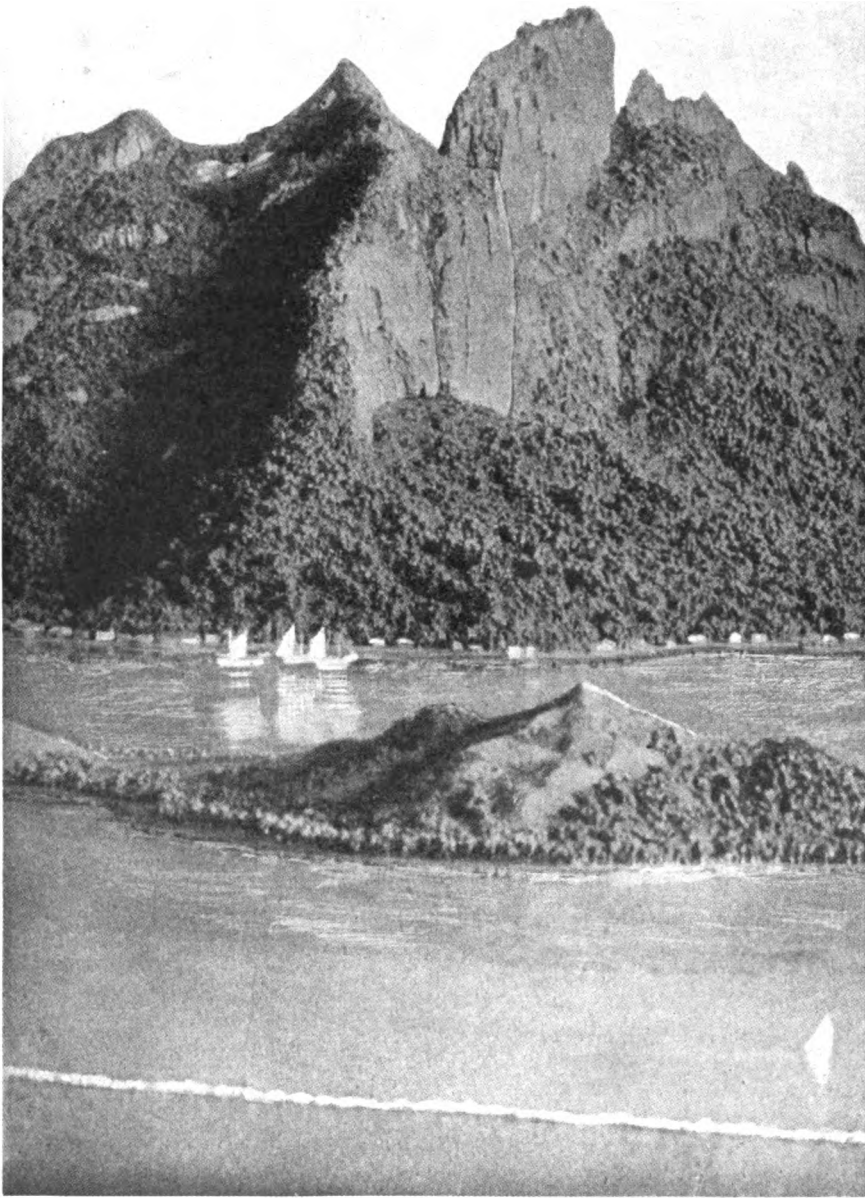
political liberties which got expression in the American Revolution. The young men had them; some of their teachers must have had them. They long antedated the outbreak of the Revolution in actual fighting. It has been so throughout the various contributions which our country has made at different epochs to public liberty, social, industrial, and political. It is going to be so in the future. That is the most characteristic spirit in Harvard and it can not be extinguished in any department,—in education, in industry, in religion, in the earning of the universal livelihood, or in the organization of society.

And then there is still another characteristic of Harvard which in a free country will always be true of its highest institutions of learning; they will always teach justice, liberty with justice, liberty under law. The conventions we call laws are the foundations of progress in society and government. Were the universe lawless, men could not gain new truth, atom by atom, through the exercise of their reasoning powers. It is law in the universe which enables human beings to discover new truth, and to press on and on, acquiring a scrap here and a scrap there, only a bit at a time, but nevertheless always pressing forward. The spirit of a national university in a country whose institutions are free is perfectly sure to be the spirit of liberty under law. Given that, with wealth enough, and the support and love of its friends, its graduates, and its undergraduates, and you will witness the creation of a national university. You may have many national universities in this broad and rich country. There will be many of national scope and range. The thing for Harvard University to do is to keep in the van of that noble procession.

MUSICAL CLUB

The Musical Club has elected the following officers: Secretary, H. W. Frost, '14, of Chelsea; treasurer, L. deJ. Harvard, '15, of London, England; librarian, W. N. Hewitt, '14, of West Medway. Professor W. R. Spalding, '87, is permanent president, and Dr. A. T. Davison, '06, permanent vice-president of the club.

New Geological Model



Model of the Coral Island Bora Bora.

G. C. Curtis, '96, has been commissioned by R. W. Sayles, '03, Curator of the Geological Museum, to construct a relief model of Kilauea, the great volcano of the Hawaiian Islands, and he will start at once to make the necessary studies on the spot.

Kilauea and its companion Mauna Loa are thought to be the largest volcanoes in the world. Kilauea has been chosen for this model as a notable example of the Caldera type of volcano, in which eruption takes place through the welling up of molten lava. Professor T. A.

Jaggar, '94, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, is at present making a prolonged study of this volcano. The proposed model to be made by Mr. Curtis will be twelve feet by eight in size, with a scale of 1:1500, on which the figure of a man would appear about one-tenth of an inch in height.

The University Museum already has several models made by Mr. Curtis, including the relief of Greater Boston, which belongs to the Commonwealth, and the reliefs of two coral islands made for Mr. Alexander Agassiz, and under his direction. One of the latter is a model of a typical atoll, the other of the island of Bora Bora, one of the Society Islands near Tahiti. To get data for the latter Mr. Curtis spent two months making surveys, taking photographs of the features of the island from various angles, and making sketches in color. The model is made on an exact scale, vertical as well as horizontal; it is colored with great care, and it indicates the various features of the island both geological and physiographical. It is an extraordinarily vivid representation of this volcanic island surrounded by coral reefs and by the deep ocean, with minute models of boats and villages, and the tropical vegetation growing up to the base of the cliffs.

Mr. Curtis is the pioneer in this country in the making of these naturalistic reliefs. After getting a thorough grounding in geology and physiography he spent some time studying with Professor Albert Heim of Zurich, who originated these models, and examples of whose work are to be found in the University Museum.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

On Tuesday evening, March 11, Mr. W. B. Van Ingen, of New York, the artist and mural painter, spoke before the Topiarian Club and its friends in Robinson Hall. He took as his subject "Considerations on Landscape Architecture by a Painter",

and discussed some of the principles of landscape composition which are common to the work of both the painter and the landscape architect, taking Central Park as his illustration. He emphasized the suggestiveness of Japanese landscape painting for study by landscape architects, particularly because of the many inspiring examples it offers of the skilful choice and arrangement of landscape forms to procure a definite effect on the observer's mind.

Mr. Van Ingen closed his lecture with a warm appreciation of the work of Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux in the design of Central Park, a vigorous condemnation of those who have attacked the Park and attempted to introduce features totally at variance from its purpose, and an appeal to landscape architects to organize in the defence of good landscape designs in general.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

An important exhibition of oil paintings and water-color drawings by J. M. W. Turner has been opened at the Fogg Art Museum. It will last for only two weeks, ending March 29. The centre of attraction is a group of three large oil paintings. Mr. Francis Bartlett loans a sea piece in Turner's earlier manner, entitled "Sailing Vessels in a Storm off Sheerness." It represents two fishing boats near a rocky shore, one of them weathering a rocky point. A threatening storm cloud is seen dangerously near. Another fine oil painting loaned by Mrs. Henry C. Angell represents a few small boats rescuing a shipwrecked mariner on some wreckage in a rough sea below the cliffs. Here again an ominous, murky cloud is seen in the left hand side of the picture. The third large oil painting is one of Turner's unusual subjects, loaned by Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., of New York. The picture is entitled "Rembrandt's Daughter", and is painted in the style of Rembrandt. It represents Rembrandt and his wife and daughter together in a bedroom. The beauty of the color and chiaroscuro in this painting is wonderful. It was formerly in the Farnley Hall collection.

In addition there are over thirty

water-color drawings and a series of seventeen pencil sketches. In the Print Room there is exhibited a series of etchings and mezzotints of Turner's Liber Studiorum; and in the Photograph Room are a number of fine copies in water-color by William Ward.

The Museum of Fine Arts lends two water-colors, entitled "Calais Sands" and "On the Rhine", both of them unfinished sketches showing the beauty of Turner's color. The water-color drawing of Leicester Abbey from the "England and Wales" series, lent by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, is a fine picture, with an interesting and spacious sky.

Mr. Alden Sampson of New York lends a number of early water-colors, among them an attractive drawing of a waterfall in the Alps, and one of the ruins of an English abbey. Of a later period is a spirited sea piece with several ships sailing in an open sea. Mr. Sampson also lends a characteristic example of Turner's late work in his study for the painting entitled "The Death of the Whale", which is now in New York.

Dr. Rupert Norton lends two charming unfinished sketches on gray paper, both very suggestive. The Misses Norton lend three fine sketches and a finished drawing of Scott's house in Edinburgh, made for an illustration in the Waverley Novels.

Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop has sent three fine drawings. Two of them are good examples of Turner's early manner, and the third one shows the charm and beauty of his color.

Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson of New York have lent an oil sketch on paper, which represents a wood interior. It is of exceptionally fine quality. Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co. of New York have lent three other small oil sketches of the same series, and also an attractive water-color entitled "Rose Hill."

Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee lends two fine watercolors of Turner's middle period, one entitled "Palace of La Belle Gabrielle", from "Keepsake", the other one a mountainous landscape with an abbey in the distance and in the foreground a bridge over a stream.

The well known picture of "Devonport",

which was given to the Fogg Museum by Mr. Charles Fairfax Murray of London in memory of William J. Stillman, and the beautiful picture of the "Simplon Pass" are already familiar to those who know the Fogg Museum collections.

This is probably the best chance that there has ever been in Boston to study the paintings of Turner, one of the greatest of all landscape painters.

ADVOCATE AND MONTHLY

A merger of the *Harvard Advocate* and the *Harvard Monthly*, the two undergraduate literary publications, is being seriously considered. The two editorial boards have, after long discussion, expressed themselves in favor of the union, and have appointed a joint committee of ten to investigate the matter further.

There is, however, opposition to the plan. Many of the graduates, who were editors of one or the other of the magazines, for sentimental reasons do not favor the consolidation, and the present boards are not unanimously supporting it.

HOLLIS HALL CELEBRATION

The graduates who lived in Hollis Hall when they were in College are displaying great interest in the celebration next June of the 150th anniversary of the erection of that dormitory. A special committee of undergraduates is working with the Memorial Society on the general plans. Professor George P. Baker has offered his assistance for the preparation of an elaborate pageant. The committee desires to raise at least \$1000 for the celebration.

HARVARD SONG BOOK

A new Harvard Song Book has been compiled and edited by L. A. Noble, '14, and is now on sale at the Coöperative Society. The volume contains 240 pages and includes the recent football songs, many of the popular Glee Club songs, and a large number of the well-known songs of other colleges. The price of the book is \$2.

University Directory

Information of any kind about the men whose names are in the following list is desired for the forthcoming edition of the Harvard University Directory. The numerals printed after a man's name give the years in which he was registered in the College or some other department of the University. Information should be sent to C. C. Lane, University Hall, Cambridge. The list follows:

- 1830-40.
Clarke, James Gordon, 1839-40, 1841-4 A.B. L. 1844-6 LL.B.
Macomb, Thomas Ogelvie, 1838-9, 1840-1.
Ward, John Gallison, 1839-41.
Wilson, Joseph Gallison, 1839-40. M. 1842-3.
1840-50.
Adams, Jeffrey Thornton, 1846-7.
Bailey, Godard, 1847-8.
Bigelow, Josiah Francis, 1847-8.
Billings, Ludowick Fosdick, 1845-9 A.B.
Breck, Edward Lerner, 1847-8.
Cary, Samuel, 1849-51.
Collins, Charles Francis, 1846-7.
Colver, Hiram Wallace, 1845-8.
Cushing, Lemuel Francis Sydney, 1843-6.
De Mestre, André, 1844-5.
Dorsey, Caleb, 1843-6. L. 1846-7.
Ducros, Pierre Adolph, 1845-7.
Dwyer, George Ryan, 1847-8.
Eustis, George, 1844-5.
Farnsworth, Billings, 1848-9.
Ferguson, Henry, 1841-2.
Field, Moses Augustus, 1846-7.
Griswold, John Heard, 1843-4.
Habersham, Charles Harris, 1842-3.
Hall, Amos Brayton, 1845-6.
Hallett, Jeremiah Thompson, 1841-2.
Henderson, Richard Henry, 1848-50.
Henshaw, Andrew Isbell, 1843-6.
Hepburn, George Olin, 1843-5.
Hicks, David Stone, 1842-3.
Hopkins, John David, 1844-6.
Howard, John Clarke, 1849-50.
Josselyn, Lewis Ellis, 1848-9.
McElroy, Hugh William, 1845-6. M. 1847-8.
Meaux, Thomas Oliver, 1845-6, 1847-8.
Mitchell, George Gosham, 1841-2.
Moore, Henry, 1848-9.
Munroe, John Alexander, 1843-6.
Pellet, Frank Gurdon, 1845-8. S. 1848-9.
Pinney, Lewis, 1840-1.
Points, John Tevis, 1847-8.
Ray, William Porter, 1844-6, 1847-8.
Scott, Guignard, 1848-51.
Sibley, John Clark, 1841-3.
Smith, George Augustus, 1845-8.
Stone, Charles Emery, 1841-3.
Stone, Henry, 1848-9.
Taylor, John McLean, 1845-6.
Thatcher, Peter Fearing, 1842-4. M. 1845-8.
Urquhart, William, 1843-4.
Ward, Matthews Flournoy, 1843-5.
1850-60.
Brown, Charles Loring, 1851-4.
Clarke, Ellery Channing, 1855-7.
Flint, Alden Shute, 1853-6.
Francis, Joseph Franklin, 1853-4.
Kennedy, McPherson, 1858-9.
Marsh, William Edward, 1858-60. L. 1859-61.
Morris, George Shackelford, 1852-3.
Olivier, William Victor, 1855-6.
Porter, Charles Hamilton, 1858-60.
Sherwin, George Donald, 1855-6.
Walton, John Francis, 1852-3, 1855-6.
Whitridge, Alonzo Claudius, 1855-6.
1860-70.
Badger, Oliver Hubbard, 1869-70.
Bryant, Frederick Eugene Claghorn, 1863-7 A.B. L. 1869-70.
Burgess, Arthur, 1868-72 A.B.
Chamberlain, William Edwin, 1861-5.
Curtis, John Franklin, 1868-70.
Cutler, Nathan, 1860-1.
Dodge, Joshua Cleaves, 1869-73 A.B. L. 1875-6.
Drake, Edward Louis Hackett, 1865-6.
Gilson, Clarence Herbert, 1866-7.
Marsh, Charles Brown, 1861-4.
Merrill, George Alfred, 1868-9.
Morley, Ira Warren, 1865-7.
Newton, William Martin, 1864-6. Dv. 1867-8.
Palmer, Charles Lane, 1867-71 A.B.
Parker, James Oscar, 1862-6 A.B. A.M. 1872.
Pratt, Sydney Parker, 1869-72.
Sawyer, Lucius Willard, 1864-5.
Smith, Frank Matson, 1862-5.
Swett, Melville Howard, 1869-73 A.B. G. 1873-4 A.M.
Wate, Theodore Murray, 1862-3.
Watson, Ruel Alvord, 1857-9.
Wentworth, William Peck, 1867-71 A.B. 1870-80.
Annan, William Howard, 1871-3, 1876-7 A.B. L. 1870-1, 1877-9.
Austin, Henry Willard, 1874-6.
Bonner, John Elingwood, 1875-7.
Bowen, Allyn Hanabergh, 1875-9.
Brown-Sequard, Charles Edward, 1873-4.
Clement, Albert Wason, 1878-80.
Cross, Charles Edward, 1874-5.
Fetridge, Henry Pembroke, 1870-1.
Gould, Frederick West, 1877-8.
Hayes, Charles Edmund, 1875-7.
Kerr, Samuel Wilson, 1872-6.
Mahon, Charles Henry, 1878-81.
Porter, Frank Morris, 1872-4.
Potter, John William, 1879-80.
Rogers, William Stanton, 1875-8.
Tappan, Herbert, 1874-9 A.B.
Walker, James Smith, 1873-4.
Weber, Millard Fillmore, 1871-2.
Welch, James Edward, 1872-6.
Weston, Henry Elver, 1879-82.
Wetherbee, Addison Herbert, 1872-5.
White, William Luke Wycherly, 1879-81.

The University Crew



The rowing season is fairly under way at the boat houses. Three university and three freshman crews have been on the river ever since the ice went out. Changes have been made from time to time in the first university eight, but lately it has been seated in the following order: Abeles, cox.; Pirnie, stroke; Reynolds, 7; Harwood, 6; Mills, 5; Goodale, 4; Stratton, 3; Trumbull, 2; Murray, bow. When the photograph which is herewith reproduced was taken, Goodale had not taken his place in the boat; Trumbull was then at 4, and Meyer at 2.

Reynolds, Mills, and Goodale are the only veterans now in the crew. Pirnie and Harwood rowed respectively stroke and 6 in the freshman crew last June, and Trumbull and Stratton rowed in the university four-oar; two years ago Stratton rowed in the university eight. Murray was a candidate for the freshman eight last year and would have been in the crew if he had not met with an accident which compelled him to stop rowing.

The crew will row this year against several opponents. The races with Yale are set for June 20, at New London. On May 10 the university crew will row

against the Princeton and Pennsylvania eights on the Charles, and two weeks later, on May 24, will go to Ithaca for the annual race with Cornell. The university second eight will probably have a race with the Annapolis second crew on the Severn late in April, and will row in the American Henley at Philadelphia in May. The freshmen will row on the Charles against the Princeton freshmen on May 10, against Cornell at Ithaca on May 24, and against Yale at New London on June 20.

HARVARD WON THE DEBATES

Harvard won last Friday evening the fifth annual debates with Princeton and Yale. The subject was: "Resolved. That the United States Government should exempt our coastwise trade from Panama Canal tolls." Yale and Harvard debated in Cambridge, where Harvard had the negative side; Princeton and Harvard met at Princeton, where Harvard had the affirmative; and Princeton and Yale debated at New Haven, where Yale had the negative. Harvard won both debates by the unanimous decision of the judges in each case.

The judges of the Princeton-Yale debate voted two to one in favor of Princeton.

The members of the Harvard team which defeated Yale, in Cambridge, were: R. L. West, '14, of Millis; F. F. Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and I. Levin, '14, of Detroit, Mich. The Yale debaters were: F. C. Bangs, '13, of Portland, N. Y.; E. A. Burt, '15, of New Haven; and W. H. Williams, Div., of New Haven. The judges were Judge S. R. Cutler, of Boston; Rev. Dr. W. E. Huntington, of Newton, ex-president of Boston University; and Professor A. C. Spofford, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Harvard men who debated against Princeton, at Princeton, were: C. W. Chenoweth, 2G., of Taunton; R. B. Fizzell, 3L., of Taylorville, Ind.; and M. C. Lightner, 3L., of New York City. The Princeton debaters were: P. M. Myers, '13, of Dillsburg, Pa.; C. E. Bingham, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and C. F. Tausch, Sp., of Wapakoneta, O.

Yale and Harvard began in 1892 to hold their annual debates. Decisions were not given in the first two years. Since 1893, when judges were first selected to determine which team won, Harvard has had 18 victories and Yale has had 5.

Princeton and Harvard had their first debate in 1895. Since that time Harvard has won 11 times and Princeton 8 times.

The triangular debates, as they are called, between Yale, Princeton and Harvard were established in 1909. In the five debates that have been held Harvard has three times defeated both Yale and Princeton, once Harvard has won from Yale and been defeated by Princeton, and in 1911 both Princeton and Yale won.

LECTURES BY PROF. HANUS

Professor Paul H. Hanus addressed the National Department of Superintendence in Philadelphia on February 29, on "Improving School Systems by Scientific Management: Underlying

Principles." On February 26 he spoke before the Fourth Annual (National) Council of the Phi Delta Kappa Society. On March 7, in Boston, he addressed the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association on "The New York School Inquiry."

BUSSEY INSTITUTION

The petition of the University that it be allowed to sell part of the Bussey estate in West Roxbury has been granted by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

The bequest of Benjamin Bussey in 1871 provided that one-half of the income of the Bussey Institution should be used for the encouragement of theological and legal education in the University, and the other half for the promotion of practical agriculture. In 1908 the Institution was re-organized and made a department exclusively for advanced instruction and research in subjects relating to practical agriculture.

The part of the estate to be sold, amounting to about 118 acres, is separated from the rest of the land by the tracks of the Boston & Providence Railroad and is so scattered as to be of little use for the purposes of the Institution.

HONORARY DEGREES RECEIVED

During the calendar year 1912 officers of the University received honorary degrees as follows:

Henry Lee Higginson, Fellow, LL.D. from Williams College.

George Herbert Palmer, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, LL.D. from Princeton University.

Edward Charles Pickering, Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, L.H.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

Frederick Cheever Shattuck, Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine, *Emeritus*, S.D. from Harvard University.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Overseer, LL.D. from Amherst College.

Kuno Francke, Professor of the History of German Culture, and Curator of

the Germanic Museum, Litt.D. from Harvard University.

Benjamin Osgood Peirce, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, S.D. from Harvard University.

Ira Nelson Hollis, Professor of Engineering, S.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

George Angier Gordon, Overseer, LL.D. from Western Reserve University.

Bliss Perry, Professor of English Literature, L.H.D. from the University of Vermont.

Owen Wister, Overseer, L.H.D. from Williams College.

Ezra Ripley Thayer, Dane Professor of Law, and Dean of the Faculty of Law, LL.D. from Brown University.

William Bennett Munro, Professor of Municipal Government, LL.D. from Queen's University (Canada).

FRENCH EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

Notice has been received that the Ministry of Public Instruction of the French Government has selected Professor Maxime Bôcher as Exchange Professor with France for 1913-14. His term of service will fall in the winter semester and will be spent at the University of Paris.

Professor Bôcher received his A.B. from Harvard in 1888, and took his Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1891. For the next three years he was instructor in mathematics, from 1894 to 1904 he was assistant professor in the same subject, and in 1904 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Francis Cabot Lowell, wife of the late Judge Lowell, '76, who at the time of his death was a member of the Corporation, has given the University two large and beautiful mirrors, one of which has been placed in the ladies' dining room and the other in the ladies' reception room of the Union.

G. H. Gifford, '13, of East Boston, represented the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth chapter on March 7, and Daniel

Sargent, '13, of Wellesley, represented the Harvard chapter at the annual dinner of the Yale chapter on March 12.

A closed electric switch caused a small fire in one of the rooms of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory on Wednesday afternoon of last week. One piece of valuable apparatus was destroyed but the loss was not serious.

At the annual Commencement meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Monday, June 16, Rev. Samuel McC. Crothers, S.T.D. '99, of Cambridge, will be the orator, and Professor George E. Woodberry, '77, the poet.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MARCH 20:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Dialogue (the Monologue, the Aside, etc.)." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21:

Lecture, "The New York City School Inquiry." Professor Hanus. Emerson J, 8 P. M., under the auspices of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, but open to the public.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Professor Edward C. Moore.

Lecture, "The Rise of Experimental Medicine." Dr. Howard T. Karsner. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 24:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Settings, and the Relation of the Play to Stage and Actor." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26:

Organ recital. Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., assisted by Mr. F. R. Hancock, baritone soloist. Appleton Chapel, 8 P. M. Open to the public.

Pi Eta play, "The Stymie". At the Club House in Cambridge, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Total Effect." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28:

Pi Eta play, "The Stymie". At the Club House in Cambridge, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29:

Pi Eta play. Copley Hall, Boston, 2 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline.

Lecture, "Tumor Diseases Peculiar to Women." (To Women Only.) Dr. William P. Graves. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

Alumni Notes

M.D. '61—John W. Willis, who was for fifty years a practising physician in Waltham, Mass., and was active in public affairs in that city, died at his home on March 1.

'66—Benson B. Banker died in Boston on February 28.

'77—Burton J. Legate is chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of Newburyport, Mass.

'79—Albert S. Brandeis, general solicitor of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, died in Louisville, on March 5.

'80—William A. Pew, for the last five years commander of the Second Brigade of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, has been placed on the retired list with the rank of major general. He entered the military service of the state in 1883. He was colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry at the time of the Spanish war.

'84—Rome G. Brown has in the March number of *Case and Comment*, the lawyers' magazine, an article entitled "Who Owns the Water Powers?" Brown is chairman of the committee appointed by the American Bar Association to oppose the judicial recall and is conducting an active campaign; he recently debated the question with James Manahan, congressman-at-large, at a dinner of the Minneapolis Office Men's Association.

'87—William Endicott, Jr., of Kidder, Peabody & Company, Boston, has been elected a life member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'87—Robert Truslow, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 6.

'92—Henry F. Hollis has been elected United States Senator from New Hampshire. He is the first Democrat who has been elected to the Senate from that state in many years.

'93—Albert C. Johnson is first vice-president of the New England Casualty Company of Boston. He is living in "Wayside", formerly the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, at Concord, Mass. Johnson is receiving the sympathy of his friends on account of the recent death of his wife.

'96—Edward B. Day is with the Federal Lumber Company, 920 Rogers Building, Vancouver.

'98—A son, Orville Hickok Emmons, was born on February 5 to Dr. Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, and Mrs. Emmons, at Dover, Mass.

'99—Howard Clapp, D.M.D. '06, died on March 10 in Waverley, Mass.

D.M.D. '00—Horace A. Davis died at Dorchester, Mass., on March 1.

'01—George R. Bedinger, who was for several years engaged in educational work in Japan and recently has been manager of the Red Cross Christmas Seals campaign of the tuberculosis committee of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, is now director of the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association, 26

Bennet Street, Boston. He will have charge of the nine milk stations, with their doctors and nurses, that are under the control of the association.

'01—Hugo Parton is advertising manager for Gray & Davis, Inc., manufacturers of lamps, dynamos and starting motors for automobiles, Landsdowne Street, Boston. His home address remains Newburyport, Mass.

'04—Arthur Blanchard was the candidate of the Young Men's Progressive Municipal party for mayor of Cambridge in the recent municipal election.

'04—Thomas Brennan, LL.B. '06, is practising law at 845 Tremont Building, Boston. He will continue his connection with the *Boston Herald and Traveler*.

'04—During the absence of Professor W. B. Munro, Fred W. Catlett, of Seattle, Wash., is giving Government 17 and 7 at Harvard College, and Government 1 at Radcliffe, and is directing the work of the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government. Catlett is rooming at 15 Wadsworth House.

'05—A daughter was born to Wallace St.C. Jones and Mrs. Jones, in Cambridge, on February 17.

'06—Fisher H. Nesmith, LL.B. '08, who has been in the office of the prosecuting attorney and the attorney general at Manila, P. I., has been appointed city attorney of Manila.

'07—Griffith C. Evans is assistant professor of mathematics at the Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.

'08—Albert G. Eldridge is superintendent of schools of the Monroe and Savoy districts, Clarksburg, Fla.

'08—Anson B. Handy is principal of the Henry Woods High School, Barre, Mass.

'08—David Rosenblum, who has been for some time sales manager of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York, has recently been made vice-president of the Institute.

'08—A daughter, Priscilla Washburn Somes, was born on February 26 to Dana Somes and Mrs. Somes.

'08—Bradlee Van Brunt is assistant manager of *The Excavating Engineer*, a monthly publication devoted to excavation and allied subjects. His office is at 267 National Avenue, Milwaukee.

Ph.D. '08—William E. Lunt, A.B. (Bowdoin) '04, is professor of history at Cornell University.

'10—August Lewis is in the bond department of Torrance, Marshall & Company, 111 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. His home address is 924 West Washington Street, Los Angeles.

A.M. '10—Harvey S. Gruver is assistant superintendent of schools at Indianapolis, Ind.

'12—E. Tyler Davis is secretary of The Tyler Tube & Pipe Company, Washington, Pa.

'12—George B. Murphy is practising law at 84 State Street, Boston.

'12—Raymond S. Tohey is teaching science at the High School, Norwood, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1913.

NUMBER 26.

Opinion and Comment

The movement for a new gymnasium is fast gathering headway. The undergraduates are in earnest: the first day that the matter was put before them nearly one half the senior class made subscriptions to the fund, and in the other classes, which could not be so well reached on that day, there were enough more subscriptions to bring the proportion of subscribers up to one-fifth of the whole College. That is a strong beginning. By the time of the mass meeting on Thursday, the day on which this number of the BULLETIN will reach its readers, the proportion of subscribers will be much larger, and it is hoped that the sum realized will be considerable.

In the mean time the informal committee of graduates which is coöperating with the Student Council is preparing the ground for a wider campaign. When the time comes they will apply to the Corporation for their formal approval of the plan and authority to undertake it systematically. The subscription will have to be large, for the building, if it is to be of value, must be large. Moreover, it will be necessary to raise a considerable maintenance fund, for the Corporation have no funds which can be withdrawn from their present uses to heat and light so large a building and to pay the salaries of the increased staff.

Dartmouth built its new gymnasium, however, by general subscription; and there seems no reason why Harvard graduates and undergraduates cannot do the same.

* * *

The value of the gymnasium to the University cannot be questioned. Between eighteen and twenty-two years of age most men fix their muscular equipment for life, and few men add to it after that time. Systematic exercise at this period of a man's life, directed by trained examiners, will often make the difference to him of having the full muscular strength of which he is capable for use in his career. The men who most need such regular and directed exercise are the scholars and the men of medium bodily equipment. The athletes are now well taken care of, and on the whole need supervision and moderating rather than stimulus. It is the other set of men, who make up the great majority of the College, who will benefit by an ample gymnasium. At the same time, no men can do good intellectual work without regular exercise; and a gymnasium is an immense stimulus to acquiring the habit of regular exercise. Especially in winter it is very easy for a man who is tired after a long day in the Library or in a laboratory to think that he has no time to think of

his body. If there be a gymnasium where such men can meet others under agreeable and convenient conditions the amount of good health they will store up will be very greatly increased. In our climate a gymnasium is a necessity where any considerable body of young men are gathered together.

* * *

The description in this issue of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory is interesting not only in showing the advances which have been made in the construction of buildings for scientific purposes, but also because it helps a layman to understand why the expense of advancing knowledge in technical subjects is nowadays so high. To perfect a building for such uses as these involves bringing into service heat, light, and electricity in various forms which can be minutely and accurately controlled, special and separate stability for various parts of the structure, and also space and quiet. In consequence of these necessities, here is a building of three stories and of a good sized floor plan, which will be filled for its special purpose by a dozen workers. Elementary instruction and the coarser stages of research can be carried on with a number of men in a single room; but in many of the investigations in modern science the ascertainment of new and productive truth calls for space and for solitude. Scientific men have marvelled that Professor Richards has achieved the accurate determinations of atomic weights which first gave him his international reputation in a building which was exposed to the dust and the jar which are part of the conditions of Boylston Hall. With the new laboratory and proper accommodations for the reception of students and assistants who have already won distinction there is the highest promise for productive scholarship.

* * *

President Eliot's declination of the offer of the embassy to the Court of St. James will disappoint many people besides President Wilson, for the fitness of the selec-

tion was obvious. Under our present system the leading positions in the American diplomatic service find their chief purpose in exhibiting to the countries of Europe men who have distinguished themselves in various occupations at home. The variety of the distinction has been well illustrated in the appointments to the Court of St. James; and the fact that academic distinction is not the least considered is shown in such appointments to important embassies and legations as those of Andrew D. White, David J. Hill, President Schurman of Cornell, and a little longer ago of James Russell Lowell.

Of Mr. Eliot's preëminent fitness for the post which he has now according to general belief for a second time found it impossible to accept there is universal agreement. Indeed, it is within bounds to say that there is no man on whom more people in this country would unite for first choice for the place. In other words, it is the general belief that he, more than any one else we have, sums up the high purpose, the simplicity of life, and the intense faith in republican ideals which we like to think of as distinguishing characteristics of America. If he had found it possible to go to London the country would have been amply content with the illustration of the American character which he would have given our kin across the water.

* * *

In noting the fact that two Boston men in succession have now been selected for the embassy to London the *Boston Journal* calls attention to the large number of Harvard men who have already served in that post. The list includes three members of the Adams family, John Adams, A.B. 1755, John Quincy Adams, A.B. 1787, and Charles Francis Adams, A.B. 1825. Besides them there have been Edward Everett, A.B. 1811, George Bancroft, A.B. 1817, John Lothrop Motley, A.B. 1831, James Russell Lowell, A.B. 1838, Joseph Hodges Choate, A.B. 1852, and Robert Todd Lincoln, A.B. 1864. Abbott Lawrence, who was included in the *Journal's* list, was not

an alumnus, though he was an Overseer, and was the founder of the Lawrence Scientific School. Mr. Richard Olney is a graduate of the Law School. The whole list is one of which any university might be proud.

* * *

There will be wide regret among graduates over the resignation of Professor Hollis, and cordial good wishes to him for success in his new work. Few of the adopted sons of the University have been so thoroughly adopted as he: the honorary degree which he received in 1899 hardly made him more a "child of the house" than he was before. In the twenty years that he has been with us he has done arduous and effective service in many directions. As a teacher and leader in engineering he had a large share in bringing the Lawrence Scientific School up to the high degree of efficiency from which it passed over into the Graduate School of Applied Science. As Chairman of the Athletic Committee in a particularly trying time he brought unfailing good sense and good feeling to that most trying of all University positions. At the Union he has been chairman of the Board of Trustees, and has by his energy and practical business sense done much towards its success. And he has made a host of friends among Governing Boards, Faculty, graduates, and students. In his new position, we shall all think of him as a Harvard man; and the ability and capacity for leadership which he has shown at Cambridge will have a larger field at Worcester.

* * *

The new plan of admission, as will be seen from the figures on another page, continues to give good results. Though the number of freshmen entering under it has nearly doubled since last year, yet as a body they show the same preëminence, and have again in proportion to their numbers nearly twice as many honor grades as the others. The two years taken together establish a strong burden of probability that the new plan is not only safe, but that it is a su-

perior way of selecting students for the College. It will be interesting to see whether Princeton and Yale, which are adopting a similar principle, will get the same results. Certainly the second year's experience at Harvard should help to remove any lingering qualms that may be felt at those colleges lest the principle prove in any way a letting down of the bars.

The superiority of the new principle lies in its allowing a more personal judgment of the capacity and thinking power of the candidate. With examinations which cover a larger part of the separate subjects, and reports from the readers on the quality of the papers as well as on their bare correctness, the committee, especially with the aid of the school record, is able to get a pretty individual impression of the candidate, and of his fitness for college work. So far their judgment has been justified by the showing of the men admitted.

* * *

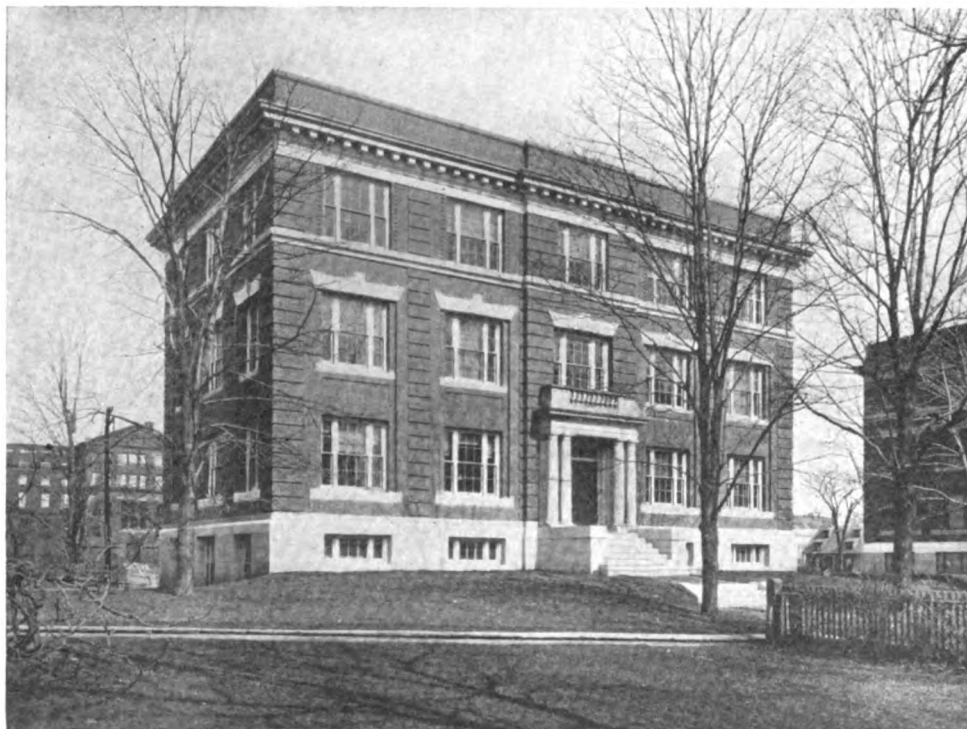
The decision of Justice Braley of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts that students in the University have the right to vote in Cambridge, even if they be dependent on their parents and residents of other places, will probably settle a question that has been discussed with some heat. In the end the decision will probably give a good many young men their first vote without much affecting Cambridge local politics. In presidential years the vote for electors will be a good deal swelled; in state elections some Massachusetts men who can not conveniently get home will register in Cambridge; but few men who do not belong in Cambridge will take a share in its affairs. So far as students do vote the country is benefited, for they come of a class which somewhat easily loses the habit.

* * *

We are asked to say that the office of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences needs a copy of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for September, 1902, to complete its file; and that the Secretary of the School will be greatly obliged to any graduate who will help him to obtain it.

The Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory

By Professor T. W. Richards.



In April, 1909, Dr. Morris Loeb, '83, and his brother, Mr. James Loeb, '88, expressed their desire to provide at Harvard a laboratory for exact research in physical and inorganic chemistry. To this end they promised to subscribe twenty-five thousand dollars each (\$50,000 together), provided that \$50,000 more could be secured within the calendar year. Although the Visiting Committee of the Overseers interested themselves in the project, and numerous public-spirited persons gave generously, this amount had not been subscribed on the 1st of January, 1910; accordingly the donors granted an extension of time until the 1st of March, when through the mediation of Dr. Alexander Forbes, '04, the sum was completed. It is a pleasure to express here the gratitude felt by the members of the Department of Chemistry for the interest of all these liberal benefactors. That the generous originator of the project should not have lived to see its completion is a source of profound regret.

Both the style of architecture and the

site of the new building had to be determined not only with regard to its particular needs, but also with reference to its relation to the four or five other buildings proposed and urgently needed by the Division of Chemistry. After much discussion, a provisional plan of the group of laboratories was drawn by the architect, Mr. A. Wadsworth Longfellow, '76, according to which the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory found its site logically provided at the head of Frisbie Place. The foundations were put in during the autumn of 1911; and on the 1st of January, 1913, removal into the new building was begun, although some minor features remained to be completed. Three weeks afterwards investigations were in full progress.

Externally the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory (which covers an area of 71 by 41 feet of ground, and rises to a height of 48 feet), is built of Harvard brick with Indiana limestone trimmings and Deer Isle granite foundations. A narrow portico with plain Doric columns, surmounted by

a railing, protects the front door, and the Harvard seal is cut upon the keystone of the window above. A broad limestone cornice surrounds the top of the building, which is in other respects very simple in its architectural features. Windows are plentiful, for much light is essential in physicochemical work, but their manner of grouping is such as to avoid monotony. The architect was very successful in his effort to combine utility with architectural fitness; moreover, the building is distinctly in harmony with the older traditions of Harvard architecture, and at the same time is unlike any previously erected building. The new T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Memorial Laboratory, given by the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, is of consistent style, although not exactly similar.

Inside, the Gibbs Laboratory is built of brick and reinforced concrete. The doors, window frames, and furniture are of wood, but except for this, the building is entirely incombustible, and a fire could hardly extend beyond the room in which it originated, because there is nothing to carry flames in the brick-walled and tile-floored hallways. Especial pains were taken to have the outside walls as non-conducting as possible in order to save heat. Hollow bricks and terra-cotta studding line them, and most of the windows are doubly glazed. The main source of heat and ventilation in the building is provided by air warmed to a definite temperature and filtered through canvas bags. This is forced into every room by means of a single large fan. In addition each room is provided with an auxiliary heating coil with thermostat attachment, so that the temperature throughout may be kept as constant as possible.

The building consists of three stories, besides a basement (which is nearly as light and suitable for working as the upper floors) and a sub-basement, 13 feet below the ground. The roof is flat and available for outdoor experimentation, so that there are really six different levels upon which experiments may be conducted.

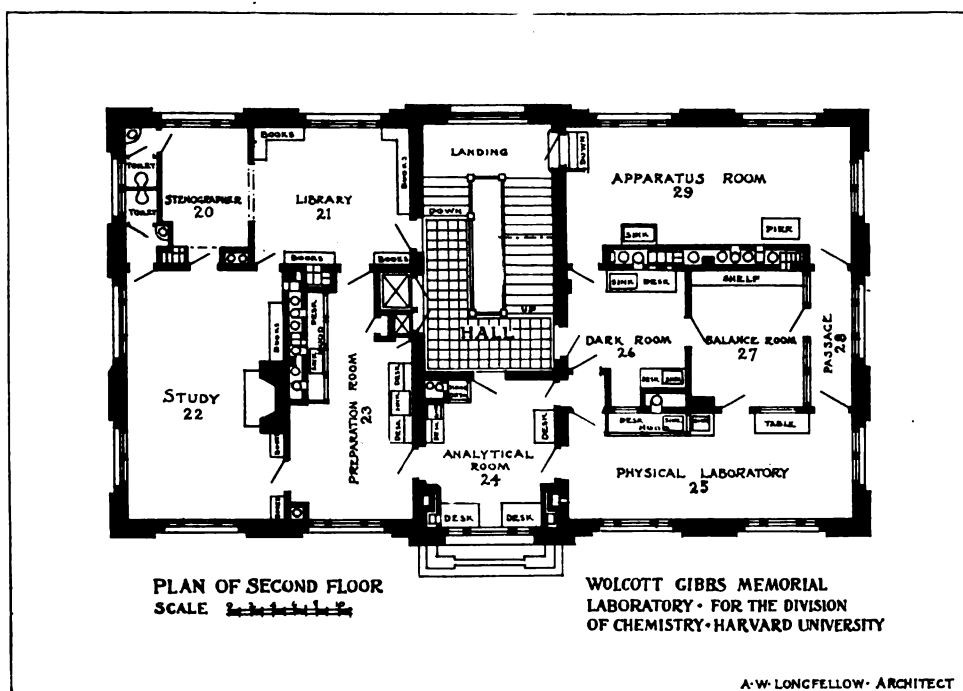
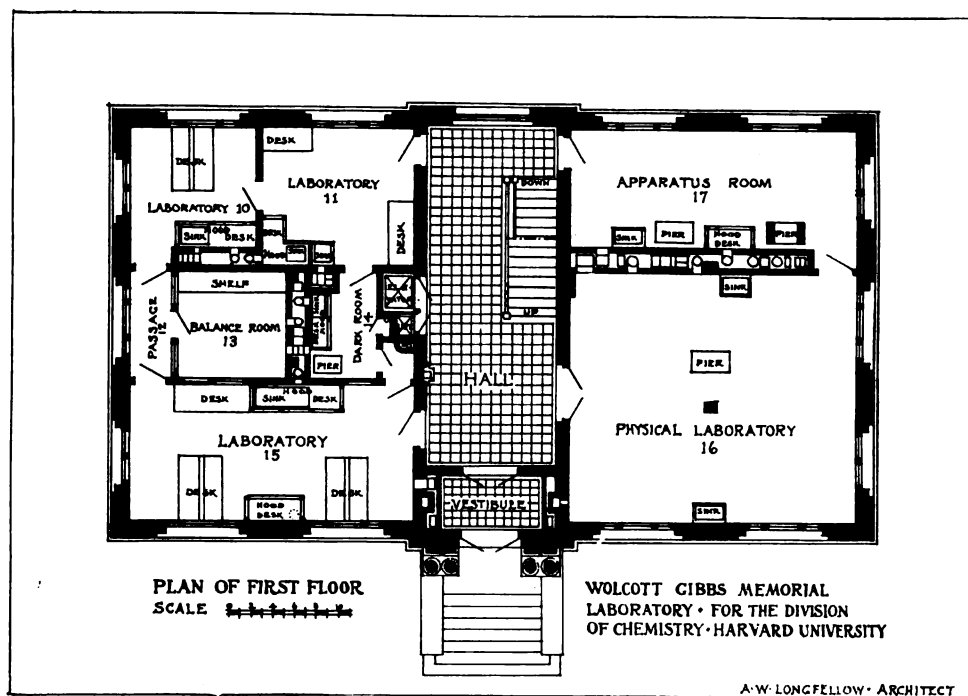
In compliance with the wish of the donors, the building was constructed wholly for research and without any provision for classroom work. It contains no lec-

ture room, but is divided into a large number of separate laboratories designed for different kinds of chemical and physicochemical investigation. There are in all over 40 such rooms in the building, one being large enough to contain if necessary four investigators, and the others being intended either for one or two. Many of the rooms are intended for special purposes and are not to be occupied regularly by students. Although many men could be crowded into the building, it is designed for a number not exceeding twelve, or perhaps fourteen, if the best conditions are to be maintained,—this maximum depending somewhat upon the special kinds of investigation undertaken. Research requires far more space than ordinary class-work.

The sub-basement contains the somewhat elaborate heating plant and fan, an automatic heater to supply hot water, various other mechanical appliances as well as a laboratory for work at constant temperature, and a fireproof vault for the storage of dangerous chemicals.

The basement is entered from the outside by a rear door used for the admission of supplies. Just within is the wide door of the unpacking room; and a mechanic's room, a large dark room, and another for the storage battery, complete the eastern side of the basement. Opposite are the store-rooms for chemicals and apparatus, and a room for the various special pieces of apparatus, such as centrifuges or electric furnaces, which may be used by the students in common. The switchboards for the various kinds of electricity distributed throughout the building are at the southern end of the hall, which contains also lockers for students' use.

The eastern half of the first floor is divided into two rooms, already mentioned, of which one is the largest in the building. There is advantage in providing such a room where several may work together; for the investigators thus thrown into close contact broaden their experience by discussing the different problems which they have under consideration. On the other hand, with many investigations, especially where accurate chemical work is con-



cerned, seclusion is essential for the best outcome. Therefore most of the other rooms in the building are small. The large laboratory has within it a pier on a separate foundation, disconnected from the rest of the building, for work with sensitive instruments; and two similar piers have been placed in the apparatus room in the northeast corner. The latter room is intended not only for the storage of apparatus, but also for accurate measurements; and it is proposed to keep here, ready mounted but suitably protected from dust, various frequently used assemblages of apparatus such as that employed for the measurement of the conductivity of electrolytes.

The western half of the first floor contains a compact, flexible, and highly convenient arrangement of laboratories in connection with a balance room and dark room. Both balance room and dark room may be used freely by men working either on the southern or the northern side of the building, and the balance room is protected on all sides by other rooms and a passage with glass walls in such a way as to be as free as possible from air currents or changes in temperature. The dark room contains a hood and a solid pier on separate foundations, two rather unusual accessories to such a place, but highly desirable for accurate work in spectrometry.

On the second floor, at the top of the stairs leading from the floor below, is the library, with an alcove for the librarian and stenographer. This room is connected with the office and study of the director, and also with an adjoining chemical preparation room. The latter leads into a small analytical room for very precise chemical work, and this connects with a physical laboratory and dark room to the east, arranged in connection with a balance room and another laboratory to the north in the convenient manner adopted in the western end of the first floor. Thus more or less space may be placed at the disposal of an assistant. Flexibility in arrangement of this kind has been sought throughout the building; it is especially important in a laboratory designed for a great variety of investigations, where some students may need much space and others little. To provide for yet wider

flexibility, some of the partitions between the smaller rooms are arranged in such a way that they could be entirely removed without weakening the building if more large rooms were ever needed.

The third floor contains a double repetition of the convenient arrangement of the western half of the first floor, and in addition a small common laboratory provided with a still and other general apparatus needed by all the workers.

All the rooms are supplied with many pipes for various purposes. Steam, illuminating gas, and hot and cold water are everywhere available; distilled water in block tin pipes, compressed air, and vacuum for experimental purposes are to be provided in almost every laboratory. Large pipes for a vacuum cleaning plant (not yet installed for lack of funds) have outlets at convenient places. Yet another pipe for oxygen or any other gas which may be needed throughout the building has been placed in most of the rooms. In addition to these conveniences the walls between the adjoining rooms are pierced in numerous places by porcelain tubes, which provide a convenient means of leading material in pipes or electricity with wires from one room to another. In one corner of the building similar openings through the floors permit the installation of continuous apparatus from the basement to the open air above the roof. This is designed to permit the measurement of pressures by means of a high mercury column or for any other work needing considerable vertical height. Electricity of four kinds is available through many outlets; namely, direct current of 500, 110, and 20 volts, and alternating of 110 volts. An automatic electric lift (provided by a second generous gift of the younger of the original donors, after the building was almost finished) will greatly facilitate the transportation of light apparatus from floor to floor. Space has been left for the installation of a larger passenger elevator, when funds permit.

The numerous hoods have straight flues of tile pipe, running each one individually straight to the roof without connecting with any other outlet. The chimneys on the roof which provide for the emerging



A Room in the Gibbs Laboratory.

air are so arranged by automatic devices that a wind will increase rather than diminish their action. Large porcelain thimbles finish the lower outlets of these flues, which form the only exits for impure air in those rooms thus fitted. The wall spaces back of the hoods are covered with impervious encaustic tile, of a pale warm gray tint, and the same tile is used to form a high dado, reaching five feet above the ground, surrounding all the chemical laboratories. At the top of this dado is fastened everywhere a horizontal strip of wood which gives convenient opportunity for attaching shelves or securing apparatus.

Some of the desks are covered with tiles like those used for the dado; others are finished in modern lava tops, or thick glass, soapstone, or wood, according to the purpose for which they are intended. The floors are made of various materials; some are of wood, some of painted concrete, and one of rubber tile, while most of them are covered with "battleship linoleum." All the laboratory rooms have curved hospital bases where the walls meet the floor, to facilitate cleaning. Especial attention was given throughout the building to the exclu-

sion of dust; weather strips were put on all the windows, and the maintenance of a slight excess of air pressure within the building causes the ordinary leakage to take place outward rather than inward.

The hallway is lined with light brick and the laboratory walls are painted with acid- and alkali-proof paint of a pale buff color. The woodwork is of natural ash with a slight filling of zinc white. In the library and study the walls are pale green and the woodwork stained a gray brown.

In the front hall are placed a bronze bust of Wolcott Gibbs (by Ernest Wise Keyser, of New York, presented by George Gibbs) and a memorial tablet in marble with the inscription:

WOLCOTT GIBBS

FEB. 2 1822—DEC. 9 1908

RUMFORD PROFESSOR

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

1863-1887 EMERITUS 1887-1908

PATHFINDER IN AMERICAN CHEMISTRY

The building forms one of the largest and most important monuments ever erected in memory of a chemist. As a place for the prosecution of exact physicochemical work it will probably offer better condi-

tions than are to be found at any other institution of learning. Its solidity and fire-proof character give promise that it may endure for many years. But even such a building is not an end in itself; it is a means, and its value (other than that due to its memorial character) must depend upon the sort of work done in it. With incompetent workers or inadequate apparatus it would remain insignificant as far as important service to humanity is concerned. Hence the generous subsidies



Professor T. W. Richards.

made by the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the provision of apparatus and the securing of assistants are peculiarly helpful, for without these subsidies the work would be greatly hampered. The income from the remainder of the original gift used as endowment provides only for heating and janitor service.

It may not be amiss to say a word in conclusion concerning the ultimate value to the world of physicochemical investigation,—a province of research which to some people may appear to be very remote from practical usefulness. Inorganic and organic chemistry are concerned with the study of material substances, analytical chemistry identifies and weighs these substances, and industrial chemistry applies this knowledge to their practical production; but physical chemistry seeks to discover the mechanism of chemical change and the laws which underlie all the other aspects of the subject. Thus physical chemistry is the most fundamental of all

the branches of chemistry. It is profoundly interesting and significant considered as a pure science; and its bearings upon the problems of medicine, agriculture, and manufacture are incalculably important. Because the animal and the plant upon which it feeds are both chemical mechanisms, the thorough understanding of the fundamental laws of chemistry is essential for their adequate physiological treatment. Much is already known about the relation of material to those driving energies which quicken the universe; but much more remains to be discovered. To a part in this discovery, which offers high hope for the future, the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory is dedicated.

THE GODKIN LECTURES

The Godkin Lectures of the current academic year will be given by Mr. Herbert Croly, of Windsor, Vt., author of "The Promise of American Life" and other well-known books. Mr. Croly will deliver five lectures on "Democracy and Responsibility." The dates and titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

Apr. 23.—New Tendencies in Democracy.

Apr. 25.—The Old Democracy and the Constitution.

Apr. 28.—The New Democracy and the Constitution.

Apr. 30.—Direct versus Representative Government.

May 2.—The Mechanism of Popular Representation.

These lectures will be given at 8 P. M., in Emerson J, and will be open to the public.

The Godkin Lectures are delivered under an endowment given to the University in 1903 by the friends of Edwin L. Godkin, late editor of the *New York Nation*, as a memorial of his long and distinguished service to the country of his adoption. The income of the fund is devoted to the delivery and publication of annual lectures upon "The Essentials of Free Government and the Duties of the Citizen," or upon some part of that subject, such lectures to be called "The Godkin Lectures." The lectureship was inaugurated in 1904 by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, whose subject was "The Study of Popular Governments."

Harvard College in the 30's

Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, '38, the senior alumnus of Harvard College, is still enjoying reasonably good health at his home in Cambridge. Three of his classmates are still alive: Jacob Weld Seaver, of Boston, and Dr. James L. Wellington, of Swansea, who roomed together in Hollis when they were in College, and Rev. Edward A. Renouf, of Keene, N. H.

Within a very few days Dr. Coolidge dictated for the BULLETIN the following recollections of his undergraduate days, and signed the paper with his own hand:

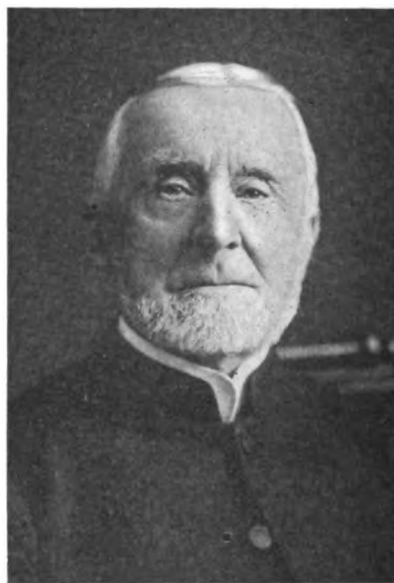
"To hark back 79 years when I was a freshman at Harvard is a rather long period, and of course, time has dimmed many of the recollections of those days. Still, I can recall much, and I will relate a few, perhaps disconnected, facts that may be of interest.

"My college life began early in September, 1834, at the close of the long summer vacation of two and a half weeks. The examinations at this period were, in the main, oral, and they were as severe as they are today, considering the age of the young men who were much younger on the average than now. I think the examinations occupied the forenoon of one day, and the results were announced in the afternoon. We were called into a large room in the University Hall, and there, one by one, were summoned into a smaller room where the results of the examinations were told. The faces of the boys, as they emerged, plainly showed whether their efforts had been crowned with success or failure.

"A few days after the term began, some sophomores, following an old custom, came to some of the freshmen, and very gravely told them that they were expected to make a bon-fire in the College Yard. A number of my classmates were taken in, and, procuring on the sly, some wood from various quarters, started the fire with the unhappy result that some of them were caught by the authorities and summarily sent to their homes. I was somewhat involved in this scrape, as one of my classmates in his flight was traced to my room. I was summoned before the Faculty, but I entered

the room boldly and proved my innocence. I was then asked who entered my room. Not wishing to tell the name, I replied, 'A boy did come in, but I am so new here that I can't be expected to know his name.' The poor fellow was later found out, however, and dismissed from College. This event shows that the discipline was strict in those days.

"I entered College free of conditions and was assigned a room in Hollis, at the back, looking out towards Cambridge Common,



Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, '38.

on the ground floor which was occupied by freshmen. Few had luxurious rooms in my time. The furniture was plain and simple, and my chum and I took care of our own fire and drew water from the old pump in the Yard. This method of living was very generally pursued. The principal place for meals was in University Hall where the different classes sat at different tables.

"A very mild form of hazing was practised on some of us a few days after College opened. A number of us were waited on one day by some sophomores who claimed to be a committee of a certain, prominent society which possessed a large li-

brary, and they told us that we had been elected members. They offered us their hearty congratulations and said that the initiation would take place in Holworthy on a certain evening. We presented ourselves and were received with due solemnity, and some slight formalities were gone through with. Then one of our members was selected as poet, and another as orator, for a performance to be given before the society in an upper vacant room in Hollis. We noticed, when we entered that room at the appointed time that a single candle only was used for a light, and we suspected something. However, the programme was carried out, and then of a sudden the candle was extinguished, the boys rushed out, and the meeting and society came to an abrupt end. Next morning there appeared on the bulletin board by University Hall an account of the meeting written by a sophomore in mock Latin. It was well done, but I can recall only a single sentence in reference to one of the freshmen who didn't go; 'Parvus Sever, rat smellous, non junxit.' Our recitations were held mainly in University Hall, though some were in Harvard Hall and some in Massachusetts Hall. The class was divided into three sections; the first contained those who had entered with heavy conditions, the second those who had but one or two conditions, and the third those who had entered clear. We went up and down in these three sections according to our work and examinations.

"The recitations, as a rule in the early part of our course, were conducted much as ordinary school exercises at that time, with no remarks by the instructor or any special effort to interest the students, many of whom were only fourteen or fifteen years of age; but as we advanced into the upper classes, the instruction was more and more collegiate. On one occasion Professor Felton, having become especially interested in the study of modern Greek, gave the third section, which had finished its regular course, the opportunity of reading with him a modern Greek play, in which he excited much interest in the class.

"I must not fail to mention here the exercises of Professor Edward Channing in rhetoric and English composition. His criticisms, though sometimes severe, were

always salutary. Those who came under his influence owed him a debt of gratitude which they were always prompt to acknowledge in after life.

"I remember very well how our recitations in mathematics under Professor Benjamin Peirce were conducted. Algebra and geometry were the subjects we studied in the first year. On entering the recitation room we walked up to the Professor's desk and took, each, his copy book, in which were the problems of the day. We then went to our seats and wrote them out, returned the books when we were through, and left the room. Every third recitation we were sent to the board and some problem on the three preceding recitations was given us to solve. If the work was done correctly we left the room as soon as we had finished. If the work was wrong, Professor Peirce said simply, 'take it again', and our work was cut out for next time.

"Holidays and vacations were very few in those early days. Saturday was considered a day for recreation, and on that day only were we allowed to go to Boston, after an early morning recitation. On our return we were obliged to report to the President's Freshman at 7 P. M. in winter, and 8 P. M. in summer. There were three ways of getting to Boston,—by stage, by omnibus or on foot, and the last method was a favorite one, and especially on the return.

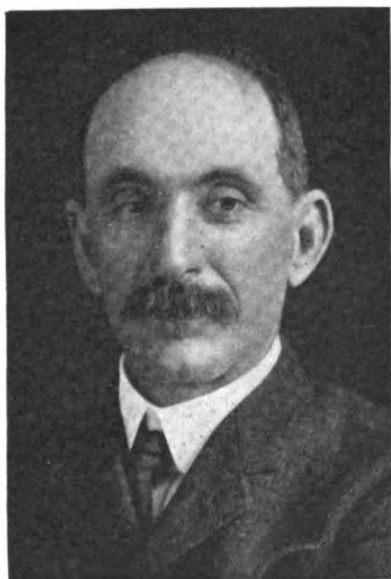
"At this time very little attention was paid to what is now so prominent in college life, namely, athletics. In fact, the word, as understood today, was unknown. Such exercises as we had were held in the Delta to which such students as desired resorted, generally after the evening commons. Football was played without many rules, as many ranged on each side as pleased to play. Two leaders were chosen and they chose sides to any number. Players were never allowed to handle the ball, the game was altogether football in the true sense of the word, and it was a rough game. There were many accidents, and much clothing was ruined, for there was not the armor-like protection that the players are encased in today. The most marked event was the match between the freshmen and sophomores at the beginning of the College year and this excited much in-

terest. I recall a cricket club to which I belonged. The play-ground was the open space in front of the Law School, but its life was short.

"I have thus related in a familiar way a few reminiscences of my college life which may perhaps interest the student of today."

PROFESSOR HOLLIS RESIGNS

Professor Ira N. Hollis, of the School of Engineering, has presented his resignation to take effect at the end of the current academic year, in order that he may accept



Professor Ira N. Hollis.

the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, of Worcester, Mass.

Professor Hollis has been connected with Harvard since 1893. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, in 1878. On account of his high rank in the Academy he was assigned to the engineering branch of the service, and during his career in the navy rose to be a passed-assistant engineer. In 1893 he resigned his commission to enter the service of the University and ever since that time he has been professor of engineering.

Professor Hollis has taken part in many college activities in addition to his teaching. From 1897 to 1903 he was chairman of the Athletic Committee. He was to a

large degree responsible for the construction work of the Stadium. He has been for several years chairman of the board of trustees of the Harvard Union; in this capacity he has come in close contact with the undergraduates.

In 1899 Professor Hollis received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard, and in the same year Union College bestowed on him the degree of L.H.D. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of United States Naval Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He is the author of "War College Lectures on Naval Ships", and "History of the Frigate Constitution", and has been a frequent contributor to engineering journals.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute is one of the important schools of the country. It has about 600 students.

FOR A NEW GYMNASIUM

The movement to raise money for a new gymnasium is rapidly taking effective shape. It was begun by a series of articles in the *Illustrated Magazine*; and after the Forum had held a discussion of the situation and its needs the Student Council appointed a committee to act in the matter. Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, was appointed graduate secretary of this committee, and he with Leavitt C. Parsons, '10, acted also as an informal committee to inquire into the attitude of graduates towards the project, and the best means of organizing a campaign.

Much progress has already been made. The project was first publicly announced at the senior pop night, March 19; and the senior class pledged on the spot about \$1400. Committees were also appointed to canvass the other classes. The result at the end of the first day was as follows:

Sum collected	Per cent. of Class contributing
1916—\$1,683	1913—45.5
1913— 1,534	1916—20.0
1914— 531	1914—10.0
1915— 479	1915— 9.5

The informal graduate committee is pre-

paring a list of names to be submitted through President Lowell to the Corporation at its meeting on March 31, with the request that they receive official sanction as a graduate committee in charge of the project. It is hoped that this committee can be announced in the BULLETIN of next week. Preliminary investigation and inquiry into the cost of gymnasiums recently built elsewhere makes it probable that \$1,000,000 will be necessary for a building large enough for the University and with an equipment to make it at least equal to any gymnasium in the country, and for a maintenance fund to cover the cost of heating, lighting, and administration.

A mass meeting of undergraduates in support of the project will be held on Thursday, March 27, at which it is hoped to have several leading graduates as speakers.

HARVARD STUDENTS MAY VOTE

Justice Braley, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has decided that the registrars of voters of Cambridge have no right to refuse to register a college student as a voter because he is dependent for his support on some one who does not reside in Cambridge.

Until now there has been no clear ruling on this point in Massachusetts and the matter has been more or less in dispute. The registrars of voters in Cambridge finally ruled that no student in that city could vote unless he was self-supporting, and in accordance with that ruling, they refused to allow W. S. Warfield, 3d, 3L., of Chicago, to register for the presidential election last November. Thereupon, Roger S. Hoar, '09, acting as counsel for the Woodrow Wilson Club of Harvard, brought a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Cambridge assessors and registrars of voters to assess and register the petitioners.

The case was first brought before Justice Sheldon of the Supreme Judicial Court. He referred it to the whole bench, which sent it down because of a mistake in the reservation, and the case was tried before Justice Braley. He has decided that the assessors and registrars of Cambridge may have until April 1 to assess and register Warfield and pay all the expenses of the

petitioners. If this action has not been taken by that date the court will issue the writ of mandamus.

Unless therefore, the full bench of the Supreme Court rules to the contrary, the fact that students are not self-supporting and that their parents do not reside in Cambridge will not prevent the students from voting in Cambridge if they make that city their domicile.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

The Council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs met on Saturday, March 15, at the Union Club, Boston. With a few exceptions all the Harvard Clubs belonging to the Federation were represented. President Lowell and Dean Briggs were present, as were also Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York, Henry M. Williams, '85, F. S. Mead, '87, P. W. Thomson, '02, of Boston, Professor J. A. Tufts, '78, of Exeter, and the officers of the Federation. The reports of the various committees showed that earnest work is being done by this organization to bring about better coöperation between the various Harvard Clubs in the New England States and between the University and the secondary schools. The Harvard Union was made a member of the Federation; it is hoped that through the Union the undergraduate body may be brought into closer touch with the work being done by the alumni.

It is proposed to hold the next convention of the Federation at Exeter, N. H., either late in 1913 or early in 1914; members of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire will be the hosts.

The officers of the Federation are: President, Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven; vice-president, James Duncan Phillips, '07, of Boston; secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, of Boston; treasurer, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93.

PHILADELPHIA HARVARD CLUB

The 49th annual dinner of the Philadelphia Harvard Club was held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, in that city, on Saturday, March 1. About 225 men were present, the largest number ever attending a dinner of the club. In the absence of the retiring president, Hon. Charlemagne Tow-

er, '72, Herbert L. Clark, '87, the vice-president, presided. Grace was said by the Rev. W. M. Groton, '73.

The guest of honor was Major General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, who gave an interesting exposition of the changes needed in the United States Army.

Professor A. B. Hart, '80, W. F. Garcelon, LL.B. '95, and Owen Wister, '82, were the other speakers. Each speech was preceded by an appropriate short song by members of the Harvard University Glee Club. Richard Haughton, '00, was chairman of the dinner committee, and H. G. Hawes, Jr., '07, had charge of the music.

At the annual meeting before the dinner the following officers were elected: President, Owen Wister, '82; vice-president, Herbert L. Clark, '87; secretary, Spencer Ervin, '08; treasurer, Edward W. Clark, 3d, '07; chorister, Morris Earle, '83; executive committee, William G. Morse, '99, Charles Platt, 3d, '02, Victor C. Mather, '03, Percy C. Madeira, Jr., '10.

INDIANA HARVARD CLUB

The annual dinner of the Indiana Harvard Club was held Friday evening, March '14, at the University Club, Indianapolis. President F. S. C. Wicks, Dv. '95, presided. The speakers were E. H. Wells, '97, of the Alumni Association, Professor Carl H. Eigenmann, Gr. '90, of Indiana University, Dr. James K. Hosmer, '55, and T. R. Paxton, LL.B. '74. The following officers were elected: President, L. B. Cummings, '03; vice-president, C. H. Eigenmann, Gr. '90; secretary-treasurer, M. S. Lewis, '11; members of the executive committee, W. W. Hammond, A.M. '94 and W. P. Hapgood, '04; member of the council, T. C. Howe, A.M. '97.

COLLEGE MEN ON BATTLESHIPS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In recent issues of the BULLETIN you have commended the plan for training college students on battleships of the United States Navy during summer vacation, presented by Captain C. E. Marsh, U. S. N., in the Harvard Union at a large meeting of students presided over by Professor Hollis.

The plan, which was stated to have been

suggested by the President of Harvard, is fraught with such great power for good or ill that it deserves earnest consideration by Harvard alumni, as well as by all thoughtful citizens.

Its purpose, as frankly stated by Captain Marsh in clear and persuasive manner, is to secure for the Navy the services of intelligent and skilled men for rendering the mighty implements of war more effective and deadly. The students were told that their knowledge of trigonometry and engineering, as well as their superior general intelligence, qualifies them for performing service for which there are not enough graduates of naval academies, and for which the ordinary enlisted seamen are not capable.

The opportunity for students to enjoy a summer cruise and to visit places of interest was alluringly set forth and was received with enthusiasm. Announcement was made that the plan for naval training after being promulgated at Harvard is to be submitted to the students of other colleges.

It is surprising and is significant that no public protest against this scheme has appeared, so far as known to the writer of this letter, except from a few undergraduates.

If it is true as asserted by not a few wise and patriotic persons that the safety and peace of nations can be maintained only by their rivalling one another in the size and strength of their military and naval armaments, then there is force in the appeal to energetic young men to help to make their country so powerful that no other nation will dare to attack it.

But if this conception of a nation's real strength and of the way to secure it is fallacious, the advocates of peaceful methods of settling international differences, and the friends of sound civil government have reason to be concerned at the attempt to develop among college students the belief that their opportunity for highest service to their country lies in increasing its military and naval power.

It would seem that it must be possible to secure all the men required for manipulating the guns of as many battleships as even the most ardent militarist would deem necessary for the protection of the country, without drawing upon college students.

They are urgently needed for the more difficult and far more important service of discovering practicable means for the development of international relations which shall lead to a diminution rather than to an increase of naval armaments.

The chief objection to the proposed plan of training college students on battleships is that it would divert the thought and the effort of a large number of educated men from a field of service in which their knowledge of history and of social and economic laws peculiarly fits them to be leaders. The hope for the permanent establishment of international peace depends largely upon those enjoying the privilege of a college education.

College students should be warned against adopting a course of naval training which, however attractive it may appear as described at a distance or as seen in holiday parade, in actual experience would prove disappointing and repellant to men of humane disposition, and would prevent them from taking effective part in the removal of the terrible burden now resting upon the people of all nations, in the preparations for war.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM I. NICHOLS, '74.

RECITAL OF FOLK SONGS

Under the auspices of the Division of Music, the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind, and Cynthia Fuller, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, England, will give a recital of English and Scottish Folk Songs, Friday evening, April 4, at 8.15 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. Tickets for reserved seats, at fifty cents each, and admission tickets, at twenty-five cents each, will be on sale at Amee Brothers' Bookstore, Harvard Square on Thursday morning, April 27.

NEW PLAN OF ADMISSION.

The following summary has been prepared of the mid-year records of the freshmen entering last autumn under the new plan of admission and the old plan, with a comparison of the similar figures last year. The total number of freshmen, omitting dropped men, this year is 595.

A larger proportion of the freshman

class entered under the new plan this year, 23.8 per cent. of the class as against 12.97 per cent. last year.

The mid-year marks are distributed as follows:

CLASS OF 1916.				
Grade	Old plan men		New plan men	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
A	113	4.9	71	9.7
B	396	17.2	237	32.6
C	1072	46.6	320	44.1
D	532	23.1	78	10.7
E or F	186	8.0	20	2.6

CLASS OF 1915.				
Grade	Old plan men		New plan men	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
A	141	5.3	48	11.7
B	564	21.2	135	33.1
C	1182	44.4	177	43.4
D	597	22.4	38	9.3
E or F	174	6.5	9	2.2

The present freshman class shows a somewhat lower percentage of honor marks both for the new plan men and for the old plan men, as compared with last year. Last year there were 44.9 per cent. of honor grades for the new plan men, this year 42.4; and 26.5 per cent. of honor grades for the old plan men, as against 21.1 per cent. this year.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MARCH 27:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Total Effect." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

Boston Symphony Orchestra concert; Mr. Norman Wilks, pianoforte soloist. Sanders Theatre, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28:

Pi Eta play, "The Stymie." At the Club House in Cambridge, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29:

Pi Eta play. Copley Hall, Boston, 2 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline.

Lecture, "Tumor Diseases Peculiar to Women." (To Women Only.) Dr. William P. Graves. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4:

Recital of English and Scottish folk songs; the Misses Fuller. New Lecture Hall 8.15 P. M. Tickets 25 and 50 cents each.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Lecture, "The Management of Scarlet Fever and Measles." Dr. E. H. Place. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

Alumni Notes

'69—Henry M. Howe, senior professor of metallurgy at Columbia University, will retire from active service on June 30, 1913, with the title of professor emeritus.

'75—John Walker Holcombe's three articles on The Electoral College have been printed as United States Senate document No. 1092. The articles "Prerogatives and Possibilities" and "A Presidential Preference Vote" appeared in the *Forum* in November and December, 1912; "The President's Term" appeared in the *Washington Herald* on January 12, 1913.

'83—Charles S. Hamlin has been appointed by Governor Foss of Massachusetts a member of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board.

'83—Charles E. L. Wingate, who has been for a number of years business manager of the *Boston Journal*, is now Sunday editor of the *Boston Post*.

'91—The engagement of Richard Sears, of Boston, to Miss Susan E. Drake, of New York, has been announced.

'95—Rev. Holmes Whitmore is rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee. The rector of this church has always been a Harvard man since 1880, when Rev. Charles S. Lester, '69, who died on March 16, took charge of the parish. Mr. Lester was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Smith, '95, who was rector from 1902 to 1910, when he moved to Springfield, Mass., where he now is. Mr. Whitmore then was called from Dayton, O., to fill the vacancy.

'96—Allan Abbot, now instructor in Teachers College, Columbia University, has been appointed assistant professor of English for the coming academic year.

'96—Luther W. Mott has been reelected a member of the United States House of Representatives from the 32nd New York district. He was elected on the Republican ticket.

'99—Thomas Nickerson, formerly of Haverhill, Mass., is now with the General Electric Company, 609 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

'01—Lawrence Lewis has opened an office at 536 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo., where he will continue the practice of law.

'02—Francis Lowell Burnett, M.D. '06, was married on March 12 at Manchester, Mass., to Miss Helen Read.

'03—Matthew Hale, chairman of the state committee of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts, has purchased from Frank A. Munsey the *Boston Journal*, one of the oldest of the Boston daily newspapers.

'03—Anton H. Schefer of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, dry goods commission merchants, New York City, sailed on March 15 for England. He expects to remain abroad until June.

'04—Professor Manton Copeland of the biology department of Bowdoin College will be one of a small party of scientists who will go this summer with the Crocker land expedition to Greenland for scientific research.

'04—John C. Davenport, formerly in Mil-

waukee, is now at 3930 Floral Avenue, Norwood, O.

'06—Henry L. Lincoln is instructor-in-charge of electrical subjects of the Chicago Central Station Institute, with offices at 112 West Adams Street, Chicago. The Institute trains men for the sales and other commercial departments of electrical companies. Lincoln was for three years in the testing and engineering departments of the General Electric Company and was for two years with the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago.

'07—Arthur C. Comey has published a 100-page report entitled "Houston,—Tentative Plans for its Development." This report covers a survey of existing conditions, physical plans and the legal and financial aspects of city planning in Houston, and is the result of seven months work in 1912.

'07—Arthur V. Grimes, C.P.A. (Mass.) '12, formerly with Patterson, Teele & Dennis, public accountants, has opened an office at 31 State Street, Boston, as a certified public accountant.

'07—I. L. Sharfman, LL.B. '10, is professor of economics at the University of Michigan, and will take charge of the courses in transportation problems and introduction to the study of law. Since his return early last year from China, where he was professor of law and political science at the Imperial Pei-Yang University of Tientsin, he has been carrying on special investigations for the National Civic Federation, New York City.

'08—Joseph B. Coolidge is practising law in Dayton, O.

'08—Hamilton Hadden, now with Boyer, Griswold & Company, bankers, of 42 Broadway, New York, will, after April 1, be with the bond house of Colgate, Parker & Company, 2 Wall Street, New York.

LL.B. '09—Loring C. Christie, A.B. (Acadia, N. S.) '05, has been acting solicitor-general of the United States. He is said to be the youngest man who has ever held this position, even temporarily.

'10—Henry N. Platt is a member of the firm of Platt, Youngman & Company, 400 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

LL.B. '10—Harry R. Blythe, A.B. (Dartmouth) '07, died at Swampscott, Mass., on February 27.

'11—Anderson Dana is with the Tidewater Paving Brick Company, Catskill, N. Y.

'12—Neil M. Clark, formerly in New York City, is now with the magazine *System* in Chicago. His present address is Y. M. C. A., Sears, Roebuck Branch, Chicago.

'12—Royal E. Robbins was married in Boston on March 6 to Miss Eugenia Greenough, a daughter of Malcolm S. Greenough, '68.

'12—Charles Thurlow, Jr., who is with Stone & Webster, is now with the Pensacola Electric Company, Pensacola, Fla.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1913.

NUMBER 27.

Opinion and Comment

The reports of the Director of the University Library and of the Librarian of Harvard College, which have just been published in full, show how many questions come up for settlement in any great library. Some of the questions of technical library detail are hardly less important than the questions of policy which effect more than one department of the University.

Professor Coolidge does well to raise the question of duplication of books and collections of books by allied departments. Some of this duplication is necessary: each department library must be equipped with the works of reference and the general works covering the whole subject. As he points out, each of the four or five botanical libraries must have such works in botany. When it comes to the rarer books, especially those which are not often consulted, difficult questions arise. It takes time to send for a book from a library at a distance. On the other hand, unless book funds are ahead of needs, money spent on one book means that another book cannot be bought. So in the other case which he cites, the books in the Olivart Collection of the Law School which are already in the College Library. Is it worth the expense of cataloguing them and taking care of them when they can be had at the cost of fifteen

minutes of a messenger boy's time or of a walk across the Yard? Again, the time and the convenience of scholars are valuable, and must not be left out of account. In both cases, however, there is obvious need of friendly consultation and coöperation. The end to be attained is the utmost advance of scholarship with the means in hand.

* * *

The report of the Librarian, William C. Lane, '81, which is now issued in full, shows the immense amount of detail that must be handled in a large library, and handled with foresight and decision. To make the books of a library accessible they must be catalogued, and that means deciding many questions for each book. The change from the small cards which have been standard in the Harvard College Library since cards were first used to the larger size which has been adopted by the Library of Congress and most other libraries of the country means, to begin with, the change of over three hundred thousand cards which could be supplied by the Library of Congress. Then followed the printing of the other cards for books not owned by that Library and the substitution of them for the old cards. For each book at least two cards are necessary, one for

the author catalogue, and the other for the subject catalogue, and in many cases more than one for the latter. Then, as the Librarian points out, there are questions concerning the subject catalogue which arise only in a very large library, and questions which must be worked out according to the use made of each library. To realize how many such questions arise one must read through his report. And in each case the decision must be made practically irrevocably, since a change afterwards means very great expense; and if the decision is not right the conveniences of users of the library, and the full accessibility of the books may be very seriously affected.

Reference is made in the Librarian's report to the success of the trips made by Professor Walter Lichtenstein, '00, now Librarian of Northwestern University, in the interest of our Library and of two or three others; and Dr. Lichtenstein has made a fuller report on these trips in the *Library Journal*, for February, 1913. The first of these trips was made in 1905, when the purchases for the Hohenzollern Collection given by Professor Coolidge were being made. It was found that progress towards the 10,000 volumes was very slow; and accordingly Dr. Lichtenstein was sent abroad to buy on the spot for this and other collections. The result was in every way favorable: not only was he able to find the books, but by going to many dealers who issue no catalogues he was able to buy to great advantage. When the expenses of the trip were distributed among the books bought the price was found to be below the usual average for the Library.

The experiment was so successful that in 1911 Dr. Lichtenstein was commissioned to go over again, this time in the interest of four libraries, including the Harvard Library. The results were again highly satisfactory for all the libraries participating. An incidental result was the purchase of the great Olivart Collection for the Law School Library on very favorable terms. Again last year Dr. Lichtenstein went in the interests of the Harvard Library and

two others, this time giving special attention to filling out the collection of historical sources in what is known as the Richardson list.

There can be no question that a scheme for buying such as this is for the advantage of learning. In the first place, it makes the money to be spent for books go further, and therefore brings more books together for the use of scholars. In the second place, when an expert can be found for the mission, the buying is sure to be better rounded, and the collections more even. The difficulty is that the expert is not always easy to come by.

* * *

Mr. Richard Ames, Secretary of the Law School, has dealt another good blow in the *Crimson* at the ancient delusion that the men who pursue elegant leisure in College catch up in the Law School with the men who have already trained their minds by hard work; and he recalls the statistics prepared by President Lowell, which showed that the honor men in the College take more than their share of the honors in the Law School. Such facts cannot be repeated too often. Play has great charms to the youth who is just growing up, and its attractions are strengthened by the specious plea that education includes getting experience of men, and that the way to know men is to play with as many varieties of them as present themselves. It is not so easy for the youth who preaches this duty with enthusiasm to see the other truth, that the mind, as well as the body, gets strengthened by hard work; and that the habit of close attention, the capacity to hold and weigh large bodies of facts, and to reason closely are just as important to gain as the capacity to judge and handle men. The value of different subjects in this direction is in direct proportion to the necessity they create of precision and vigor in thinking. The incessant practice in close discrimination and in following out consequences, which makes success in law and also makes the Law School an unequalled gymnasium for the mind, is dependent on the

readiness of a student to do a man's work with his mind, and to submit himself to hard discipline.

* * *

The experiment to be made by the Board of Overseers of giving two days to their April meeting, and of meeting both in Cambridge and at the Medical School, should prove interesting to them and profitable to the University. The trouble nowadays is that there are so many departments and such various activities that it is almost impossible for any one, whether in the University or out of it, to get any comprehension of the whole and of the relations of the parts to the whole. Historically almost all the departments have grown out of Harvard College, but they have now grown so far and so large that many graduates of Harvard College never think of them at all. Even Harvard College has become a much larger and more complex fact since most of the Overseers were members of it. Very few graduates appreciate the abnormally high pace of work in the various faculties, nor the amount of productive scholarship which is the result. Learning is too technical today for the layman to follow it, or even to know very definitely what it is about, or what men are distinguished in the different fields. On some of these points the Overseers will be in a better position to judge after the closer acquaintance implied by the coming meeting; and with fuller understanding they will be in a position to give sympathetic, cheering interest to the laborers in the vineyard.

* * *

The Harvard Mutual Foundation, which has just been created to administer a trust ultimately for the benefit of Harvard University, is an interesting and important project. The trustees undertake to receive at the present time funds which might later be bequeathed the University, to pay to the donors of these funds an income of five per cent. a year, and at the expiration of the trust in ninety years or thereabouts to turn the money over to the

President and Fellows for the unrestricted use of the University. The possibilities of the plan seem almost limitless; certainly no one can tell now what they are. It has the sanction of the University authorities, and will, we believe, commend itself to the friends of Harvard as a means of relieving themselves of financial responsibilities and of benefiting the University.

* * *

Graduates should not get the idea that the building of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory and the T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Laboratory have provided sufficient modern equipment for all the work of the Department of Chemistry. As a matter of fact those two buildings will take care of about one hundred students, leaving five hundred still to do their work in Boylston and Dane Halls. The laboratories in those buildings are crowded, inconvenient, subject to the dust and the jar of the thoroughfares just under their windows, and with none too much to spare above the margin of safety. An adequate modern laboratory which will hold all the remaining courses in chemistry is still one of the chief needs of the University.

* * *

The committee of the alumni should not find it a difficult task to raise \$1000 for the proposed memorial in the old church in Charleston, S. C., to Samuel Gilman, the author of "Fair Harvard," and for almost forty years the pastor of that venerable religious organization. Anything which will revive recollections of the days when Harvard and Charleston were much more closely associated than they are now will benefit the University. And so, although the calls on the graduates are many, it is to be hoped that the fund for the Gilman memorial will be raised quickly.

* * *

The process of modernizing the dormitories in the College Yard is making steady progress. The members of the junior and sophomore classes now propose to install electric lights in Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, and Thayer.

The Mineralogical Museum

The mineralogical collection is the oldest scientific collection of the University in point of organization. It is recorded that in the burning of Harvard Hall in 1764 among the many other objects which were destroyed was "a variety of Curiosities, natural and artificial, both of American and foreign produce," but these seemed to have been merely miscellaneous "curiosities," and not in any sense a scientific collection.

The exact date at which the Mineralogical Cabinet, as it was then called, was brought together is not quite clear. In 1831 Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, who was the first Keeper, wrote to a correspondent in New Haven as follows: "I have, in like manner, commenced several useful things besides vaccination. I began the business of mineralogy in 1734, and from about 1-2 a peck of minerals formed the cabinet in this University of Cambridge, which led to the one you have now at New Haven, and every other in the U. States." In a letter to the Corporation in 1806 Dr. Waterhouse wrote that the collection "began by a small box containing about 50 fossils sent to me personally by Dr. Lettsom. This first inspired me with the idea of collecting a cabinet of minerals, and accordingly I addressed Dr. Lettsom on the subject; he fell in with the plan and contributed liberally."

Dr. Waterhouse, one of the three professors with whom the Medical Department of the University was inaugurated in 1782, introduced vaccination into America. In his later years he was the center of a storm, as a result of which, in 1812, he was forced out of the Hersey Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was a man of great activity of mind but apparently some difficulty of temperament.

His interest, however, led to the formation and increase of the Mineralogical Cabinet. It was regularly organized in 1793 when Dr. Lettsom gave "a very valuable and extensive collection of minerals" which by his subsequent additions was brought up to 700 specimens. The Corporation provided a cabinet in Harvard Hall and appointed Dr. Waterhouse Keeper of the collection, and he then arranged and catalogued it.

The Dr. Lettsom who thus practically supplied the foundation of the Mineralogical Cabinet was William Coakley Lettsom, a London physician who was distinguished in his time for liberality of views and activity in many philanthropic enterprises. He was born in 1722 at one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, of an English Quaker family. He became a pupil at Saint Thomas's Hospital in London and later studied at Edinburgh. In 1771 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. His interest in Harvard College probably arose through the fact that he, like Dr. Waterhouse, was deeply interested in vaccination. He was an early follower of Jenner and eager in the propaganda of his doctrine. Dr. Waterhouse probably came into communication with him through this joint interest.

The next important gift to the Mineralogical Cabinet came in 1795, when Monsieur Mozard, Consul in Boston of the French Republic, presented 200 specimens of minerals on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention of France. The documents which accompanied this gift are highly picturesque. The language is full blown with sentiments of equality, liberty and fraternity. The documents seem to have been received by the Corporation in an English translation made in France, and the complete correspondence between the Committee of Public Safety and the Commission of Arms, Powder and Exploitation of Mines of the Republic seems to have been translated and sent out. The actual letter of presentation is as follows:

"To the Citizen Professors of the University of New-Cambridge. — Citizens Brothers,

"your Example has inflamed our Souls with the Sacred fire of Liberty, as you We have felt that arts was necessary to maintain it and metals to deffend it as us you will think that the reunion of sentiments, the propagation of Knowledge, the perpetual Exchange of Instruction are to assure the happiness of the world. Our Government penetrated with those great truth occupying it self, even in the midle of the

troubles of our immortal Revolution, of every thing that can contribute to consolidate it; has turned its Eyes on the mineral productions hid in the Bosom of the Earth inhabited by us; which he causes to be regularly work'd so that all the citizens of our large Republic may ripe the benefit of its usefull presents; it has created an Agency to the mines to superintend, Direct the works. We annexe hereto, Citizens, the Resolutions of the community of public

tertain an Exact correspondance with us which will without doubt be of an advantage for our instruction.

"Citizen Mozard Consul of France at Boston charged to remit to you what we do send is a friend to the Arts, worthy of all your Esteem and well calculated to express to you Viva Voce the Fraternal sentiments which unites you to us.

"The members of the Agency of the mines.

(Signed) Lefebre, F. P. Gillett, Lelievre."

Accompanying these documents was a catalogue of the minerals sent by the "Agency of the Mines of the French Republic to the Citizens composing the University of Cambridge, State of Massachusetts on the 16th Pluviose in the 3d year of the French Republic one and indivisible." The catalogue runs up to 128 numbers described, with 61 pieces more, "even to number 189." Some of the descriptions are worth quoting.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| No. | 3 | Simple holding Gold & Blue of Hongry. |
| | 8 | a very Rich Brass mine part of which has the quality of Joyfull Brass, of Banat townward. |
| 101 | | putrified wood of Siberie |
| 102 | | Vice fossil of about Moscow - |
| 104 | | Part of a bone putrified of mont martre near Paris. |
| 106 | | Silified vice, of near Soisson in France. |
| 113 | | a Piece of an Elephant's deffence found at Rome |

About the same time the Cabinet received from James Bowdoin, A.B. 1771, a set of 120 specimens of marble from Italy, with labels.

After that time no important additions seem to have been made until 1820, when Mr. Andrew Ritchie, 1802, presented to the University a collection of minerals formed by C. A. Blode, who was a well-known mineralogist and chemist of Dresden. Four years later several thousand more specimens were bought by a subscription amounting to \$2500 from friends of the College in Boston. With these new accessions the Mineralogical Cabinet, now under the care of Dr. John W. Webster, who was later Irving Professor of Chemistry and



Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse.

safety of the National Convention of France has taken on that administration, he orders them not only to make a plain mineralogique of France and to gather a compleat collection of its productions but yet of those which belong to the whole Glob.

"Informed that you had made a like enterprise at New-Cambridge, We embrace the first oppurtunity, Citizens Brothers, for to send you few samples of the Richness of our Soil in sending you a small collection that the committy of public Saffety has permitted to the commission of Arms to offer you, joynying with it the first numbers of our Journall of mines, We expect in return that you will acquaint us of the Situation of the part of the Soil of the United States which you have had an opurtunity to examine, and that you will en-

Mineralogy, was rearranged and exhibited in the second story of Harvard Hall.

In 1825 Dr. Webster wrote an account of it for the "Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts" in which he declares that "the collection embraces (with the exception of a very few of the rarest substances) all the late discoveries, and many of the specimens, the localities of which are exhausted, and many of which are now rarely met with even in the large collections of Europe. The suite of Ores is peculiarly rich, as is likewise the volcanic department; and the gems and precious stones are numerous. The specimens are all well characterized, and the crystallizations are remarkably fine. This collection is arranged in the spacious room formerly used as the Commons Hall, being 45 1-2 feet in length, 36 1-2 feet wide, and 12 2-3 feet high."

The specimens were exhibited in four divisions. One of the tables was arranged to show the external characters of the mineral substances. In another the specimens were arranged according to their chemical composition. In a third the rocks were arranged according to their geological characteristic. In the fourth the arrangement was geographical. The collection thus arranged remained in Harvard Hall until the building of Boylston Hall in 1857. The collections increased slowly and in 1840 it contained about 36,000 specimens, which were however, of miscellaneous character and variable value.

The real step in the transformation of the Mineralogical Cabinet to the Mineralogical Museum was taken when Professor Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., '48, became Irving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy and took over the care of the mineralogical collection. For nearly half a century he gave his affectionate care to the building up of the collection of minerals. He sorted out the worthless part of the old collections, and gradually acquired new and better specimens by purchase, exchange or gift, in these ways constantly improving the quality of the collection. Moreover, during the time that he was the Keeper of the collection several important collections were given, including the Liebener collection which was especially rich in minerals from

the Tyrol and was purchased in 1869; the collection of meteorites made by Professor J. Lawrence Smith of Louisville, Kentucky, which included 135 specimens from many parts of the world; the Bigelow collection of agates, which was made by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, '37, and William Sturgis Bigelow, '71, and was presented to the Museum by the latter in 1891; the Hamlin collection of Tourmalines from Paris, Maine, and the neighborhood, one of the most famous centers for this mineral, and the Garland collection of gem minerals given in 1892. Thus before Professor Cooke's death in 1894 the mineralogical collections had passed from a somewhat indefinitely scientific collection of minerals and products of great variability in value to a large and extensive collection, admirably illustrating the advance of the science of mineralogy.

How far any of the original specimens are now extant in the Mineralogical Museum it is impossible to say, for the old labels have been lost. The earliest ones are those placed on the specimens by Dr. Webster and these do not show whether any specimens antedate his keepership or not. The collection, however, as a whole, has a continuous history of at least a century and a quarter, and if Dr. Waterhouse's testimony quoted above, is to be accepted, it is the oldest mineralogical collection in the United States.

LECTURE BY SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University and Delegate of the Oxford University Press, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Oxford University Press", on Tuesday evening, April 29, at 8.15 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. This lecture will be given by invitation of the Syndics of the Harvard University Press, and will be open to the public.

DELTA SIGMA RHO

Delta Sigma Rho, the debating fraternity, has elected the following members: C. W. Chenoweth, 2G., of Taunton; F. F. Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. C. Lightner, 3L., of Toronto, Ont.; and R. L. West, '14, of Millis.

The Harvard Mutual Foundation

There has been filed in the registry office of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, a trust deed creating the Harvard Mutual Foundation, the purpose of which briefly is to enable persons, who have intended to bequeath money or property to Harvard College, to make their donations now to this trust. The trustees will invest the funds so received, pay five per cent. of the income to the giver or his heirs during their lifetime, and at the expiration of the trust turn the principal over to the University.

The trustees are: Charles Francis Adams, 2d, '88, Thomas Nelson Perkins, '91, Arthur Lyman, '83, George Uriel Crocker, '84, John Candler Cobb, Alexander H. Ladd, '97, and Charles H. W. Foster, '81. The trust will continue for 20 years after the death of all of certain specified persons, some of whom may reasonably be expected to live for 70 or 75 years; therefore the duration of the trust will probably be from 90 to 100 years.

It is believed that the Foundation will be resorted to by many persons who desire to provide an income for themselves and their immediate heirs and then have their property go to Harvard College. Such persons will receive at least 5 per cent. interest on their funds, and will be relieved of all care of their property. Thus the trust gives unusual assurance of permanent income, and the placing of money in charge of the trustees may properly be regarded as a good investment. Special memorial funds may be given to the trust to be held by it until its expiration and thereafter forever by Harvard College under the name and in memory of any individual desired. In these ways the trust offers unique opportunities to the friends of the College. The relations between the trust and the Fellows of Harvard College are particularly close. Mr. Adams is the treasurer of the College, and Mr. Perkins is a member of the Corporation. Moreover, vacancies in the trustees may be filled only with the approval of the President and Fellows, a trustee may be removed with the approval of the President and Fellows, and the deed of trust may be amended only with their consent.

The original contributors to the trust funds were Messrs. Foster, Cobb, Ladd, and Crocker, each of whom gave \$1250. It is understood that a fund of \$250,000 is already assured and there is reason for believing that the amount will soon be very much larger.

The important parts of the deed of trust, describing the authority, duties, and responsibilities of the trustees, are here given:

"To hold the said fund and all additions thereto invested, in whole or in part, at the discretion of the trustees hereunder in the shares of a national bank or other corporation, or in other property, real or personal, and to exercise all powers as stockholders in any corporation in which funds of the trust may be invested, and in the event that any or all of the trustees be elected directors or officers of any such corporation, then also, as such directors or officers, to manage such corporation as to them shall seem to be safe and conservative, and shall promote the sound development of the business thereof.

"To receive and accept from any source, at the discretion of the trustees, other funds or property, at such agreed valuation, and with such provisions relating to income therefrom, by special agreement with the contributors thereof, as shall in the opinion of the trustees be fair and equitable to the original and all preceding contributors; the same to be kept as a special fund or funds, or to be added to and made a part of the original fund, as such special agreement shall provide, and in the absence of such provision, as and when the trustees, in their discretion, shall decide.

"To sell for cash or credit the whole or any portion of said shares or other property at any time held by the trustees hereunder, and to invest and reinvest the proceeds and funds of the trust in shares of banking institutions, real estate or other property, and to exchange such shares or other property for property, real or personal, in the absolute discretion of the trustees, and to manage and deal with and in relation to all of the property of the trust hereby created, and any part there-

of, in all respects as if the trustees were the sole beneficial owners thereof, except that no debts or mortgages shall be incurred to an amount exceeding twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) of the property of the trust; to execute, acknowledge, deliver and record any deed, mortgage, discharge, partial release, extension, lease, contract, or other instrument conveying or in any manner affecting any part or all of the trust property, or any easement or interest therein. No purchaser or mortgagee shall be liable to see to the application of money paid or loaned to the trustees.

"During the term of this trust the net income from the respective funds, after deducting the expenses of administration thereof, shall be determined, divided, applied, and paid over in each year at least as often as annually as follows:

"(1) A dividend of all such net income earned during any fiscal year by any fund held by the trustees, up to but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, shall first be declared and shall be paid to the contributors to that fund on the sums set against their respective names for their respective lives, and upon the death of a contributor, to the appointee thereof under his will, and in default of such appointment, to his issue per stirpes, living at the time each dividend is declared, and if there be no such appointment and no such issue living at the time any dividend be declared, then to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, except that on contributions accepted by the trustees under special provisions payment shall be made in accordance with those provisions.

"(2) Such part of the remainder of income, if any, on any fund as the trustees shall decide in their discretion, to apply to depreciation or surplus, or in any other manner to the protection of such fund, shall be paid into and form an indivisible part of such fund.

"(3) The income then remaining, if any, on any fund, shall be divided into two equal parts and a dividend of one of such parts shall be declared and paid over to the same persons and in the same proportions as is provided herein for the payment of dividends under section 1 of this seventh clause, and the other of said parts shall be

paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

"Under the expiration of the period of this trust, the trustees shall continue to act in their capacity as trustees for the winding up of the affairs of the trust and shall have power to sell the trust property, and after discharging all outstanding obligations, and upon receipt of due security to them against any possible or contingent liabilities that may arise against them hereunder, shall pay over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the trust fund, with all additions thereto hereunder, and less any deductions therefrom due to losses suffered in the course of investment, the same to be held by said President and Fellows of Harvard College in their general funds, in the names of the contributors in proportion to their contributions; the income from these funds to be used by said President and Fellows for the benefit of the College without restriction."

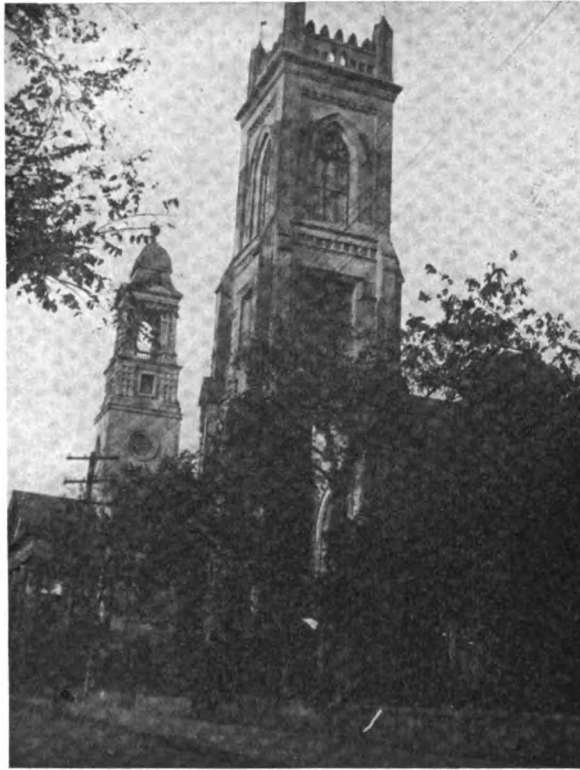
PROF. PALMER AT GRINNELL

Professor George H. Palmer has been spending the past month at Grinnell College as the Harvard Exchange Professor. In addition to the regular courses in ethics and English poetry, Professor Palmer has given a vesper address, a chapel talk, and an address in Herrick Chapel, when the four students of the class of 1913 having the highest scholarship records were admitted to membership in Beta Chapter of Iowa Phi Beta Kappa. He has also given a reading from his own translation of the *Odyssey*, an address on the "Commercial Aspects of Education", and an address before the Humboldt Society on "The Place of the Lecture in College Teaching."

MUSIC BUILDING

The building of the Department of Music will be placed on the quadrangle between the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Lawrence Hall, and the Hemenway Gymnasium. It will be two stories high, of red brick with marble trimmings, in semi-colonial style to harmonize with the adjacent buildings. The plans have been drawn by Howell & Stokes, of New York City.

Memorial to Rev. Samuel Gilman, 1811



The Old Church in Charleston, S. C.

A movement is under way among Harvard graduates to create in the old Unitarian Church in Charleston, S. C., a memorial to Rev. Samuel Gilman, 1811, who was for almost 40 years minister of that church. It was while Dr. Gilman was pastor in Charleston that he wrote "Fair Harvard", which was first sung in 1836, at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

The committee in charge of the project proposes to make in the tower of the church a Samuel Gilman Memorial Room which will be open at suitable times to the residents of and visitors to Charleston. The church is one of the historic buildings of the city. It was built in 1774, and was remodeled, during Dr. Gilman's ministry into the existing beautiful Gothic structure; the interior is a reproduction of the King Henry VII Chapel in Westminster Abbey. The noble tower rises well above the roofs of the city and commands a wide view over the harbor and the surrounding country.

As one approaches Charleston from the sea, it is one of the first landmarks to be seen. The structure has survived the devastations of war, hurricane and earthquake.

The Independent Church, from which the present Unitarian Church in Charleston is descended, was established between 1680 and 1690, and was apparently the second religious organization in the Colony. It was made up of Huguenots, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, and Old and New England Congregationalists. In 1693 the Huguenots withdrew and formed a society of their own, and in 1771 the most pronounced Presbyterians did likewise.

Before 1700 the Independent Church had three pastors. The third of these was Rev. John Cotton, a graduate of Harvard in 1675, and a son of the celebrated John Cotton. The church in Charleston had the ministrations of John Cotton for only one year; he died of yellow fever in 1699. Rev. Nathan Basset, who graduated from

Harvard in 1719, was pastor of the church from 1724 until he died in 1738.

In 1772 under the leadership of the newly-elected pastor, Rev. William Tennent, who received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1763, the erection of a second edifice for the growing congregation was begun on Archdale Street. This church was almost completed at the outbreak of the American Revolution. While the British soldiers occupied Charleston they used this church as a stable for their horses, and on the land now occupied by the cemetery they erected barracks. They threw so many empty bottles into the alley on the south that it bears the name of "Bottle Alley" to this day. But the edifice survived the war.

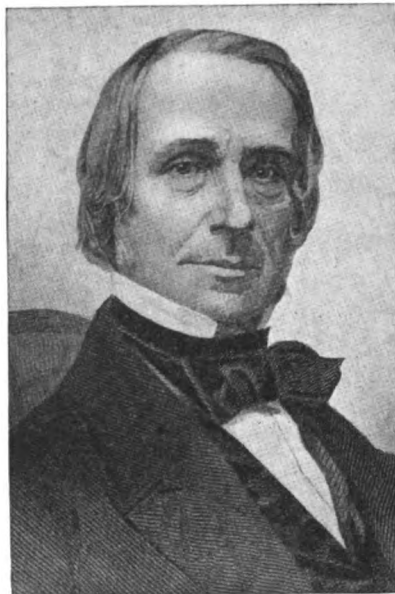
In 1815 Rev. Anthony Forster became pastor of the church and soon afterwards he became a convert to the Unitarian faith. Most of the members of the church apparently went with him into the new fold and they retained the church on Archdale Street. In 1819 ill-health compelled Mr. Forster to give up his church work, and Dr. Samuel Gilman was unanimously elected pastor. He made the journey by land from Cambridge to Charleston in eleven days and nights. Dr. Gilman's birthplace was Gloucester, Mass., and, as has been said, he had graduated from Harvard College in 1811. From 1817 until he went to Charleston he was a tutor in the College.

Rev. Clifton Merritt Gray says in his historical sketch of the Unitarian Church at Charleston:

"Dr. Gilman was a man of rare poetical feeling and literary ability. He had a luxuriant fancy, an excellent command of natural imagery, and great fluency of expression. As a pulpit orator he was affectionate and persuasive, commending the great lessons he taught by the shining, noble example of his private life. He made many worthy contributions to literature, but he is best known by his hymns. The 'Union Ode' composed for the Union party of South Carolina and sung July 4, 1831, stirred the nation, and 'Fair Harvard', sung at the bi-centennial of Harvard College in 1836 endears his memory to his Alma Mater. Dr. Gilman's ministry in Charleston

lasted for nearly 40 years (he died in 1858) and was eminently successful. He was the literary light of the city, the life and soul of the New England Society, chaplain of the famous Washington Light Infantry, a man universally loved and respected."

In 1854, while Dr. Gilman was minister, the present edifice was constructed on the pre-Revolutionary foundations and walls of the old church. During the war between the states the church building was



Dr. Samuel Gilman.

not seriously injured by the bombardment. But all the furnishings, including the organ, communion silver, and church records were lost in the fire that destroyed Columbia, S. C., during its occupation by Sherman's army. Of all the property of the church stored in Columbia, only one article was saved. While the fire was in progress a Union soldier gave to a member of the church, who was a refugee in Columbia, a piece of linen which proved to be the cover belonging to the communion table of the church in Charleston.

In 1885 a cyclone shattered the windows and damaged the ceiling of the building, and on August 31, 1886, the memorable Charleston earthquake almost destroyed the structure. Rev. E. C. L. Browne, a Harvard man, was then pastor of the

church. It was largely through his efforts that the building was restored. Last August Charleston was visited by another tropical storm of unusual severity, and again the church suffered; the roof was blown off, several windows were destroyed, and the ceiling was damaged. But once more the friends of the church went to its aid, and the historic house of worship will soon be completely restored.

This brief history of the old church at Charleston shows how large a part Harvard men have played in its annals. All through the 19th century until the Civil war, the relations between South Carolina and Massachusetts were very close, and Harvard was the College of the young men from Charleston. The war stopped the resort of Southern men to Harvard, but in the past 25 years they have come in increasing numbers. It is hoped that this proposed memorial in the old Charleston Church to the Harvard man who was for almost 40 years the pastor there, going in and out among his people, will do much to revivify the sentiments which once drew Charleston men to Harvard College.

The project is in charge of the following Harvard alumni of Charleston: Frank R. Frost, '86, George W. Williams, '79, Julian Mitchell, '89, Walter B. Wilbur, LL.B. '06, Augustine T. Smythe, Jr., A.M. '10, F. H. Horlbeck, LL.B. '06, C. Emile Aimar, S.T.B. '09, Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, '91, and B. H. Inness Brown, LL.B. '04. The committee for the officers of the church consists of: Clifton Merritt Gray, dv. '98-99, the minister of the church; William S. Pregnall; and Wilmot D. Porcher. The following Harvard men make up the honorary committee: Joseph H. Choate, '52, of New York City; Charles W. Eliot, '53, of Cambridge; Henry L. Higginson, '55, of Boston; Carleton Hunt, '56, of New Orleans; Augustus E. Willson, '69, of Louisville; George Wigglesworth, '74, of Boston; George von L. Meyer, '79, of Washington, D. C.; Stewart Shillito, '79, of Cincinnati; Owen Wister, '82, of Philadelphia; H. M. Atkinson, '84, of Atlanta; Minot Simons, '91, of Cleveland; and Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, of Chicago.

The committees in charge ask for only a moderate sum, \$1000; they hope and be-

lieve that the whole of this amount will be provided by the alumni of Harvard. Subscriptions should be sent to Frank R. Frost, Peoples Office Building, Charleston, S. C. Any further information desired may be obtained from Walter B. Wilbur, 35 Broad Street, Charleston.

HARVARD CLUB OF BERKSHIRE

The Harvard Club of Berkshire met at the Wendell Hotel, in Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday, March 15, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. William M. Crane, '02, of Richmond, Mass.; vice-president, Howard H. Reynolds, '98, of Housatonic; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Sharp, '05, of Pittsfield; executive committee, the above-mentioned officers and also Seaver B. Buck, '98, of Sheffield, and Walter Prichard Eaton, '00, of Stockbridge.

The dinner was held in the "Log Cabin" in the hotel. Professor Garrett Droppers, '87, of Williams College, was toastmaster. The speakers were Professor George P. Baker, '87, Walter Prichard Eaton, '00, Rev. William M. Crane, '02, C. N. Holwill, '04. Rev. James E. Gregg, '97, carried to Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge, '87, who was ill in the hotel, the greeting of the club. Clair G. Persons, '03, led the cheers and singing; William A. Burns, LL.B. '00, and Francis W. Rockwell, Jr., '08, played the piano.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I find it hard to reconcile the admirable and inspiring sentiment of Mr. Roberts' address, at the laying of the cornerstone of the Harvard Club of Boston, with the actual procedure necessary before one can become a member of that inclusive organization.

It seems to me that if this club is really to be a National Harvard Club, that the records of the college office, certifying that a man has attended Harvard University should be a sufficient guarantee of his eligibility. The idea of requiring a letter of recommendation from some classmate or friend of the applicant is decidedly out of harmony with the aims and spirit of the

club, as explained by the various speakers who were reported in your issue of March 5.

I believe that this club or any other Harvard Club, can safely trust to the influence of four years residence in Cambridge, to make men, if not socially elect, at least socially possible, and with such an admirable example of pure democracy and utter inclusiveness as the Harvard Union before the eyes of the Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston, I do not see how they can in any way justify the ceremony that they seem to demand.

Very Sincerely,
LAURENCE R. ACH, '06.

"COLLEGE MEN ON BATTLESHIPS"

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letter in your issue of March 26 under the above heading seems to call for a reply. All lovers of country and of mankind earnestly desire universal and lasting peace, but how is it to be brought about? Not by encouraging in young men of education a disposition to shun whatever might fit them to serve their country in case of need. That would have been poor advice to give students in the fifties. International arbitration, the neutralization of dependencies, the cultivation of friendly trade relations and of everything tending to promote good will—these are the things that will hasten the advent of universal peace.

The attempt to secure general disarmament by international agreement is probably futile. For a single nation to disarm would invite aggression. Washington's injunction—"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace"—is just as true now as it was in 1790, and if it had been heeded then, the War of 1812 would in all probability have been prevented.

In the mean time, while waiting for the nations of the earth to come to their senses in this matter, every young man physically capable—the educated especially—should receive some sort of training calculated to make him efficient if ever called upon to serve in his country's defence.

Few pleasanter or more interesting and

instructive ways of spending the summer vacation could be suggested than a month or two on board one of our fine battleships or cruisers.

It is by no means true that familiarity with armaments need cultivate a warlike spirit, nor is it even likely to. Many officers of the army and navy are strong advocates of peace. As soon as he steps on shore and surely in after life, if a man of sense as most educated men are, our student with the naval training will, as a matter of course, join in the endeavor of the wise to promote the cause of peace.

Very truly yours,
GARDNER W. ALLEN, '77.

Boston, March 27, 1913.

PRIZE FOR AN AMERICAN PLAY

Winthrop Ames, '94, director of The Little Theatre, New York, offers a prize of \$10,000 for the best play by an American author, submitted before August 15, 1913. The award will be made by a committee composed of the following three men: Mr. Augustus Thomas, president of the Society of American Dramatists; Mr. Adolph Klauber, dramatic editor of the *New York Times*; and Mr. Ames.

The plays must be original and of the right length for an evening's entertainment. Mr. Ames engages in any case to pay \$10,000 for the best play submitted, but does not promise to produce it if, in the opinion of the judges, no play of the requisite merit is received. If a play is produced, and the royalties, reckoned at 10 per cent. of the gross receipts, have amounted to \$10,000, Mr. Ames will thereafter, pay royalties of 8 per cent. on all additional gross receipts.

THE CHARLES RIVER PARKWAY

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In a recent number of the BULLETIN you gave us an interesting outline of the recommendations of the special committee to improve Harvard Square and its approaches but no allusion was made to the previously proposed boulevard parkway approach from the Charles River parkway up through widened DeWolf Street into Quincy Square. In 1902 a printed appeal

with three carefully drawn plans was sent out by some prominent graduates for subscriptions to a fund for this approach. To this was added a special appeal to members of the Harvard Club of New York. My subscription was acknowledged by Mr. Francis R. Appleton whose name headed the list of signing graduates, but I have heard nothing more as to the progress of the project. At that time it was stated that Mr. George B. Dorr, 18 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, (another of the signers) who had consented to act as secretary and treasurer of the fund, would give further information if desired, but I now appeal to you as being the far better medium at this date to give all of the subscribers a report on the present status of the fund and whether the project is expected to form a part of the recent suggestions.

Trusting that we may see some general reply in a subsequent number of the BULLETIN, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD H. SQUIBB,

Class of 1878 L.S.S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 27, 1913.

LOST MEN OF 1903

The following members of the class of 1903 have not sent their addresses to the secretary of the class. Any information as to their whereabouts will be gratefully received by Roger Ernst, Room 50, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Darius Payson Alden
Thomas Ernest Allen
Samuel Bronson Brown
Louis Garrard Castleman
Eugene Chandler
George Carroll Cone
Loran Arthur DeWolfe
Richard Charles Dorr.
Delafield DuBois
Alfred Thomas Edwards
Edward Holmes Fletcher
Lewis Johnson Folkins
Orville Gish Frantz
Fred Augustus Gray
John Green
Charles Patrick Hayes
Oliver Sydney Hills
Henry Neely Jones
Arthur Garfield Learned
Harold Arthur Lomax
Daniel Morrison Matheson
Ross Moore

Frank Nevin
Henry Osgood
Claude H. Outland
John Ernest Porter
George Washington Post, Jr.
James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr.
George Henry Russell
Arthur Hilton Ryder
George Lathrop Smith
George Washington South
Marcellus Hagans Thompson
Kevork Garabed Tourian
Lauriston Ward
John James White
Albert Jacob Wolf
Joel White Woodruff

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN THE YARD

At a smoker of the class of 1914 last week an almost unanimous vote was passed in favor of installing electric lights in the senior dormitories. Figures were presented which gave the cost of equipping Hollis, Holworthy, Stoughton, and Thayer, as \$2900; this estimate provides for three lights in each study, and one light in each bed-room. To wire the north entry of Matthews will cost \$600 additional.

The committee in charge of the project proposed that the cost of installation be borne by the present junior and sophomore classes. It was pointed out that a charge of \$6 on the term-bill of every man who occupies a senior dormitory next year would raise the required amount.

MUSICAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK

On Saturday evening, April 12, at 9 o'clock, the Harvard Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs will give their annual concert in the house of the Harvard Club of New York City. The secretary of the club states that all Harvard graduates and undergraduates in New York will be welcome at the concert.

DRAMATIC CLUB

The Dramatic Club has selected the following four plays for its spring production: "Chuck" by Percy Mackaye, '97; "Good News" by J. F. Ballard uC., the author of "Believe Me, Xantippe!"; "The Wedding Dress" by Katharine McDowell Rice, Radcliffe; and "The Romance of the Rose" by J. S. Hugh, '13, and W. F. Mer-

rill, '13. The Hasty Pudding Club has extended the use of its theatre for the two Cambridge performances of these plays on the evenings of May 6 and 7, respectively; the third performance will be a matinee at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, on May 9.

CONCERTS

Under the auspices of the Division of Music, the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind, and Cynthia Fuller, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, England, will give a recital of English and Scottish Folk Songs on Thursday evening, April 3, at 8.15 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. Tickets for reserved seats, at 50 cents each, and admission tickets, at 25 cents each, are on sale at Amee Brothers' Bookstore, Harvard Square.

Under the auspices of the same Division, Mr. Rudolph Ganz will give a pianoforte recital in the New Lecture Hall on Friday evening, April 11, at 8.15 o'clock. Tickets for reserved seats, at 50 cents each, and admission tickets, at 25 cents each, will be on sale at Amee Brothers' Bookstore, Harvard Square, on April 5.

SHRUBB WILL COACH RUNNERS

Alfred Shrubb has been engaged to take charge of the distance runners of the university track team this spring. This arrangement will leave Donovan free to coach the sprinters and field event men. Shrubb has also contracted to coach the cross-country team next fall.

Shrubb first came to Harvard in the fall of 1908, when he coached the cross-country team which defeated Yale. In 1910 and 1911 he again coached the university cross-country team which beat Yale and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and finished second to Cornell in the intercollegiate. Last fall he coached the university team which beat Yale and Cornell in dual races and won the intercollegiate races at Ithaca.

BOSTON LACROSSE CLUB

The Boston Lacrosse Club, made up of men who formerly played on the Harvard university lacrosse team, has just been organized; and the following officers have

been elected: President, Dr. D. P. Penhallow, '03; vice-presidents, Dr. John B. Blake, '87, and P. H. Leavitt, '10; secretary-treasurer, S. S. Kingman, '12, manager, C. E. Marsters, '07, 70 State Street, Boston.

The club hopes to be able to increase in New England the interest in lacrosse. A schedule of five games, including one with the Crescent Athletic Club, of New York, has been arranged for the coming season.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM

The undergraduate subscriptions to the fund for the new gymnasium now amount to more than \$10,000. The contributions of the four classes were at the latest report as follows:

Amounts Contributed	Percentage of Men Contributing
1916—\$3241	1913—56.5
1914— 2395	1914—47
1915— 2388	1915—38.5
1913— 2046	1916—36.5
Totals, \$10,070	Average, 49.5

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, APRIL 3:

Recital of English and Scottish Folk Songs. The Misses Fuller. New Lecture Hall, 8.15 P. M.

Pi Eta Play, "The Stymie." Music Hall, Quincy, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4:

Hasty Pudding Club Play, "Panamania." Jordan Hall, Boston, 8.15 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5:

Pi Eta Pay, "The Stymie." Town Hall, Andover, 8 P. M.

Hasty Pudding Club Play, "Panamania." Jordan Hall, Boston, 8.15 P. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhineland, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Lecture, "The Management of Scarlet Fever and Measles." Dr. E. H. Place. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A.M. Preacher, Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., LL.D., of New York. Lecture, "The New State Psychopathic Hospital." Dr. E. E. Southard. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

At the University

The Harvard rifle team recently defeated the team from the Massachusetts Agricultural College by a score of 978 points to 963. Harvard's score was the best ever made in intercollegiate shooting, and the victory will probably give Harvard the championship of the Intercollegiate League.

The Student Council committee on publications is made up of the following men: G. N. Phillips, '13, of Middletown Springs, Vt.; W. O. Fenn, '14, of Cambridge; C. B. Harris, '13, of Waverley; E. Streeter, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and P. W. Thayer, '14, of Springfield.

The Northfield Student Conference will be held this year from June 20 to 29. The committee of undergraduates who are arranging for the Harvard delegation are planning a general meeting of those interested in Brooks House on Thursday evening, April 10, at 7.30 o'clock.

Ground has been broken for Smith Hall, one of the three freshman dormitories. The excavating for this building and also for Standish Hall will be finished before the end of the college year, and the cornerstones will probably be laid after College opens in the autumn.

Spring practice for the candidates for the university football eleven began last Monday afternoon on Soldiers Field. The work will not be heavy; its chief purpose is to help the men to handle the ball and to enable the coaches to observe the candidates who report.

Candidates for the class crews began work on Monday. The race for these crews will come on May 10, and a week later the winning eight will row the crew which has won the class championship at Yale. This intercollegiate race will be rowed on the Charles.

Some of the graduates have suggested that a sum of money be raised for the family of James Follen, who died last fall, after having been connected with Harvard athletics for 25 years. Contributions may be sent to W. F. Garcelon, at the Athletic Office.

The following men have been elected to the board of the *Harvard Musical Review*: M. F. Hall, '15, of Charlestown, and P. R. Mechem, '15, of Chicago, literary editors; W. N. Hewitt, '14, of West Medway, business editor.

The Bijou Theatre, Boston, is producing this week the one-act play, "Thieves," which has been dramatized by G. Harrison, '13, from the story with the same title written by E. D. Biggers, '07, when he was an undergraduate.

Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, spoke before the Graduate Schools Society of Phillips Brooks House, last Sunday evening. His subject was "The Ministry Under Present Conditions."

Professor W. M. Davis has been elected an honorary member of the Hungarian Geographical Society at Budapest, and a foreign member of the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society at Stockholm.

Mr. John Cowper Powys, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, spoke on "Socialism, its Necessities and Dangers", in Emerson D last Monday evening under the auspices of the Harvard Socialist Club.

G. P. Davis, '14, of Waltham, F. M. H. Dazy, '14, of Quincy, Ill., S. L. M. Barlow, '14, of New York City, and H. L. Rogers, '14, of San Francisco, Calif., have been elected editors of the *Advocate*.

The *Crimson* will have its annual dinner on Friday, May 9, in the Trophy Room of the Union. Representatives of the other daily college papers published in the eastern part of the country will be present.

The Coolidge Prize of \$100, offered for the best work in the trial debates for the Yale-Princeton-Harvard intercollegiate debates, has been awarded to Isadore Levin, '14, of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., the College organist and choir-master, gave an organ recital at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, New York City, on Monday, March 3.

Alumni Notes

'75—Henry B. Wenzell, who has been the official reporter of the Supreme Court of Minnesota since 1895, is about to publish his 60th volume of reports, being volume 120 of the whole series. Mr. Wenzell succeeded the late Judge George B. Young, '60, who was reporter of decisions for more than 20 years.

'81—William R. Thayer has in the April issue of the Yale Review an article on "Dante as an Inspirer of Italian Patriotism".

'92—Frederick J. Carr is president of the First National Bank of Hudson, Wis.

'92—Harris P. Mosher, M.D. '96, was married to Mrs. Helen A. Clark on March 22, in Christ Church, Boston. They will reside at 828 Beacon Street, Boston.

'93—Alfred Wallerstein's address is care of the Phillips Jones Company, 1199 Broadway, New York City.

'97—Karl DeLaitre is president of the Minneapolis Common Council.

'98—Laurence H. Parkhurst is with Thompson, Towle & Company, bankers, 50 Congress Street, Boston.

'98—Captain John R. Proctor of the United States Army is at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

LL.B. '01—William H. Hitchcock, A.B. (Amherst) '08, who is practising law in Boston, was married on March 11 to Miss Winifred H. Lundry at Dedham, Mass.

'02—Charles N. Baxter, librarian of the Blackstone Memorial Library at Branford, Conn., was married to Miss Ida Georgiana Bishop, at Branford, on March 25.

'04—Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

'05—Osgood Batchelder is with the General Electric Company, Minneapolis.

'05—Charles H. Bauer is at 209 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

'05—William C. Coleman, LL.B. '09, secretary of the Harvard Club of Maryland, has become a member of the firm of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes, Equitable Building, Baltimore.

LL.B. '05—Alexander L. Janes is Assistant Attorney General of Minnesota.

Ph.D. '05—Professor John Livingston Lowes of Washington University, St. Louis, has been appointed dean of the college. The former dean, Professor F. A. Hall, has been appointed acting chancellor during the absence of Chancellor David F. Houston, A.M. '92, who is Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet.

'06—Henry A. Bellows is managing editor of *The Bellman*, Minneapolis. He also conducts two courses in rhetoric at the University of Minnesota.

'06—Charles P. Greenough, 2d, formerly with Darr & Moore, is with Bartlett Brothers & Company, bankers, 60 State Street, Boston.

'07—The engagement of S. Theodore Bittenbender to Miss Elizabeth Peirce, of Brookline, was announced on March 14. The wedding will

take place in the early summer. Bittenbender has recently become treasurer of the Norfolk Hardening Works, Inc., 141 Milk Street, Boston.

'07—Allan Davis's play, "The Iron Door" has been produced in Chicago.

'07—F. Harper Sibley is practising law at 100 Sibley Block, Rochester, N. Y.

'08—C. Mason Farnham has been appointed instructor in geology at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

'08—Maurice E. Wyner has been admitted to the law firm of Eyges, Wyner & Freedman, 920 Kimball Building, Boston.

'09—George B. Bacon, formerly with the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, is with the Merchants National Bank, Boston.

'10—Ivan A. Blake is in the drafting department of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, Boston.

'10—H. Malcolm Pirnie, who has been in the Ottawa office of Hazen & Whipple, is now at their New York office at 103 Park Avenue.

'10—Sidney L. Smith, who has been special agent in Cleveland for the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, is now with the Globe Indemnity Company of New York as special agent for Massachusetts and Connecticut. His present address is 248 Collins Street, Hartford, Conn.

'10—Edmund Lloyd Souder was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church on March 30 by the Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, '91, Bishop of Pennsylvania. The service took place in the Church of St. Paul, Overbrook, Pa.

'11—Charles D. Burrage, Jr., who has been with the Stone & Webster Company at Key West, Fla., has been transferred to the accounting department of the same concern at Baton Rouge, La. His address is care of the Baton Rouge Electric Company.

'11—Francis H. Stone, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., is now at 14 George Street, Providence, R. I.

'12—Curtis N. Browne is with Low, Dixon & Company, brokers, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

'12—Hiram K. Moderwell is in Europe writing special articles on musical and dramatic subjects for the Boston *Transcript*, two New York papers and one Chicago paper.

'12—Charles Ridgely, of Ridgely & Company, investment securities, has been transferred from the Chicago office to 516 East Capitol Avenue, Springfield, Ill.

'12—Lee W. Sapinsky, of New Albany, Ind., is manager of Sapinsky's clothing and furnishings store, at 225 South Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

'12—Theodore H. Thomas, formerly with the Brown, Durrell Company, New York City, has returned to Iowa and is with the Green Bay Lumber Company, Carroll, Iowa.

'13—Edmund B. Fitzgerald is with the Children's Aid Society, 43 Hawkins Street, Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1913.

NUMBER 28.

Opinion and Comment

"Give us younger boys in the colleges and we will turn out better graduates". President Lowell is reported to have declared to the Boston alumni of Phillips Academy, Andover. He has made similar declarations before; and they point to important possibilities of change in American education. We have come to a point where some change is inevitable. The better professional schools have so enlarged their courses as to require three years for a degree in law and four in medicine, with usually at least a year of hospital work to follow for the latter. At the same time business has been brought into the fold of professions with special professional schools; and engineering will soon join the professions in which the professional training will be based on a liberal education. Everything is turning towards making it a necessity for young men who aim to lead in the professions to give from two to five or even six years to special professional study.

Up to within a few years it seemed equally certain that this professional study in all the better professional schools would soon be based on full work for the bachelor's degree; but now various of the better medical schools are tempering this prescription, and announcing that they will be content with

two years of college work, and that largely devoted to the scientific subjects which are the bases of medicine. Thus the question comes up in tangible form, as President Eliot some years ago predicted it would, whether the American college course can continue to exist between the secondary school and the professional school.

Just at this point comes in a new factor in the situation: many of the ablest and most ambitious men in the public high schools are proposing that the American high school shall be brought up to the level of the German gymnasium, and shall carry the average boy on to his twentieth year, and give him the instruction now given in the first two years of college. If this ambition be generally made a reality the graduate of the high school in America will be likely to step directly into the professional school, as the graduate of the German gymnasium goes on directly to one or other of the schools of the university. Then will come the crisis for the American college.

* * *

For this crisis President Lowell's contention that boys should come to college earlier offers a promising way out. A boy who enters college at seventeen can graduate at twenty or twenty-one with the full course for the bachelor's degree behind

him; and he can then reasonably spare the three years demanded by the law school, or even the six years for a full medical course followed by hospital. The man who is to be an engineer can give four years to his college work, none too much for the severe discipline in mathematics and science which he needs as a foundation. If these desirable ends can be accomplished without subtracting anything essential from the complete frame of education, it is a clear gain to the country, for it turns to productive service a year in the lives of a large number of the most capable of the population. Can it be done?

We believe that it can. The number of boys who now enter college at seventeen, in spite of the general belief that this is too early, shows that the schools are able to prepare boys at that age. That number would instantly rise if a general belief could be created that boys should go to college younger, and the increase would follow with no change in the requirements. At present it takes boys eight years at school to achieve results which might be brought into seven years. This year is lost in dawdling over rudiments, in bringing backward pupils up to the average, in teaching ornamental subjects which change from decade to decade. If this year can be retrieved boys can regularly be started in college at seventeen.

* * *

Are boys at that age too young for college life, and if they came at that age would there be danger of recrudescence of the school boy pranks of forty years ago? To both questions it seems safe to answer no. We keep our boys in the nursery too long nowadays for the grandsons of men who were commanding companies and occasionally regiments in the Civil War before they were of age, and the great-grandsons of men who at the same age were officers of ships sailing to the ends of the earth. Undergraduates at the English universities of the same general age as ours are already men of the world; and in every class at an American college there are boys

who have sober judgment and strong sense of responsibility.

The maturing effect of the elective system and of modern methods of study are unquestionable. Much of the boyishness of old times is to be ascribed to the close routine of recitation in subjects which the elders thought would be improving. At the same time the abandonment of the petty rules of the old "College Bible" for a simple set of regulations, which are little more than guides towards the degree, took away the zest that sprang perennially from trying out the office to see how much it would stand. Dean Briggs led the way in a still further change of relation: it is no temptation to give trouble to a man whom you look on as a friend. When the freshman dormitories are opened there will be even larger chance for training undergraduates in maturity; and such dormitory life will encourage timid parents to trust their sons to the College at a younger age.

* * *

Announcement was made in Boston last Monday that a large block of the shares of stock of the Mutual National Bank of that city had been turned over to the Harvard Mutual Foundation, the trust recently established to take care of property for benefactors of the University during their lifetime and ultimately to transfer the property to the President and Fellows. This transaction in the shares of the Mutual Bank will probably lead to a demonstration of the fact that property now turned over to the Foundation can be administered for the immediate as well as for the ultimate benefit of the University.

The trustees of the Foundation hold out to pay interest at the rate of five per cent. a year on property in their charge; this return, of course, goes to the original owners of the property. But when the property earns more than five per cent., the trustees will pay half of the additional income to the benefactors who have given the property to the trust and the other half to the President and Fellows. If, for instance, the bank stock here mentioned earns ten

per cent. a year, seven and one-half per cent will be paid to the benefactors and two and one-half per cent. to the University. No one can tell, of course, what the earnings of this particular national bank stock will be, but it is reasonable to assume that it will be considerably more than five per cent. a year; if that expectation is realized, the University itself will receive every year some income from this stock long before the securities themselves come into the possession of the President and Fellows.

This phase of the possibilities of the Harvard Mutual Foundation may not have received sufficient emphasis in the original statement of its objects and purposes, but it is clear that in many instances the University will receive immediately a financial benefit from property placed in the hands of the Harvard Mutual Foundation.

* * *

Rapid progress is being made on the house of the Harvard Club of Boston, and the officers of the club confidently expect that the building will be ready for occupancy before the Yale football game next fall. They hope also,—it would perhaps be improper to say their confidence is quite as certain on this point—that that game will give opportunity for an appropriate celebration at the opening of the new house.

The Boston Club is following the example set by the Harvard Club of New York City in offering to the various classes the privilege of furnishing the bed-chambers in the house. Four classes, '87, '90, '94, and '00, have already agreed each to provide the furniture for one of the 34 sleeping-rooms. Other classes which desire to furnish a room should apply as soon as possible to the officers of the club. The cost of equipping a chamber is by no means serious.

* * *

It is not too early to remind the alumni that on Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24, the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in St. Louis. That city is famous for the welcome it

extends to strangers, and the evidence at hand shows that the Harvard men there propose to entertain their guests ferociously, a word once applied to southern hospitality by an exhausted northerner after he had passed through the diversions which his hosts had generously provided for him.

There are at least two good reasons why Harvard men who live in the eastern part of the country should decide now that they will go to the meeting at St. Louis. In the first place, they will help the University; and in the second place, it will do them good to go. Those of us who cluster about the Atlantic coast are inclined to grow increasingly provincial; for this habit of mind there is no other cure as efficacious as a glimpse of the turbid waters of the Mississippi, and also of the country further west.

* * *

As the courses of free public lectures at the Medical School draws to a close, the BULLETIN is bold enough to make the suggestion which it has offered once before, that the benefit from these lectures would be much greater and more widely distributed if some of them were delivered at other places. Several of the physicians have spoken on the care of children and other topics which appeal particularly to mothers; such lectures might well be given in crowded sections of the city, for example, in South Boston or Charlestown.

The lectures at the Medical School attract large audiences but they are for the most part made up of people who can afford to pay for professional advice; the poorer ones do not go to the Harvard Medical School, placed on the edge of Brookline, as they would go to hear lectures delivered at their doors. Here is an opportunity for real public usefulness to which the BULLETIN with some diffidence calls the attention of the Medical School authorities.

* * *

There will be no issue of the BULLETIN next week. The next number will be dated Wednesday, April 23.

New Books by Harvard Men

The following books by Harvard men have been published since last November when a similar list was printed in the BULLETIN:

'52—Joseph Hodges Choate, "The Two Hague Conferences: Stafford Little Lectures for 1911", Princeton University Press.

'56—Charles Francis Adams, "'Tis Sixty Years Since", Macmillan.

'68—Charles Gershom Fall, "Words with Wings", a book of poems, London: Elliot Stock.

'70—William Gardner Hale (with G. L. Hendrickson), "Translation of the Epistles and Satires of Horace", Loeb Classical Library, Macmillan.

S.T.B. '75—John Graham Brooks, "American Syndicalism: the I. W. W.", Macmillan.

'75—Morton Prince, M.D., "The Unconscious: The Fundamentals of Human Personality", Macmillan.

'77—Francis G. Allinson, "Menander", translated, in the Loeb Classical Library, Macmillan.

Ph.D. '77—John Williams White, "Translation of Aristophanes", three volumes, in the Loeb Classical Library.

'78—Henry Osborn Taylor, "Ancient Ideals", Macmillan.

'81—John C. Rolfe, "Translation of Suetonius", two volumes, Loeb Classical Library.

'83—John Fox, Jr., "The Heart of the Hills", Scribner.

'83—Percy Stickney Grant, S.T.D., "The Return of Odysseus: a Poetic Drama", Brentano.

'86—George Santayana, "Winds of Doctrine", Scribner.

'87—Edward Irving Manley, "Ein Sommer in Deutschland", Scott, Foresman.

'88—John Daniel Barry, "Intimations", Paul Elder.

'90—Norman Hapgood, "Abraham Lincoln", Macmillan's Standard Library.

'90—Robert Herrick, "One Woman's Life", Macmillan. "The Common Lot", reprinted in Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'90—Curtis Hidden Page, editor, Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel", Putnam.

S.B. '91—Ralph Stockman Tarr, (with O. D. von Engeln), "A Laboratory Manual for Physical and Commercial Geography", Macmillan.

A.M. '93—Paul Elmer More, "The Drift of Romanticism", Houghton, Mifflin Company.

'94—Allen French, "How to Grow Vegetables", Macmillan's Standard Library.

'94—Frederick Clarke Prescott, "Poetry and Dreams", Badger.

I.L.B. '94 — Frederick Chamberlin, "The Philippine Problem", Little, Brown.

'95—Will David Howe, editor, "Cymbeline", in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'95—Cale Young Rice, "Porzia", Doubleday, Page.

'96—Newton Henry Black (with Professor Harvey N. Davis, Ph.D. '06.) "Practical Physics for Secondary Schools", Macmillan.

'96—Roger B. Merriman, editor, "Annals of the Emperor Charles V. by Francesco López de Gómara." Spanish text and English translation, with Introduction and Notes, Oxford, the Clarendon Press.

'96—Alfred Dwight Sheffield, "Grammar and Thinking", Putnam.

'96—Edward Lee Thorndike, "Educational Administration: Quantitative Studies", Macmillan.

'98—Lawrence Joseph Henderson, "The Fitness of the Environment", Macmillan.

'99—John Albert Macy, "The Spirit of American Literature", Doubleday, Page.

'00—William R. Castle, Jr., "Hawaii, Past and Present", Dodd, Mead & Company.

'00—William Stearns Davis, "Readings in Ancient History—Ancient Rome and the Middle Ages to 800 A. D.", Allyn & Bacon. "A Friend of Caesar", Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'00—B. A. G. Fuller, "The Problem of Evil in Plotinus", Putnam.

Ph.D. '00 — Fred Monroe Tisdell, "Studies in Literature", Macmillan.

Ph.D. '01—Robert Huntington Fletcher, editor, "Timon of Athens," in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'01—Roland Greene Usher, "Pan Germanism", Houghton, Mifflin.

Ph.D. '03—Carleton Fairchild Brown, editor, "Venus and Adonis," "The Rape of Lucrece", and other Poems, in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'03—Richard Washburn Child, "Jim Hands", Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'03—Joseph Isaac Gorfinkle, "The Eight Chapters of Maimonides", Columbia University Press.

Ph.D. '03—Walter Morris Hart, editor, "Twelfth Night", in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'05—James Ford, "Coöperation in New England", New York: Survey Associates, Inc.

Ph.D. '05—Robert Adger Law, editor, "Henry VI," Part III, in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

Ph.D. '05—John Livingston Lowes, editor, "All's Well that Ends Well", in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'06—Herbert Joseph Spinden, "A Study of Maya Art: Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. VI." The Museum.

Ph.D. '06—Wilbur Owen Shepherd, "Handbook of English for Engineers", Scott, Foresman.

Ph.D. '06—Herbert Eugene Walter, "Genetics: An Introduction to the Study of Heredity", Macmillan.

'07—Earl Derr Biggers, "Seven Keys to Bald-Pate", Bobbs, Merrill.

'08—Farnham Bishop, "The Story of Panama", Century Company.

Sp. '08-'11 — Harry Herbert Knibbs, "Stephen March's Way", Houghton, Mifflin.

Professor Thomas Nixon Carver, "La répartition des richesses", Paris, Giard et Brière.

Paul Terry Cherington, A.M., "Advertising as a Business Force", Doubleday, Page.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg, "Psy-

chology and Industrial Efficiency", Houghton, Mifflin. "Vocation and Learning", St. Louis: the People's University.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

The annual Eastern Conference of Presidents of College Christian Associations was held in Phillips Brooks House last Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. About 60 delegates, representing almost 30 institutions, attended the conference. The visitors were entertained by Harvard men in their rooms, at the Union and at Memorial Hall.

The preliminary meeting was held Thursday evening. There were three meetings on Friday. In the morning Neil McMillan, Jr., of New York, W. M. Danner, Jr., '13, C. D. Allen, of Yale, W. W. Bartlett, of New York, and F. N. D. Buckman, of Pennsylvania, spoke on various phases of "Administration." The subject at the afternoon meeting was "Religious Education"; the speakers were: H. S. Elliott, of New York, Maxwell Chaplin, of Princeton, J. L. Murray, of New York, and R. H. Edwards, of New York. At the evening session papers were read by R. H. Edwards, E. W. Hearne, of Boston, and Arthur Rugh, of New York.

At the Saturday morning meeting C. D. Hurrey, of New York, C. D. Cornell, of New York, and A. G. Cushman, of Bates College, spoke on "Service." The speakers at the afternoon session were: R. H. Edwards, of New York, D. Gates, of Boston, H. H. King, of Boston, and Arthur Howe, of New York. The speakers in the evening were: Dr. M. T. Exner, of New York, O. F. Cutts, LL.B. '03, and C. D. Hurrey, of New York.

Rt. Rev. P. M. Rhinelander, '91, Bishop of Pennsylvania, spoke at a special service on Sunday morning. In the afternoon the speakers were F. M. Harris, of New York, W. M. Danner, Jr., '13, E. A. Newell, of Brown University, A. G. Cushman, of Bates College, H. H. King, of Boston, and W. B. Smith, of New York. The closing address was given by J. L. Murray, of New York.

Secretaries of the Harvard Clubs

The following is a list of the secretaries of the various Harvard Clubs, except in a few indicated instances where the name of the president or acting secretary of the club is given instead of the name of the secretary:

Akron, President, George Oenslager, '94, care of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, O.

Andover, George W. Hinman, '98, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Arizona, Pres., Roy S. Goodrich, '98, Phoenix, Ariz.

Associated Harvard Clubs, Claude Bard, '01, 200 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Atlanta, Samuel Nesbitt Evins, LL.B. '93, 1221 Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Bangor, John Wilson, '00, Morse-Oliver Building, Bangor, Me.

Berkshire, John A. Sharp, '05, 10 Kent Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Berlin, Dr. Karl O. Bertling, A.M. '07, Amerika Institut, Universitätsstrasse 8, Berlin, Germany.

Boston, Philip W. Thomson, '02, 55 Kilby Street, Boston.

Buffalo, Edward H. Letchworth, '02, 558 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Central Ohio, James H. Watson, '07, Chamber of Commerce Building, Columbus, O.

Central Pennsylvania, Harry O. Ruby, '05, 60 Lehman Building, York, Pa.

Chicago, George S. Jackson, '05, 247 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati, Gilbert Bettman, '03, 1222 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O.

Cleveland, Dr. Richard Dexter, '01, 602 Rose Building, Cleveland, O.

Columbia, Mo., James A. Gibson, '02, Dept. of Chemistry, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Connecticut, Henry E. Cottle, '98, 31 Maple Street, Bristol, Conn.

Connecticut Valley, W. Meredith Wharfield, '05, Court Square Theatre Building, Springfield, Mass.

Dayton, Edward H. Allen, ('97), The Acme Remedy Company, Piqua, O.

Delaware, Eugene E. DuPont, '03, E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Eastern Illinois, Charles F. Kelley, '06, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Eastern New York, Harvard Association of, Roger M. Poor, '06, 60 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Fall River, William C. Gray, '96, 716 Broadway, Fall River, Mass.

Fitchburg, Herbert I. Wallace, '77, Fitchburg, Mass.

Florida, Martin H. Long, LL.B. '05, 207 Law Exchange, Jacksonville, Fla.

Framingham, Frank A. Kendall, '86, 919 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Haverhill, Martin A. Taylor, '89, Haverhill, Mass.

Hawaii, Ralph S. Hosmer, B.A.S. '94, Box 207, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hingham, C. Chester Lane, '04, 2 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Indiana, Montgomery S. Lewis, '11, 218 Fletcher American National Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa, Morton E. Weldy, LL.B. '04, 3405 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Ia.

Italy, President, Marshal Cutler, '77, 8 Via Tornabuoni, Florence, Italy.

Japan, Watari Kitashima (Dv. '91-'94), 8 Haraikata-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Kansas City, Arthur H. Morse, '02, 1015 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Keene, Hon. Bertram Ellis, '84, Keene, N. H.

Kentucky, Percy N. Booth, '96, 906 Lincoln Building, Louisville, Ky.

Lawrence, Edmond J. Ford, '05, Bay State Building, Lawrence, Mass.

Long Island, Josiah Orne Low, '02, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

Louisiana, Richard B. Montgomery, '90, 1013 Whitney-Central Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

Lowell, George H. Spalding, '96, 30 Hildreth Building, Lowell, Mass.

Lynn, Luther Atwood, '83, 8 Sagamore Street, Lynn, Mass.

Maine, acting secretary, Roscoe T. Holt, 120 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

Maryland, William C. Coleman, '05, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Michigan, Dr. Frederick C. Kidner, '00, 32 Adams Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.

Milwaukee, Nathan Pereles, Jr., '04, Pereles Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Minnesota, Edward P. Davis, '99, 301 Ryan Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Montana, Washington J. McCormick, Jr., '07, Missolua, Mont.

Mystic Valley, Howard H. Davenport, '97, 86 Monroe Street, Somerville, Mass.

Nebraska, Wynn M. Rainbolt, '00, 1510 South 32nd Avenue, Omaha, Neb.

New Bedford, J. E. Norton Shaw, '98, Masonic Building, New Bedford, Mass.

Newburyport, Laurence P. Dodge, '08, 20 Fruit Street, Newburyport, Mass.

New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, P. O. Box 1, Boston, Mass.

New Hampshire, Walter W. Simmons, '86, 102 Bay Street, Manchester, N. H.

New Jersey, John Reynolds, '07, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

New York City, Landgon P. Marvin, '98, 27 West 44th Street, New York City.

North Carolina, Alvin S. Wheeler, A.M. '97, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Northeastern Pennsylvania, Jeremiah A. McCaa, '05, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Oklahoma, President, Harlow A. Leekley, '96, Muskogee, Okla.

Ottawa, Alexander Lerner ('09), care of E. M. Lerner and Sons, 11 York Street, Ottawa, Canada.

Paris, Shaun Kelly, '09, 82 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

Philadelphia, Spencer Ervin, '08, 1601 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philippines, Fisher Nesmith, City Attorney, Manila, P. I.

Portland, Kurt H. Koehler, '05, Eastern and Western Lumber Company, Portland, Ore.

Reading, William A. Heizmann, '04, care of Penn Hardware Company, Reading, Pa.

Rhode Island, secretary for Providence, William G. Roelker, '09, care of Providence Journal, Providence, R. I. Secretary for Newport, Hugh B. Baker, '03, 40 Cranston Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Rochester, Francis E. Cunningham, '05, 386 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Rocky Mountain, Kenneth B. Townsend,

'08, First National Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

St. Louis, Dr. J. Archer O'Reilly, '02, Metropolitan Building, St. Louis, Mo.

San Francisco, Benjamin F. Thomas ('03), 224 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Santa Barbara, Winsor Soule, '06, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Schenectady, Henry V. D. Allen, '95, 5 South Church Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Seattle, George Gund, '09, 301 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

Sioux City, acting secretary, Professor Henry F. Kanthlener, A.M. '99, Morning-side College, Sioux City, Ia.

Somerville, Louis C. Doyle, '04, 1012 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Southern California, Wilbur (W.) Bassett ('93-'94), 446 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

Spokane, Albert W. Cooper, '01, 605 Columbia Building, Spokane, Wash.

Syracuse, Professor Horace A. Eaton, '93, 609 Comstock Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Tacoma, Henry P. Pratt, '05, 401 Provident Building, Tacoma, Wash.

Toledo, Harry B. Kirtland, '01, 704 National Union Building Toledo, Ohio.

Toronto, S. Bancroft Trainer, '04, care of Pratt Food Company, Ltd., 88 Terauley Street, Toronto, Canada.

Utah, Professor George B. Hendricks, A.M., '08, Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

Vermont, Joseph T. Stearns, LL.B. '99, 7 City Hall, Burlington, Vt.

Virginia, Edward D. Harris, '03, Commonwealth Club, Richmond, Va.

Washington, (D. C.), John W. Davidge, '02, 2115 O Street, Washington, D. C.

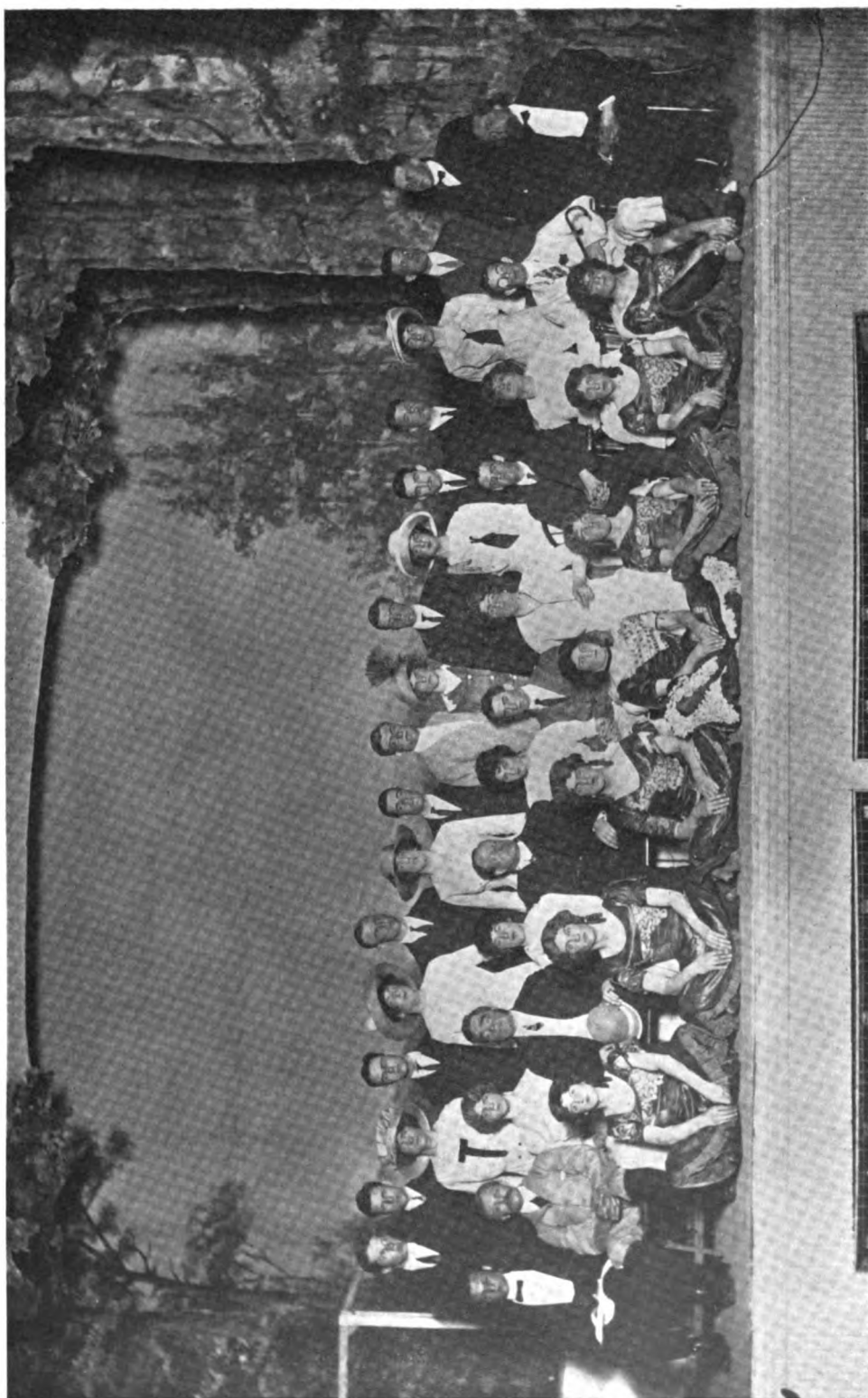
Western Pennsylvania, Horace F. Baker, '01, 413 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Worcester, Charles H. Derby, '03, 810 Slater Building, Worcester, Mass.

H. H. Bundy, 2L., A.B. (Yale), '09, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and V. S. Merle-Smith, 2L., A.B. (Princeton) '11, of New York City, have been appointed respectively case editor and note editor of the Harvard Law Review.



The Cast of "Panamania", the Hasty Pudding Club Play.



The Cast of "The Stryme", the Pi Eta Play.

The Summer School of 1913

The session of the Summer School of Arts and Sciences for 1913 will begin on Tuesday, July 1, and close on Tuesday, August 12.

The courses with the exception of those in engineering, geology, metallurgy, and shopwork, are open to both men and women. All the courses, except those in French conversation, physical education, advanced work in psychology, and advanced Spanish, are accepted under varying conditions for credit toward a degree in the University.

The list of courses to be given and the names of the instructors follow:

BOTANY.

Classification and Distribution of Flowering Plants. Asst. Professor M. L. Fernald.

CHEMISTRY.

Elementary Theoretical and Descriptive Chemistry. Asst. Professor G. P. Baxter.

Organic Chemistry.

Qualitative Analysis. Dr. G. S. Forbes.

Quantitative Analysis. Asst. Professor G. P. Baxter.

Physical Chemistry. Dr. Grinnell Jones.

Experimental Electro-chemistry. Dr. G. S. Forbes.

Research Courses. Asst. Professor G. P. Baxter, Dr. G. S. Forbes, and Dr. Grinnell Jones.

ECONOMICS.

Principles of Economics. Asst. Professor O. M. W. Sprague.

Economic History of Europe and the United States during the Nineteenth Century. Professor E. F. Gay.

EDUCATION.

General Principles of Education. Asst. Professor H. W. Holmes.

Organization and Administration of Schools and School Systems. Professor Ernest C. Moore, of Yale University.

Elementary Education. Asst. Professor H. W. Holmes.

History of Modern Education. Professor Ernest C. Moore, of Yale University.

Vocational Guidance. Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, of the Boston Vocation Bureau.

ENGINEERING SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING.

Surveying. Asst. Professor H. J. Hughes.

Railroad Surveying. Asst. Professor H. J. Hughes.

Special Courses in Plane and Topographic Surveying, Railroad Surveying, Elementary Mechanics and Drawing, Road Engineering, Railroad Engineering, Mechanics of Structures, Limnology, Sanitary Engineering, Direct and Alternating Currents, and Direct-Current Machinery.

Municipal Hygiene and Sanitation. Professor G. C. Whipple.

Shopwork Courses. Mr. E. R. Markham, of Rindge Technical School, Cambridge.

ENGLISH.

English Composition and Methods of Teaching. Mr. H. R. Shipherd.

English Composition (second course). Mr. Norman Foerster, of the University of Wisconsin.

English Composition (third course). Mr. H. J. Savage.

Anglo-Saxon. Professor Frederick Tupper, Jr., of the University of Vermont.

Chaucer. Dr. K. G. T. Webster.

History of English Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Asst. Professor C. T. Copeland.

Shakespeare. Professor Frederick Tupper, Jr., of the University of Vermont.

FRENCH.

French for Teachers. Mr. G. L. Lincoln.

French Conversation. Mr. L. J. A. Mercier.

French Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Mr. L. J. A. Mercier.

Second-year College French. Dr. A. F. Whittem.

GEOLOGY.

Field Geology. Mr. W. P. Haynes.

Geological and Petrographical Field Studies. Professor J. E. Wolff.

Structural or Glacial Field Work. Associate Professor J. B. Woodworth.

GERMAN.

German Literature.—Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century. Dr. H. J. Weber.

Second-year College German. Mr. A. H. Herrick.

GOVERNMENT.

Comparative Modern Government. Professor E. D. Adams, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

HISTORY.

History of the United States from 1865 to the Present Day. Professor E. D. Adams, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Modern European History from the Reformation. Dr. R. H. Lord.

Ancient History. Asst. Professor R. F. Scholz, of the University of California.

LATIN.

Latin for Teachers. Asst. Professor D. P. Lockwood, of Columbia University.

Horace. Asst. Professor D. P. Lockwood, of Columbia University.

MATHEMATICS.

Logarithms and Trigonometry. Mr. H. D. Gaylord.

Logarithms and Trigonometry, for Teachers of High School Mathematics. Mr. H. D. Gaylord.

Calculus. Professor W. F. Osgood.

METALLURGY.

Metallography. Mr. H. M. Boylston, Consulting Engineer.

MUSIC.

Appreciation of Music. Associate Professor W. R. Spalding.

Elementary Harmony. Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr.

PHILOSOPHY.

Present Philosophical Tendencies. Professor R. B. Perry.
Advanced Course in Philosophy. Professor R. B. Perry.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Courses in Theory and Practice. Dr. D. A. Sargent.

PHYSICS.

Elementary Experimental Physics for Teachers. Dr. H. C. Hayes.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Descriptive Psychology. Asst. Professor R. M. Yerkes.
Educational Psychology. Asst. Professor R. M. Yerkes.
Psychology of the Abnormal. Dr. William Healy of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute of Chicago.
Advanced Work in Psychology. Asst. Professor R. M. Yerkes and Dr. William Healy.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Vocal Technique in Speaking and Reading. Professor C. L. Lewis, of Hamilton College.
Delivery of Speeches. Professor C. L. Lewis, of Hamilton College.
Vocal Interpretation of English Prose and Poetry. Asst. Professor I. L. Winter.
Advanced Course in Public Speaking. Asst. Professor I. L. Winter.

SOCIOLOGY.

Sociology and Contemporary Social Problems. Asst. Professor O. M. W. Sprague.

SPANISH.

Elementary Spanish, Mr. G. L. Lincoln.
Advanced Course in Reading and Composition. Mr. G. L. Lincoln.

TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS

Sheldon Travelling Fellowships for the academic year 1913-14 have been assigned to the following men:

Beverly Sprague Allen, Assistant Professor of English, State College of Washington. Pullman, Wash. A.B. (Univ. of California) 1903, A.M. (ibid.) 1905. Candidate for Ph.D. For research in English literature at London and Paris.

Donald Clinton Barton, 3G. Cambridge. A.B. 1911 (1910), A.M. 1912. For research in geology in Europe and Egypt during the summer of 1913.

Sidney Fay Blake, 1G. Stoughton. A.B. 1913 (1912). Candidate for A.M. For research in botany in Europe.

Elmer Keiser Bolton, assistant in chemistry, Radcliffe College. Philadelphia, Pa. A.B. (Bucknell Univ.) 1908, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1910. Candidate for Ph.D. For research in chemistry at Berlin.

Chalmers Dancy Clifton, 1G. Jackson, Miss. A.B. 1912. Reappointed. For research in music in Europe.

Thomas Coggeshall, '13. Allston. Candidate for A.B. For travel in Europe, and for the

study of social ethics at Manchester College, Oxford.

Lloyd Morgan Crosgrave, 3G. Muncie, Ind. A.B. (Indiana Univ.) 1909, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911. For research in economics in Europe.

Samuel Hazzard Cross, 1G. New Bedford. A.B. 1912. Reappointed. For the study of Germanic philology, Slavic, and philosophy, at St. Petersburg and Berlin.

Donald Earle Dunbar, '13. Springfield. Candidate for A.B. For study and travel in Europe.

Richard Maurice Elliott, 3G. Lowell. A.B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1910, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911. Candidate for Ph.D. For research in psychology, particularly in the psychophysics of handwriting, at Berlin and in the various psychological laboratories of Germany.

Alfred Peter Gradolph, '13. Toledo, O. Candidate for A.B. For study and travel in Europe.

Harvey Cornelius Hayes, instructor in physics. Cambridge. A.B. 1907, A.M. 1908, Ph.D. 1911. For travel in the United States, between September and February, for the purpose of observing the manufacture of alloys.

Julius Klein, 4G. San José, Cal. Litt.B. (Univ. of California) 1907, Litt.M. (ibid.) 1908. Candidate for A.M. For research in economic history at Madrid.

Sidney Isaac Kornhauser, 4G. Pittsburgh, Pa. A.B. (Univ. of Pittsburgh) 1908, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1910, Ph.D. (ibid.) 1912. For research in zoology at Würzburg and at the Naples Zoological Station.

Thomas Waverly Palmer, Jr., 3L. Montevallo, Ala. A.B. (Univ. of Alabama) 1910. Candidate for LL.B. For research in law in Europe.

Edward Hale Perry, 3G.S. Boston. A.B. 1910. Candidate for M.E. For travel in the mining districts of the United States during the summer of 1913.

Joseph Slepian, 2G. Boston. A.B. 1911, A.M. 1912. Candidate for Ph.D. For research in mathematics in Europe.

Paul Dudley White, Interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Roxbury. A.B. 1908, M.D. 1911. For research in pharmacology at London and Strasburg.

Harry Wolfson, 2G. New York, N. Y. A.B. 1912 (1911), A.M. 1912. Reappointed. For research in mediaeval Jewish philosophy at Oxford.

OFFICERS OF THE UNION

The Harvard Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Major Henry Lee Higginson, '55, of Boston.

Vice-president, H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., '14, of Pukoo, Molokai, Hawaii.

Secretary, J. C. Talbot, '15, of Milton.

Governing Board, Graduate Schools—R. B. Wigglesworth, 2L., of Milton; L. Withington, Jr., 2L., of Honolulu, Hawaii. Un-

dergraduates—W. J. Bingham, '16, of Lawrence; G. F. Plimpton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; R. T. P. Storer, '14, of Boston; W. H. Trumbull, Jr., '15, of Salem.

Library Committee, Professor G. H. Chase, '96; Professor C. T. Copeland, '82; Professor Bliss Perry; F. Schenck, 2G., of Lenox; Assistant Dean Yeomans; T. J. Coolidge, 3d, '15, of Boston; H. Francke, '15, of Cambridge.

The membership of the Union as of April 1 compares with that of a year ago as follows:

	1913	1912
Active,	1759	1945
Associate,	262	341
Non-resident,	165	184
Participating Life,	136	100
Grand total,	2322	2570

HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of St. Louis was held at the University Club in that city on February 21. The guest of honor was Stewart Shillito, '79, of Cincinnati, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. There was a large attendance and the members were all enthusiastic, in anticipation of the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held in St. Louis on May 23-24. Reports made from the chairmen of the various committees arranging for that occasion showed that good progress was being made.

The following were elected officers of the club for the next year: Honorary president, John Green, '55; President, William L. R. Gifford, '84; vice-presidents, Marshall S. Snow, '65, Thomas R. Akin, '90, and Hugh McK. Jones, '01; treasurer, Carl F. Prescott, '97; chorister, Oliver Richards, '99; secretary, Archer O'Reilly, '02, Metropolitan Building.

The following members of the club were at the dinner:

Robert L. Abeles, '07, T. R. Akin, '90, J. E. Allison, '87, Dr. Nathaniel Allison, '01, Roger N. Baldwin, '05, W. S. Bedal, '03, A. C. Boylston, '03, H. A. Carlton, '02, G. O. Carpenter, '02, Kenneth G. Carpenter, '08, D. K. Catlin, '90, Daniel H. Clark, '90, Marshall W. Cox, '11, Dwight F. Davis, '00, John W. Day, '85, Edmond V. Dexter, '07, George R. Dodson, '03, B. M. Duggar, '94, Henry C. Dyer, '94, Fred Lewis English, '10, Ellis Fischel, '04, Leopold Fischel, '08,

Walter Fischel, '02, William C. Fordyce, '95, Lester Friedmann, '94, Maurice L. Friedman, '10, Claiborne M. Garrett, '10, Humphrey A. Gifford, '12, William L. R. Gifford, '84, John Green, Jr., '94, Emanuel M. Grossman, '96, Edwin S. Harrison, '04, Dr. J. M. Greenman, '01, James Harrison, '96, Charles A. Haskell, '07, Roger C. Hatch, '00, Alfred P. Hebard, '89, Curt H. G. Heinfeldt, '03, John H. Holliday, '00, Alexander E. Horwitz, '08, Hugh McK. Jones, '01, Eugene S. Klein, '90, J. S. Lehmann, '07, I. Lippincott, '08, Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., '00, Thomas H. McKittrick, '11, F. J. Merrills, '11, William Stix Milius, '10, George Thomas Moore, '95, Charles H. Morrill, '00, James A. O'Reilly, '02, Harold A. Osgood, '06, Eugene Pettus, '01, Joseph Harold Pettus, '12, Marsh Pitzman, '03, Perry N. Moore, '08, Dutro Plumb, '08, Oliver Richards, '99, Edward C. Rowse, '86, Frederick W. Russe, '02, E. Sachs, '00, Harvey W. Salmon, '96, Hermann von Schrenk, '94, Arthur Schwab, '04, Edmund H. Sears, '74, Marion L. Shields, '04, Harold W. Simpkins, '07, Marshall S. Snow, '65, George F. Steedman, '92, Solomon L. Swarts, '88, Horace M. Swope, '05, Albert E. Taussig, '91, James Taussig, Jr., '10, Dexter Tiffany, Jr., '95, Edward Nelson Tobey, '96, C. Hunt Turner, Jr., '97, Roland G. Usher, '01, Joseph Wetheimer, '04, Thomas W. White, '06, George G. Whitelaw, '87, Edgar F. Zachritz, '08, Fred Francis Zelle, '02.

HARVARD SANTA BARBARA CLUB

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Santa Barbara, Calif., was held on March 22 in the Santa Barbara Club. Henry P. Starbuck, '71, was reelected president, and V. Mott Porter, '82, vice-president. Winsor Soule, '06, was elected secretary-treasurer.

TOPIARIAN CLUB

First prize in the second competition for the trophy of the Topiarian Club has been awarded to George L. Nason, 1G.S., of St. Paul, Minn. Irvin J. McCrary, 2G.S., of Denver, Colo., and Henry L. Whitney, 1G.S., of Boston, won respectively second and third places. Mr. Henry Preston White judged the drawings.

The problem was to plan an estate of about five acres on the shore of a lake. Competitors were furnished with a topographic map of the estate, photographs, and a general idea of what was desired. The competition was open to students taking Landscape Architecture 2 and 3.

An informal exhibition of current

work by students in the School of Landscape Architecture is being held in Robinson Hall this week. It includes some of the drawings submitted in the recent competitions for the Topiarian Club trophy, as well as work in regular course.

TO STUDY ARCHITECTURE

The Division of Architecture will during the coming summer conduct a course of travel and study in Europe for students of architecture at Harvard or other institutions. Mr. J. H. Forsythe, I.G.S., instructor in architecture, and Mr. H. A. Frost, instructor in architectural design, will have charge of the trip. The former has already conducted a similar party of Illinois students.

Though the detailed itinerary has not yet been settled, it will probably include 10 days in England, 20 days in France, a day in Switzerland, and 39 days in Italy.

The party will probably sail from Boston to Liverpool on June 17 and return from Naples to Boston on September 3. This arrangement will give 70 days abroad exclusive of the sea voyage.

It is desired if possible to get a party of 20 men who will be divided into two groups of 10 each. The cost per man is calculated at \$425, including boat fare, hotels, train transportation in Europe, in fact everything except the personal expenses. The average personal expense, it is estimated, should not exceed \$75.

Men who desire to go should communicate immediately with the School of Architecture.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

The Fogg Art Museum has received by bequest from the late Francis Bullard, '86, an early Italian engraving by Antonio Pollaiuolo, the Florentine master, who lived from 1429-1498. It is said to be one of the most important prints in existence. Mr. Bullard bequeathed it as a memorial to his uncle, Professor Charles Eliot Norton. It represents ten men fighting in a wood, and is variously known the "The Gladiators" and as

"The Battle of the Nudes." It is now on exhibition in the main gallery of the Museum.

Mrs. Charles Cuthbert Hall has loaned an early Japanese-Buddhist painting, and a large modern Japanese Kakemono of two tigers drinking at a running stream.

During the two weeks when the Turner pictures were on exhibition, 3,231 people visited the Museum. The large oil painting by Turner in the manner of Rembrandt, entitled "Rembrandt's Daughter Reading a Letter", which formerly belonged to the Farnley Hall collection, is to remain in the Museum as a loan.

An important collection of prints by early German masters, commonly known as the "Little Masters", lent by Paul J. Sachs, '00, of New York, has been placed on exhibition in the Print Room.

THE THAYER EXPEDITION

A recent dispatch from Nome, Alaska, announced the loss of the vessel which John E. Thayer, '85, sent to the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions to obtain zoölogical, botanical, and natural history specimens for the University and for Mr. Thayer's private museum. Captain John Koren, who was in charge of the expedition, sent word, however, that the material secured on the trip had been saved and was stored in Siberia.

The vessel left Tacoma, Wash., April 26, 1910, manned by Captain Koren and three other white men, who were later reinforced by two Eskimos. It had visited the islands off the coast of Alaska, the Behring Sea, and the Arctic Ocean.

JAPANESE PROFESSORSHIP

At the latest meeting of the President and Fellows the following minute was adopted:

Whereas, generous gifts have been made by friends of Harvard University, partly resident in Japan and partly in America, towards the maintenance of a Professorship of Japanese Literature and Life,

Voted, that these gifts, which now

amount to about \$20,000, be gratefully accepted, and that the proposed professorship be maintained so long as the gifts now or hereafter made shall suffice.

Voted, that the President and Fellows will welcome nominations from the Japanese contributors; that professors on leave from Japanese universities will be especially acceptable as incumbents; and that incumbents will ordinarily be appointed for a specified term of one or more years.

Voted, that the President and Fellows are glad of this opportunity to promote in America a scholarly interest in Japan, and hope that substantial additions to the present fund may be secured.

FRESHMAN DEBATING TEAM

The freshman debating team which will speak against the Yale and Princeton freshmen will be selected from the following men: E. Adlow, of Roxbury; B. E. Carter, of Texarkana, Ark.; P. P. Cohen, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Cooke, of Newton Centre; H. Epstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. Friedmann, of Detroit, Mich.; P. L. Sayre, of Chicago, Ill.; A. K. Small, of Schenectady, N. Y.; and C. A. Trafford, Jr., of Worcester.

HOUSE FOR SPEAKERS' CLUB

Arrangements have been made for converting the house at 36 Quincy Street, formerly the home of Professor Agassiz, into a home for the Speakers' Club. A living room, reading room, music room, library, dining room, and chambers, and board and dormitory accommodations will be provided for those who desire them. The regular fortnightly meetings of the club will be held in the house instead of in Memorial Hall, where they have hitherto been held.

A house-warming and dinner party will be held in the new club-house on Wednesday evening, April 23.

GODKIN LECTURES

The Godkin Lectures this year will be given by Mr. Herbert Croly, of Windsor, Vt., author of "The Promise of American Life" and other well-known books. Mr.

Croly will deliver five lectures on "Democracy and Responsibility." The dates and titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

Apr. 23, New Tendencies in Democracy.

Apr. 25, The Old Democracy and the Constitution.

Apr. 28, The New Democracy and the Constitution.

Apr. 30, Direct versus Representative Government.

May 2, The Mechanism of Popular Representation.

These lectures will be given at 8 P. M., in Emerson J., and will be open to the public.

BEQUESTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

The following bequests to the University have been received:

From the estate of George Haven, securities valued at \$22,879 and \$2,876.52 in cash, on account of Mr. Haven's bequest for scholarships to deserving students of the first year of the Medical School, the choice of recipients of said scholarships to be made by the Faculty of the Medical School.

From the estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Matchett, \$150,000 on account of her bequest to Harvard College, to be held as a special fund to be called the "Matchett Fund," the income of which is to be used for the general purposes of the College.

SPRING RECESS

The spring recess in the University will extend from Sunday, April 13, to Saturday, April 19, inclusive.

CALENDAR

FRIDAY, APRIL 11:

Pianoforte recital. Mr. Rudolph Ganz. New Lecture Hall, 8.15 P. M. Admission by tickets, on sale at Amee's book store.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Lyman Abbott, of New York City.

Lecture, "The New State Psychopathic Hospital." Dr. E. E. Southard. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Lecture, "The Effect of Operation on the Hearing Power." Dr. Clarence J. Blake. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

The Deutscher Verein has elected the following officers for the year 1913-14: President, F. D. Hansen, '14, of Milwaukee, Wis.; vice-president, G. Priester, Sp., of Zwiebruecken, Ger.; secretary, R. N. Williams, '16, of Cambridge; treasurer, S. S. Otis, '14, of Winnetka, Ill.; councillors, Dr. Eiserhardt, Dr. Lieder, and H. G. Francke, '14, of Cambridge. W. E. Quinby, '14, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected a member of the executive committee.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the Brown University Teachers' Association, on March 28, in Providence, R. I., Professor H. N. Davis contributed a paper on "The New Harvard Plan" to a discussion on "Greater Flexibility in College Entrance Requirements." Professor Davis also spoke at the meeting of the Physics Club of New York, on March 29, on "A New Way to teach some Hard Problems in Mechanics."

C. Bosson, 3L., of Boston, has been elected chairman of the Legal Aid Bureau which the Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House has established. An office has been opened in the Prospect Union, and legal advice will be given free to all deserving persons.

The following board has been appointed to issue the 1913-1914 Harvard Handbook: J. A. Henderson, '14, of Johnstown, Pa., editor; H. R. Amory, '14, of New York, N. Y., business manager; and P. M. Rice, '15, of Brookline, assistant business manager.

The Harvard University Press has published a "Sketch of the History and Organization of Harvard University" in pamphlet form, revised and reprinted from the Cyclopaedia of Education. The pamphlet may be had on application at the Publication Office.

On April 2 Professor W. B. Cannon addressed the Rush Medical Society and the undergraduates of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania on "Some Recent Studies on the Bodily Effects of Fear and Rage."

The Athletic Committee has voted to

make hockey a major sport in the College. The insignia of the hockey players will be a crimson "H" with a narrow white border on a black sweater.

A portrait of Longfellow, by George Healy, the property of Mrs. A. V. S. Anthony, of West Newton, has recently been placed on exhibition in the Living Room of the Harvard Union.

Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, '91, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week.

Mr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, spoke in Emerson Hall last Friday on "Sociological and Economic Problems in the Mining Industry."

At the end of the first half of the current academic year 84 degrees were granted to students who had completed their work. Twenty of these degrees were A.B. and S.B.

The names of 259 men are now on the football "black-list"; for various reasons, the privilege of applying for football tickets has been withdrawn from these men.

Frederick Roy Martin, '93, manager of the Associated Press, will speak in the Union Thursday evening, April 10, on "Gathering the News of the World."

Professor Charles H. White lectured before the Field and Forest Club, in Boston, Monday evening, March 24, on "The Production of Gold."

Professor W. M. Davis has been elected an honorary member of the New Zealand Institute, of Wellington.

Professor T. N. Carver spoke on "Socialism" before the Republican Club of New York City on Saturday, March 22.

The Harvard and Radcliffe glee clubs will give a joint concert in Sanders Theatre on Tuesday evening, April 22.

C. F. Farrington, of Cambridge, has been appointed secretary of the freshman glee club.

Alumni Notes

Sc. '59-'62—Professor Edward S. Morse, Director of the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass., has been granted a year's leave of absence in order that he may complete his revision of the "New England Mollusca" and prepare for publication his Japanese journals.

'69—Rev. Charles Stanley Lester of Washington, D. C., died on March 16 on board the S. S. Grosser Kurfuerst of the North German Lloyd line. For twenty-two years he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee.

'78—Julian A. Mead, M.D. '81, died in Watertown, Mass., on March 30. Dr. Mead was a member of the State Board of Health, and had been medical examiner for Middlesex County, a member of the Watertown school board, chairman of the board of selectmen, and trustee of the public library.

'79—Samuel Hill is president of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company of Portland, Ore.

'83—Richard P. Francis, M.D. '88., of Montclair, N. J., died on March 29 from injuries received in an automobile accident.

'87—Herbert C. Bourne died at Cleveland on February 8.

'91—Thompson T. Davis is principal of the Lincoln High School, Portland, Ore.

'92—Hugh McK. Landon has sold his rights in the Indianapolis Water Company, with which corporation he has been connected for many years. His business address is now 904 Hume-Mansur Building, Indianapolis.

'92—Arthur J. B. Mellish is a captain in the Seaforth Highlanders of the Canadian Militia. This corps is associated with the Seaforths of the British Army. Mellish served in the South African War.

'93—Professor William E. Castle, of Harvard, has been elected vice-president of the American Breeders' Association.

'95—Henry Russell Talbot is rector of St. David's Church, Portland, Ore.

'95—Paul Washburne has changed the name of his place in Leominster, Mass., from "Pleasant View Farms" to "Sholan Farms."

'96—Henry R. Storrs, M.D. '01, is practising medicine in Vancouver, B. C. He is also medical inspector for the United States Government.

A.M. '97—David M. Matteson is at present at 1617 Central Avenue, Alameda, Calif.

'97—Professor Merritt L. Fernald, of Harvard, recently delivered at the Field Museum of Natural History a lecture on Newfoundland.

'97—Owen B. Huntsman, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has been elected a director of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company.

'98—Horace F. Lunt, mining engineer, of Colorado Springs, Colo., is just now engaged at the Hillabee Gold Mine, Alexander City, Ala.

'03—Horace U. Gade was married on March 25 in Cambridge to Miss Caroline H. Smith, daughter of Frederick M. Smith, '80. They will live for the present in London where Gade is the

representative of the National Radiator Company.

'03—Milton T. Lightner, formerly at Highland Park, Ill., is now at Monte Vista, Colo.

'03—George S. Olive, who has been since the first of the year with Watson, Haddath, Foster & Company, public accountants and auditors, has moved from the Traction Terminal Building to 904 Hume-Mansur Building, Indianapolis.

'04—Harold R. Colson died at his home in Watertown, Mass., on March 30.

'05—Henry R. Patterson was married on March 24 to Miss Elizabeth E. Gee at Trenton, N. J. They will live at 7 Monmouth Street, Trenton.

'05—William J. Riley has left the bond business and is now with the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.

'05—Tennyson W. Simpson, who is with the Western Electric Company, Purchase Street, Boston, has moved from Whitman to 236 Third Street, Lowell, Mass.

'06—George Howland Cox, Jr., who has been the Boston manager for a New York bond house, has gone into business for himself at 53 State Street, Boston.

'06—Charles B. Hibbard is with the American Locomotive Company, Providence, R. I. His home address is The Minden, Waterman Street, Providence.

'07—Harold W. Nichols, vice-president and general manager of the Fox Paper Company, Cincinnati, has been elected president and general manager of a new Virginia corporation, the Chesapeake Pulp and Paper Company, Inc. The treasurer is Melville T. Nichols, '01, of Nichols & Drown Company, Lynn, Mass.

'07—Frederick H. Warner, Jr., is with F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass.

'08—Paul C. Haskell who has been with the American Bank Note Company at Hunts Point, N. Y., has been transferred to their New York office, 70 Broad Street.

'10—Claiborne M. Garrett is with the Carnegie Steel Company, Third National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

'10—Barclay M. Higginson, formerly in Newburgh, N. Y., is with the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing & Power Company, Cedars, Quebec, Can.

'11—G. Manson Glover is at St. Andrew's School, Concord, Mass.

'11—F. Ambler Welch is with the *Times*, Brockton, Mass. His permanent address remains 1662 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

'12—Hugh N. Fuller, of Atlanta, Ga., is now in Athens, Ga.; his address is P. O. Box 504.

'12—Robert T. Paessler is an analytical and consulting chemist, with an office at 708 Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

'12—Morton S. Robbins is with the Churchill & Alden Company, shoe manufacturers, Campello, Mass.

'12—John W. Suter, Jr., was married at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 26 to Miss Margaret Sturgis, the daughter of Dr. William C. Sturgis, '84.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1913.

NUMBER 29.

Opinion and Comment

The Standing Committee on Nominations will this week despatch to the graduates having the franchise for Overseers full information in regard to the candidates suggested for nomination by the postal ballot. This year there are five vacancies on the Board for the full term of six years. The Committee have accordingly placed the names of nineteen men on the ballot of whom the ten having the highest number of votes will be balloted for by the alumni in Cambridge on Commencement Day.

During the past few years there has been on the whole an increased interest shown by the graduates in the postal ballot. In 1902, for instance, there were 2518 ballots received; by 1910 the number had grown to over 5700, which remains the high water mark; in 1911 there was an inconsiderable falling off, while last year for some reason 1000 less graduates voted than in 1910. It is highly desirable from every point of view that graduates vote for Overseers in the manner at present prescribed by the alumni themselves or in some other way if the alumni prefer. Possibly more graduates will vote if they realize that the results of the postal ballot have a more direct effect on the final election than formerly because now the names of the candidates are arranged on the official ballot according to

the number of votes received on the postal ballot. Therefore the candidate who receives the largest number of votes by the postal ballot has the advantage of appearing at the head of the list on Commencement Day. Graduates at a distance sometimes complain that if they do not personally know the candidates they cannot express an intelligent opinion. It seems to us, however, that the very full accounts of the candidates contained in the circular of information form an entirely adequate basis for an intelligent choice. In view of all these circumstances we venture to request our subscribers to send in their ballots and to be sure that they are signed.

* * *

The changes in the "old plan" of admission, details of which are given elsewhere in this issue, are another attempt to bring Harvard into accord with other institutions, so far as this can be done without sacrificing her standard of admission. The system of reckoning admission in points, in vogue since 1899, was intended to do two things: to indicate the value which Harvard College set on the individual admission subjects, as English four points, elementary French two points, etc.; and to state the total amount of work required in pre-

paration for admission free of conditions. But this system of points has always been peculiar to Harvard College, and during the past ten years there has come into almost universal use in the United States a system of reckoning the secondary school course in purely quantitative units, a unit representing one subject taught five periods a week throughout a school year. The result has been that the Harvard requirements of twenty-six points were unintelligible to most schools except those which regularly prepared boys for its examinations. The Faculty has thought it well, therefore, to restate the entrance requirements in the language commonly used, and it hopes that thereby the area from which Harvard College draws its students will be enlarged.

The total amount of work required for admission will be unchanged for the majority of candidates; but for some there will be a slight reduction, which, it is hoped, will relieve the present overcrowding of certain school programs and thereby favor sounder education. The slight reduction, however, is offset by the qualitative requirement presently to be noticed. In this connection it is worth observing that the Faculty has reaffirmed its belief in the superior value of Greek and Latin.

More significant than any change in the form of statement is the fact that a qualitative requirement has now been added to the quantitative one. Hitherto any dull or lazy boy might secure admission by scoring the lowest mark in a sufficient number of subjects; there has been no way of requiring more than the minimum from the poorest candidates although they cause the College authorities an amount of trouble entirely out of proportion to their numbers and in spite of the fact that they seldom add anything to the strength of the College community. Hereafter no candidate can obtain admission without conditions unless he secures a mark above the mini-

mum in at least five units out of the total of fifteen and a half or sixteen and a half required; if he does not attain this standard, he is then required to make good his poor record at admission by obtaining during his College course a larger number of grades above D than he would otherwise have been obliged to do. The Faculty believes that this demand for a better quality of work will secure an improvement in scholarship on the part of some of the poorer students in school and college which will thus lighten in a degree the dead weight that all institutions seem forced to carry, and that the rejection of some of the weaker candidates who have been squeezing their way into college on a record of D's will prove a decided relief to all concerned.

* * *

The organization of the Pacific Branch of the Associated Harvard Clubs, to which we refer in another column, is a matter of congratulation. The Branch can perform for the constituent clubs and for the University a service similar to the one now rendered by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the great distance, not only from Cambridge, but between the various clubs, makes organization even more necessary than if they were closer at hand. Furthermore, as an additional reason for federation, comparatively few graduates living on the Coast find it possible to get to the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, held generally in some city in the Middle West. It is to be remembered, however, that the strength of the Pacific Branch, like any federation, depends largely on the vigor of the individual club. The clubs on the Coast from Seattle and Spokane to Los Angeles, and also the clubs beyond the seas, can do much in their several jurisdictions, not only by serving local institutions, but by drawing the University closer to the schools and cities in their

respective territories. At the annual meetings of the Branch the delegates and others may benefit by the accumulation of the experience of individual clubs with obvious benefits to all the rest. The BULLETIN offers its hearty congratulations to the Pacific Branch, with best wishes for an active and serviceable career.

* * *

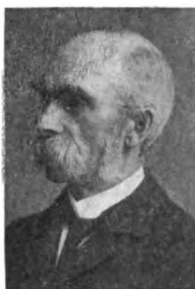
Former editors of the Harvard Advocate and many others will be interested in the announcement which appears on another page of this issue that the Advocate and corresponding literary papers at Yale and Princeton are offering prizes for a literary competition open to undergraduate students in the three universities concerned. The papers and their editors are to be congratulated on their enterprise. We cannot speak with authority about conditions at the other universities but at Harvard the plan will undoubtedly do much to revive interest in the many prizes which are open to the students. There is evidence that these prizes have not proved as attractive as they might be and, accordingly, it will be especially interesting to note whether the additional element of intercollegiate rivalry will give the desired zest to the competition. The whole situation is well summed up in the following editorial in the Advocate:

"The present state of the literary competitions at Harvard is such as to cause grave concern as to the interested activity of undergraduates. In many of these competitions the prizes are of alluring magnitude, in all the distinction of winning is not lightly to be held, but the response is meager, half-hearted. The Bowdoin Prize Competition is of course an exception—but only because theses written in course may be offered; under previous conditions the state of the competition was hopeless. Even the Bowdoin Competition shows this year a distinct falling off, for less than half as many essays were submitted as

was the case last year, and with the majority of the competitions interest is far from what it should be. Take, for instance, the recently completed Advocate Competition: the prizes offered—a first prize of two hundred dollars, and a second of fifty—were sufficiently attractive; the field covered was broad and contained numerous possibilities for remarkably interesting subjects; and the contest was well advertised. But deplorably few essays were submitted, considering the number to whom the contest was open.

"The cause of this situation may be traced to one of two sources, the competitions or the eligible competitors; either there is something radically wrong with the terms of these various competitions, or the attitude of the undergraduates is so fundamentally apathetic that no terms could arouse them. We have preferred to think that the fault lay with the competitions. And a little thought will show that there is a deal to be said on this point. Where is the incentive? The competitions are local; we compete with our friends, with men whom we have known throughout our college course; it is a purely individual affair. There is a certain amount of rivalry, of course, but none of that keen and healthy rivalry that is the essence of true competition. Athletics afford a parallel. Intercollegiate athletics are and always have been regarded as the natural form of sport. Local contests are incidental, and arouse proportionally little enthusiasm. It is natural and proper that the idea of beating another college should evoke more zeal than that of winning from a personal friend; the same principle might be applied in literary competitions. Let the individual be sunk in the mass; let the individual win, not for himself alone, but to uphold the name of a University to which he belongs, and there you have inevitably the ideal sense of rivalry."

Candidates for the Board of Overseers



G. H. Palmer, '64.

C. H. Tweed, '65.

F. C. Shattuck, '68.

F. P. Fish, '75.

H. P. Amen, '79.

Five members of the Board of Overseers, each for the full term of six years, are to be elected on Commencement Day, June 19, 1913. The committee of the Harvard Alumni Association appointed to suggest candidates has proposed the following:

George Herbert Palmer, '64, of Cambridge.

Charles Harrison Tweed, '65, of New York.

Frederick Cheever Shattuck, '68, of Boston.

Frederick Perry Fish, '75, of Boston.

Harlan Page Amen, '79, of Exeter, N. H.

William Hooper, '80, of Manchester, Mass.

William Roscoe Thayer, '81, of Cambridge.

Charles Pelham Curtis, '83, of Boston.

Thomas Kittredge Cummins, '84, of Boston.

Grafton Dulany Cushing, '85, of Boston.

Carl August deGersdorff, '87, of New York.

Franklin Greene Balch, '88, of Boston.

Rodolphe Louis Agassiz, '92, of Boston.

Frederick Winsor, '93, of Concord, Mass.

David Abram Ellis, '94, of Boston.

Henry Wilder Foote, '97, of Cambridge.

Langdon Parker Marvin, '98, of New York.

James Freeman Curtis, '99, of Boston.

John White Hallowell, '01, of Boston.

The Overseers whose terms expire next Commencement Day are: William Endicott, Jr., '87, of Boston; George Dickson Markham, '81, of St. Louis; Robert Swain Peabody, '66, of Boston; and William

Alexander Gaston, '80, of Boston. The term of Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, as a member of the Board of Overseers also would have expired next Commencement, if he had not resigned from that Board a short time ago when he was elected a Fellow. In accordance with a vote of the executive committee of the Alumni Association, the committee on nominations has suggested as a candidate for the Board no one whose six-year term of office will expire next June or within a year of that time.

The committee is required by vote of the executive committee to suggest names not less than three times and not more than four times the number of vacancies to be filled in the Board next June. The names of the ten candidates who receive the largest number of votes in the postal ballot of the alumni will be placed upon the official ballot for Commencement, and the names will be arranged in the order of the number of votes received by the candidates on the postal ballot; the name of the candidate who receives the largest number of votes on the postal ballot will be placed first on the ballot for Commencement Day, and so on. The five candidates who receive the largest number of votes on Commencement Day will be declared elected to the Board of Overseers.

Voters must mark only five names on the postal ballot, and only those ballots will be counted which are received not later than June 1 at the office of the General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston.

The following facts about the candidates suggested for the postal ballot are taken

from the statement submitted by the committee on nominations and mailed to all voters:

Professor Palmer has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and LL.D. from Harvard. He graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1870, and has received in addition the following honorary degrees: LL.D., University of Michigan 1894, Union 1895, and Dartmouth 1909; Litt.D., Western Reserve, 1898; L.H.D., Princeton, 1912. He has taught continuously at Harvard College since 1870. From that year until 1872 he was tutor in Greek. In 1872-73 he was instructor in philosophy. From 1872 to 1876 he was curator of the Gray Collection of Engravings. From 1873 to 1883 he was assistant professor of philosophy and from 1883 to 1889 was professor in the same subject. From 1889 to 1913 he was Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, and has just been made Professor Emeritus. In the current academic year he was Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man, and he is now the Harvard Exchange Professor at Beloit, Grinnell, Knox, and Colorado Colleges. He is a trustee of Wellesley College, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His publications include: "A Translation of 'The Odyssey' into rhythmic English Prose", 1884; "The New Education", 1887; "The Glory of the Imperfect", 1898; "Self Cultivation in English", 1897; "The Antigone of Sophocles", (translation) 1899; "The Field of Ethics", 1901; "The Nature of Goodness", 1904; "The Life and Works of George Herbert", (3 vols.), 1905; "The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer", 1908; "The Teacher", 1908; "The Problem of Freedom", 1910; "Intimations

of Immortality in the Sonnets of Shakespeare", 1912.

Charles H. Tweed has received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Harvard. From 1868 to 1883 he was engaged in the general practice of law in New York, and from 1874 to 1883 was a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate. From 1883 to 1900 he was general counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. From 1900 to 1903 he was second vice-president and chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Company. From 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the firm of Speyer & Company, bankers, of New York. He is a member of the Committee to Visit the Medical and Dental Schools.

Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., M.D., and S.D. (hon.) from Harvard and the LL.D. (1908) from the University of Cincinnati. He is consulting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, a member of the Association of American Physicians and of the American Medical Association; he is associate fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, a corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, and consulting physician to various hospitals. From 1879 to 1884 he was clinical instructor in auscultation and percussion in the Harvard Medical School, from 1884 to 1888 instructor in theory and practice of physic, and from 1888 to 1912 Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine; in 1912 he was made Professor Emeritus. He has published many articles on medical subjects.

Frederick P. Fish has practised law continuously since 1878 with the exception of



W. R. Thayer, '81. C. P. Curtis, '83. T. K. Cummins, '84. G. D. Cushing, '85. C. A. de Gersdorff, '87.



F. G. Balch, '88.



R. L. Agassiz, '92.



F. Winsor, '93.



D. A. Ellis, '94.

the years from 1901 to 1907 when he was president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He has been a director of the General Electric Company, and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and is a director of the Old Colony Trust Company and the New England Trust Company. He was an Overseer of Harvard College from 1906 to 1912, and from 1891 to 1895 was a lecturer in the Harvard Law School. He has been and still is a member of several of the committees appointed by the Board of Overseers to visit different departments of the University. He is a member of the Corporation and Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an Associate and member of the Council of Radcliffe College, chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, and a trustee or director in many other semi-public and charitable organizations.

Harlan P. Amen has received the degrees of A.B. from Harvard, A.M. (hon.) from Williams in 1886, and Litt.D. (hon.) from Dartmouth in 1910. He is principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. From 1879 to 1895 he was at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as instructor and then as joint principal and proprietor. Since 1895 he has been principal at Exeter. In 1900 he was president of the New Hampshire Association of Academy Teachers, from 1906 to 1908 president of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, in 1910 president of the Headmasters' Association and in the year 1911-12 president of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club. He has been president of the Harvard Teachers' Association and of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire. He is a member of the American

Archæological Institute, the American Philological Society, the American Historical Association, and a trustee of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

William Hooper was with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company from 1880 to 1883, with the Pacific Mills from 1883 to 1886, was treasurer of the Atlantic Cotton Mills from 1886 to 1892, auditor of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company from 1893 to 1898, and treasurer of the Boston Elevated Railway Company from 1898 to 1908. In 1908 he retired from business. He was a member of the Harvard Athletic Committee from 1889 to 1896.

William R. Thayer has received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Harvard. He has been editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* from its first issue in October, 1892, to the present time. From 1882 to 1885 he was assistant editor of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. In 1903 he was the delegate of Harvard College and the American Historical Association to the International Historical Congress in Rome. He is corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and a corresponding member of the National Committee on the Risorgimento. He has been a director of the Harvard Alumni Association since 1910, and a trustee of the Harvard Union since 1900. He is librarian of the Harvard Club of Boston. He has been on various visiting committees appointed by the Overseers. He has published: "Confessions of Hermes", 1884; "Hesper", 1888; "The Best Elizabethan Plays", 1890; "The Dawn of Italian Independence", 1893; "Poems New and Old", 1894; "History and Customs of Harvard University", 1898; "Throne Mak-

ers", 1899; "A Short History of Venice", 1905; "Italica", 1908; "Life and Times of Cavour", 1911.

Charles P. Curtis is a lawyer and trustee. In 1894 he was a member of the Board of Metropolitan District Commissioners, and from 1895 to 1905 was a member of the Board of Police for the city of Boston. He is a member of the Finance Commission of the city of Boston.

Thomas K. Cummins is treasurer, a director and a member of the executive committee of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, a director and member of the executive committee of the New England Casualty Company, vice-president and director of the Bay State Trust Company, a trustee of the Milton Savings Bank, and secretary and trustee of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children. He is secretary of the class of 1884 of Harvard College, and a member of the building committee and of the board of Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston.

Grafton D. Cushing has been since 1906 a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and is now serving his second term as Speaker of that body. He was for six years a member and for two years president of the Boston School Committee. He is president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and chairman of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee.

Carl A. de Gersdorff was formerly a member of the law firm of Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, of New York, and is now a member of the banking firm of William Salomon & Company, of New York. He is a director in various corporations, and a trustee of the New York Institution of the Education of the Blind.

Franklin G. Balch has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and M.D. from Harvard. He is a visiting surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, surgeon to the Faulkner Hospital, of Jamaica Plain, consulting surgeon to the Choate Memorial Hospital, of Woburn, Mass., and consulting physician to the Adams Nervine Hospital, of Jamaica Plain. From 1900 to 1903 he was assistant in clinical and operative surgery in the Harvard Medical School, and from 1903 to 1907 was assistant in surgery. He has written various articles on medical and surgical subjects.

Rodolphe L. Agassiz is vice-president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, president and director of the Tamarack Mining Company, Osceola Consolidated Mining Company, Isle Royale Copper Company, Ahmeek Mining Company, director of the American Trust Company, State Street Trust Company, and Walter Baker & Company, Ltd. He is a member of the Committee to Visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and on Geology, Mineralogy and Petrography.

Frederick Winsor is headmaster of the Middlesex School, at Concord, Mass. He was a teacher at Phillips Exeter Academy from 1895 to 1897. He organized the Country School for Boys, Baltimore, in 1897, and Middlesex School in 1901.

David A. Ellis received the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. from Harvard. He was a member of the Boston School Committee from 1903 to 1913, and from 1909 to 1913 was chairman of that board. He is a member of the executive committee and chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association, a member of the executive committee of the Boston City Club, a member of the com-



H. W. Foote, '97.



L. P. Marvin, '98.



J. F. Curtis, '99.



J. W. Hallowell, '01.

mittee on municipal affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Boston Newsboys' Club, and an officer of various educational and charitable organizations. He is a lecturer at Harvard College on municipal government, and a member of two committees to visit departments of the University. He has written various articles on school education and administration.

Henry W. Foote has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and S.T.B. from Harvard. From 1902 to 1906 he was minister of the First Unitarian Church of New Orleans, La., and from 1906 to 1910 minister of the First Unitarian Church of Ann Arbor, Mich. He is secretary of the department of church extension, and of the department of schools and college centres of the American Unitarian Association, Boston. He is chairman of the Committee to Visit the Harvard Divinity School, trustee of the Carolina Industrial School, North Carolina, the Penn School, South Carolina, and Snow Hill Institute, Alabama.

Langdon P. Marvin has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and LL.B. from Harvard. He is a member of the law firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt, of New York. In the year 1901-02 he was secretary to Hon. Horace Gray, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1903 was secretary to Hon. Elihu Root, at the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal. He has been since 1907 secretary of the Harvard Club of New York, from 1909 to 1912 was a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and has been a member of various committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs. He is a member of the committee on admissions of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

James F. Curtis has received the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. from Harvard. From 1906 to 1909 he was Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, and in 1909 was Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County. Since 1909 he has been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. He was a member of the commission appointed to revise and codify the laws of Massachusetts relating to insanity. He has been since 1909 a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and is a

member of the committee to visit the Graduate School of Business Administration.

John W. Hallowell is a member of the firm of Stone & Webster, of Boston, a director in several of the public service corporations managed by the Stone & Webster Management Association, and a director of the First National Bank of Boston. He has been since 1909 treasurer and a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and treasurer of the HARVARD BULLETIN, Incorporated. He is treasurer and chairman of the class committee of the class of 1901, Harvard College.

The following have been nominated for directors-at-large of the Harvard Alumni Association, three to be elected on Commencement Day:

Robert P. Perkins, '84, of New York.

Herbert L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia.

Minot O. Simons, '91, of Cleveland.

Bernard W. Trafford, '93, of Boston.

Thomas B. Gannett, Jr., '97, of Boston.

Henry James, Jr., '99, of New York.

William Phillips, '00, of North Beverly, Mass.

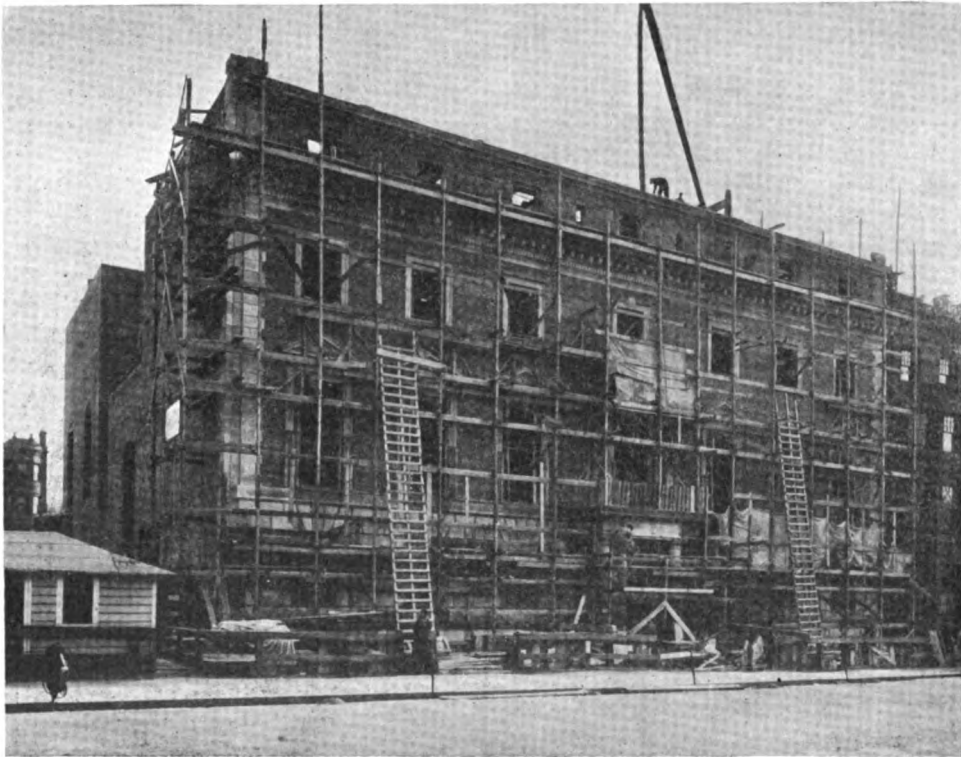
Eugene V. R. Thayer, '04, of South Lancaster, Mass.

The members of the committee on nominations of the Harvard Alumni Association, which was also the committee to suggest nominations for the Board of Overseers, are: Amory G. Hodges, '74, chairman, Frederick W. Thayer, '78, John Woodbury, '80, Edward W. Atkinson, '81, John F. Moors, '83, Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, George Blagden, '90, David Cheever, '97, and Henry S. Thompson, '99, secretary.

DUDLEIAN LECTURE

The Trustees of the Dudleian Lectures have appointed Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, to give the Dudleian Lecture for the current academic year. The subject is the fourth of the series prescribed by the founder, Judge Paul Dudley, in 1750, namely, "Explanations of Ordination." The lecture will be given in Emerson J on Tuesday evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock, and will be open to the public.

The Harvard Clubs



The Harvard Club of Boston.

There has been steady progress on the new house of the Harvard Club of Boston. As the accompanying cut shows, the walls are nearly completed and it will not be long before the building is roofed in. The next meeting of the club is an informal New England boiled dinner at the Hotel Somerset on April 30 at 7 o'clock. After dinner there will be an entertainment furnished by members of the Club. Tickets up to the limit of the capacity of the ballroom may be obtained from Augustus S. Cobb, Mutual National Bank, Boston.

THE PACIFIC BRANCH.

The Pacific Branch of the Associated Harvard Clubs was organized at a meeting at the University Club, San Francisco, on March 29, subject to later ratification of the various clubs on the Pacific Coast and the Associated Harvard Clubs. The charter members of the Pacific Branch are the

Harvard Clubs of Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Portland, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Seattle, Southern California, Spokane, and Tacoma. The object, as set forth in the constitution, is the promotion of all matters pertaining to the welfare of Harvard University and the establishment of closer relations between Harvard University and its alumni, and especially those living in the Pacific regions. Dr. T. W. Huntington, M.D. '76, vice-president of the Pacific section of the Associated Harvard Clubs, presided at the meeting and Wilbur Bassett, '97, secretary of the Harvard Club of Southern California, was chosen secretary. They were later elected president and secretary respectively of the Pacific Branch, to hold office until their successors were elected.

The following committee was appointed to present the constitution of the Pacific Branch to the Associated Harvard Clubs at their meeting in St. Louis on May 23-24: A. L. Mills, '81, of Portland; V. Mott

Porter, '92, of Santa Barbara; William Thomas, '73, of San Francisco; with the following alternates: Roy Jones, '92, of Los Angeles; R. H. Bollard, '05, of Seattle.

The following were present at the organization meeting and later at the dinner given by the Harvard Club of San Francisco: J. S. Severance, '65, F. J. Symmes, '67, Henry Starbuck, '71, William Thomas, '73, T. W. Huntington, M.D. '76, Alfred Worcester, '78, Samuel Hill, '79, Vanderlynn Stow, '80, F. H. Wheelan, '80, H. H. Sherwood, '82, M. W. Haskell, '83, M. C. Sloss, '90, V. Mott Porter, '92, Wilbur Bassett, '97, Edgar H. Wells, '97, Philip Bancroft, '02, Benjamin F. Thomas, '03, Curtis Cate, '07.

HARVARD CLUB OF KEENE

The Harvard Club of Keene, N. H., has voted to establish a fund to aid boys from that section of the state who intend to enter Harvard. The committee in charge of the fund consists of Henry S. Mackintosh, '60, Josiah L. Seward, '68, Bertram Ellis, '84, and John C. Faulkner, '86, treasurer.

The club has also voted to join the Associated Harvard Clubs. All Harvard men who spend the whole or a part of the year in or near Keene and have been connected with the University for at least a year are eligible for membership in the club.

Hon. Bertram Ellis, '84, who has been secretary of the club for ten years, has resigned, and Richard M. Faulkner, '09, has been elected to his place. Henry S. Mackintosh, '60, is president.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HARVARD CLUB

The Harvard Club of New Hampshire had its sixth annual meeting and dinner on the evening of April 9 at the Eagle Hotel in Concord. At the business meeting, which preceded the dinner, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Robert P. Bass, '96, of Peterboro; first vice-president, Walter W. Simmons, '86, of Manchester; second vice-president, Robert E. Faulkner, '90, of Keene; secretary-treasurer, Joseph S.

Ford, '94, of Exeter; member of the executive committee, Richard W. Sulloway, '98, of Franklin.

The club voted to establish and maintain an annual scholarship of \$200 which will be awarded to some New Hampshire boy entering the freshman class of Harvard College.

About 60 men, including a number of Dartmouth graduates, were at the dinner. Harlan P. Amen, principal of Exeter Academy and the retiring president of the club, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Gov. Felker, who is a Dartmouth man; Professor R. B. Merriman, '96; Henry M. Williams, '85, representing the Boston Harvard Club; E. A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven, president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; Leo H. Leary, '05, one of the football coaches of the past few years; and Charles T. Abeles, '13, captain of the university crew.

The others present were:

Charles E. Atwood, '80, F. W. Branch, '10, Oliver W. Branch, '01, Randolph W. Branch, '11, James W. Brehaut, '92, Dr. C. E. Burchsted, '97, John T. Busiel, '68, Thomas Chalmers, '91, Harry B. Cilley, L. '82, Maurice J. Connor, '97, S. S. Dearborn, '94, A. D. Estabrook, '04, Arthur W. Hall, '02, Henry G. Ives, S.T.B. '04, Robert Jackson, L. '02, Frederick Jones, L. '08, John F. Kent, '75, Henry W. Keyes, '87, P. C. Lockwood, '07, W. R. MacAusland, M.D. '03, John R. McLane, L. '12, Charles B. Manning, '98, Charles H. Manning, S.B. '62, Robert L. Manning, '95, Carleton R. Metcalf, '02, J. Franklin Robinson, M.D. '86, Clinton H. Scovell, '03, Frank J. Sulloway, '05, R. W. Sulloway, '98, David Taggart, '78, J. A. Tufts, '78, Thomas Varick, '87, A. G. Whittemore, L. '78, George C. Wilkins, M.D. '99, E. K. Woodworth, LL.B. '00, Louis E. Wyman, '00.

HARVARD CLUB OF LOUISIANA

The Harvard Club of Louisiana had its annual dinner on March 31 at the Louisiane Restaurant, in New Orleans. It was the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the club. About 30 men were present.

Professor George L. Kittredge was the special guest and speaker of the evening. His hearers and the newspapers united in saying that his address was one of the brightest heard in New Orleans in many a day. Dr. M. A. Aldrich, '95, William R. Dodson, '94, Monte M. Lemann, '03, Walter S. Lewis,

LL.B. '98, Edward C. Palmer, '87, Edgar B. Stern, '07, and others also spoke.

Others present were: Scott E. Beer, '98, Arthur L. Derby, '05, Carleton Hunt, '56, Dr. E. S. Hatch, '97, C. H. Hyams, Jr., L. '92, Silas I. Hyam, '99, Herbert W. Walker, '07, Eldon S. Lazarus, '03, Ferdinand B. Lemann, '92, Isaac I. Lemann, '96, Walter Lemann, '98, Richard B. Montgomery, '90, Joseph L. Onorato, L. '90, John C. Ransmeier, A.M. '98, Dr. Albert G. Rood, Ph.D. '07, Colgate Scudder, L. S. '00, David Sessler, '98, William Stauffer, C. '85-'86, S. W. Stern, '06, Frederick S. Weis, '99.

The officers of the club are: Carleton Hunt, '56, president; Edward C. Palmer, '87, vice-president; Richard B. Montgomery, '90, secretary-treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB

The Harvard Club of North Carolina held its annual dinner on March 27 at the Commonwealth Club in Durham. Twenty-five members and guests were present. Professor George Lyman Kittredge was the principal guest and the only speaker. He gave a very interesting talk about things at Harvard.

Roger A. Derby, '05, announced that a scholarship of \$300 in Harvard College had been established in North Carolina under the plan of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. N. Wilson, Gr. '06; first vice-president, Collier Cobb, '89; second vice-president, Benjamin W. Parham, L. '06-'08; secretary, A. S. Wheeler, A.M. '97; directors, William A. Blair, '82, Albert L. Cox, L. '05-'07, Carter Dalton, LL.B. '09, Roger A. Derby, '05, John W. Hutchinson, LL.B. '10, Walter S. Lockhart, L. '11-'12, Frank C. Page, '10.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Harvard Club of Southern California held its twelfth annual meeting on March 31. Mark S. Severance, '69, presided in the absence of the president, John M. Marshall, LL.B. '83. The club, of

which about 50 members were present, approved of the constitution of the Pacific Branch of the Associated Harvard Clubs and elected for the ensuing year the following officers: President, Roy Jones, '92; secretary, Wilbur Bassett, '97, 446 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Among the speakers at the dinner were Roy Jones, Wilbur Bassett, Marshall Stimson, '00, formerly secretary of the club, William M. R. French, '64, of Chicago, the president of the Princeton Club of Los Angeles, and E. H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had an informal dinner at the University Club of Pittsburgh on the evening of April 3. About 30 men were present. The speakers were: C. B. Stoner, M.B.A. '11, now a member of the Department of Business Administration of Carnegie Technical Schools; and C. K. Robinson, LL.B. '01, assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh.

Those present were:

Park J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, H. F. Baker, '01, Ward Bonsall, '98, C. E. Brown, '98, John D. Brown, L. '87, E. K. Davis, '03, Bradley Dewey, '08, C. R. Eastman, '90, Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, Thomas Ewing, L. '92, W. L. Franklin, Jr., '06, W. C. Holmes, '06, E. E. Jenkins, '97, Ralph Kelly, '09, G. C. Kibmall, '00, H. S. Knauer, '11, T. D. McCloskey, LL.B. '99, H. F. Miller, '08, D. E. Mitchell, '97, William L. Monro, '89, Walter Mortland, '00, H. D. Parkin, '04, A. W. Tarbell, '95, A. P. L. Turner, '05, Sidney J. Watts, '05, F. E. Westlake, '08.

THE GODKIN LECTURES

The Godkin Lectures for 1912-13 are being given by Mr. Herbert Croly, of Windsor, Vt., author of "The Promise of American Life." He will give five lectures at 8 P. M. in Emerson J. The dates and titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

Apr. 23.—New Tendencies in Democracy.

Apr. 25.—The Old Democracy and the Constitution.

Apr. 28.—The New Democracy and the Constitution.

Apr. 30.—Direct versus Representative Government.

May 2.—The Mechanism of Popular Representation.

Admission Requirements

The requirements for admission to Harvard College (old plan) have been modified by the following votes of the Faculty:

"1. That the requirements for admission (old plan) be henceforth stated in terms of units instead of points.

"2. That the ratings in units of the subjects in which examinations are now offered shall be as follows, the prescription of studies and of the requirements in each study as stated on pages 470 to 494 of the current University Catalogue being in no way changed by this motion:

English (3)	Advanced Algebra (1-2)
Greek	Plane Geometry (1)
Elementary Greek (2)	Solid Geometry (1-2)
Advanced Greek (1)	Logarithms and Trigonometry (1-2)
Latin	Sciences
Elementary Latin (3)	Physics (1)
Advanced Latin (1)	Chemistry (1)
German	Geography (1-2)
Elementary German (2)	Astronomy (1-2)
Advanced German (1)	Botany (1-2)
French	Zoölogy (1-2)
Elementary French (2)	Drawing
Advanced French (1)	Freehand Drawing (1-2)
History	Projection Drawing (1-2)
Elementary History (1)	Civil Government (1-2)
Advanced History (1)	
Mathematics	
Elementary Algebra (1 1-2)	

"The following subjects may also be offered, but only by those who are candidates for the degree of S.B.:

Woodworking (1-2)	Chipping, Filing and Fitting (1-2)
Blacksmithing (1-2)	Machine-tool Work (1-2)

"3. That the total quantity of work required for admission without conditions be fifteen and a half units for candidates presenting both elementary Latin and elementary Greek, and sixteen and a half units for all other candidates.

"4. That the requirements for admission include a prescription as to the quality of work offered, namely, that at least five units of work shall be passed with grades above D for admission without conditions.

"5. That in the case of a candidate admitted on a record deficient as to quality the number of satisfactory grades required of him for graduation be increased by one for every unit of such deficiency.

"6. That in connection with the statement of the requirements for admission, there shall be printed in the Catalogue a qualifying explanation to the following effect: As the ratings of the individual subjects in time units are approximate only, and as they make no distinction between the earlier and the later years of the school course, the weights given to the various subjects in determining the question of a candidate's fitness for admission with conditions on less than a complete record will not necessarily be strictly proportional to these ratings.

"7. That the changes in the old plan of admission be put into operation at once, with the understanding that during the year 1913, if any individual cases would receive more favorable consideration under former conditions, the committee will give them the benefit of such consideration."

LITERARY COMPETITION

The *Harvard Advocate*, the *Yale Courant*, the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and the *Nassau Literary Magazine* have arranged to hold a literary competition open to the undergraduates of Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

Three prizes of the value of \$50 each will be offered, one for the best short story, one for the best poem, and one for the best one-act play. Any undergraduate in each of the three colleges may compete for any one or all three of the prizes. The prize in each of the competitions will be a suitably engraved gold medal, or at the choice of the winner, \$50 in cash.

Manuscripts must be submitted between November 1, 1913, and February 1, 1914; each manuscript must be signed with an assumed name and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the real name of the writer. No limit will be placed on the length of the poem or play, but it is suggested that the short story should contain about 5000 words.

The winning contributions will be published as nearly simultaneously as possible in the literary magazines of the three universities.

Gifts for the Year 1911-1912

The total gifts to the University for the year 1911-12, as shown in the Treasurer's account, sum up to \$932,409.21 for the capital account, and \$771,772.20 for immediate use, a total of \$1,704,181.41. The gifts for the capital account include \$50,000 from George R. Agassiz, '84, for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, \$30,000 from an anonymous donor for the Harvard Foundation for exchanges with the Sorbonne and the Universities of France, the twenty-fifth anniversary gift of \$100,000 from the Class of '87, \$125,000 from Mr. Edmund Cogswell Converse of New York to establish a professorship of banking in the Graduate School of Business Administration, \$50,000 from the estate of Miss Harriet E. Goodnow of Sterling, Mass., to establish a fund for scholarships in Harvard College, nearly \$165,000 from the estate of Gordon McKay, nearly \$75,000 from the estate of Mrs. William O. Moseley of Newburyport, to establish two travelling fellowships in the Medical School, \$28,000 from Mrs. John Knowles Paine to establish two fellowships in music in memory of Professor Paine, \$34,000 from Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears as a fund to maintain the Sears prizes in the Law School in memory of her son, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., '00, \$35,000 from the estate of Mrs. Henry R. Shaw to establish travelling fellowships for graduates of the College without obligation of study or research.

The gifts for immediate use are very numerous, and some of them large in amount. The largest total for a single object is the \$341,879.10 given for the Freshman Dormitories, including \$25,000 from Augustus Hemenway, '75, \$25,000 from Messrs. Kidder, Peabody and Company, and \$225,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage. Other large gifts for buildings were \$100,000 from Mrs. Collis P. Huntington for the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital for cancer cases, \$50,000 given by T. Jefferson Coolidge, '50, for a chemical laboratory in memory of his son, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., '84, and \$31,500 from George R. White for laboratories at the Gray Herbarium.

The Library received during the year

for the purchase of books a total of \$13,809.95 from 42 different givers; the largest single gift was \$5,500 from Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87. E. D. Brandegee, '81, and Mrs. Brandegee gave \$1250 for incunabula to be added to the Weld Memorial Library.

Other important or interesting gifts for immediate use include \$15,000 from an anonymous donor for rebuilding the library of the Gray Herbarium, the annual subscription for the Arnold Arboretum amounting this year to \$22,200, \$2,707.80 from a number of donors for the Course in Printing in the Graduate School of Business Administration, \$13,000 from five donors for changes in the Fogg Art Museum, \$1,850 from a number of subscribers for the investigation of infantile paralysis, and \$5,000 from F. G. Thomson, '97, for additional instruction in Municipal Government, with \$1,250 from him and the same sum from Clarke Thomson for the Bureau of Municipal Research.

The Report notes 56 distinct gifts for capital account, and 166 for immediate use. The number of givers is very much larger, since subscriptions for a single object appear under a single heading.

The total investments of the University at the end of the year amounted to \$25,868,867.02. The total income for the year from all sources, including \$670,890.88 from tuition fees, amounted to \$2,559,165.69. There was a deficit for the year of \$16,187.92.

FRESHMAN OFFICERS

The class of 1916 has elected the following officers: President, W. J. Bingham, of Lawrence; vice-president, W. Rollins, of West Roxbury; secretary-treasurer, W. Blanchard, of Concord, Mass.; members of the Student Council, D. P. Morgan, Jr., of New York, D. C. Watson, of Milton, and R. N. Williams, Jr., of Cambridge.

On March 12th Professor Hugo Münsterberg delivered a lecture at Johns Hopkins University on "The Psychology of Labor."

University Baseball Nine

The University baseball team played only three of the six games scheduled for the recent southern trip, rain preventing the matches arranged with the Orioles, Johns Hopkins and the Navy. Of the games played, that with Georgetown, on Thursday, April 17, resulted in a tie, 4 to 4, Harvard leaving at the end of the twelfth inning to catch a train for Philadelphia. Next day, Harvard, using a second-string battery, defeated Columbia, 6 to 4; and on Saturday, the University nine lost to West Point, at West Point, 9 to 7, in a loosely played game.

The line-ups and summaries of the three games follow:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	2	1	0	1	2	0
Wingate, s.s.	4	1	1	3	5	0
Clark, 2b.	5	1	1	3	5	0
Hardwick, c.f.	5	1	1	0	1	0
Ayres, 1b.	5	0	1	13	0	0
Milholland, l.f.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Halligan, l.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	1
Phillips, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, c.	5	0	1	15	2	0
Felton, p.	4	0	0	0	2	1
**Gannett.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	40	4	7	36	18	2

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hollander, s.s.	5	0	1	2	3	0
Connelly, 2b.	4	0	0	1	6	0
Fury, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
McCarthy, p.	4	0	1	1	1	1
Barron, l.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Calnan, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, 3b.	5	1	1	4	4	1
M. Mulcahy, 1b.	2	2	0	17	1	1
F. Mulcahy, c.f.	5	0	1	4	1	0
Mullaney, c.	5	1	1	6	2	0
*Lawler.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	39	4	6	36	18	3
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown,	0	0	2	0	0	0

Earned runs—Harvard 3, Georgetown 1. Two-base hits—Hollander, Milholland. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Wingate. Stolen bases—Milholland, Fury, Davis, F. Mulcahy. Bases on balls—By Felton 5, by McCarthy 3. Left on bases—Harvard 4, Georgetown 3. Struck out—By Felton 14, by McCarthy 6. Double plays—Clark, Win-

gate, Ayres. Wild pitches—Felton. Umpire—Hughes Time—2h., 30m.

*Batted for Barron in eleventh.

**Batted for Tomes in twelfth.

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f., p.	4	3	1	0	0	1
Milholland, r.f.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	4	2	2	6	1	1
Clark, 2b.	5	0	0	1	4	1
Hardwick, c.f.	5	0	0	1	1	0
Alsop, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	4	6	0	1
Tomes, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Gannett, l.f.	3	1	1	4	0	0
Halligan, l.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Osborn, c.	4	0	0	9	2	0
Hardy, p.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Totals,	36	6	9	27	10	7

COLUMBIA.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Moore, c.f.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Watt, 2b.	4	0	0	0	5	1
Kiendl, 1b.	5	1	1	9	1	1
Lommel, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Friedrichs, s.s.	4	1	1	3	4	2
Meenan, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Haaren, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	1
Rosef, c.	3	0	1	12	1	0
Smith, p.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Totals,	35	4	5	27	14	5
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	1	0	2	0	0	2
Columbia,	0	2	0	0	2	0

Two-base hits—Frye, Ayres, Lommel. Three-base hit—Meenan. Sacrifice hits—Friedrichs, Gannett, Osborn. Stolen bases—Frye 3, Gannett 2, Wingate, Meenan, Moore. Bases on balls—By Hardy 4, Smith 3. Left on bases—Harvard 7, Columbia 8. Struck out—by Hardy 6, Frye 1, Smith 11. Double plays—Hardwick and Osborn. Wild pitches—Hardy 1, Smith 1. Passed ball—Osborn. Hit by pitcher—Frye.

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Gannett, r.f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	4	0	2	6	0
Clark, c.	5	1	4	8	3	1
Hardwick, c.f.	4	0	1	0	2	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0	0
Milholland, l.f.	4	1	1	2	0	1
Tomes, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	1
Phillips, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	1
Winter, 2b.	5	0	1	0	3	0
Frye, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felton, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hitchcock, p.	1	0	0	0	2	1
Totals,	36	7	10	27	18	5

WEST POINT.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.			
Lyman, r.f.	3	0	0	0	1	0			
Sadtler, 2b.	4	1	0	2	2	1			
Neyland, p.	3	1	2	1	5	0			
Marillat, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0	0			
Mitchell, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0			
Pritchard, c.f.	4	4	1	1	0	1			
Patch, rb.	3	0	0	7	1	2			
Milliken, s.s.	2	3	0	4	0	1			
Milburn, c.	4	2	2	9	2	2			
	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals,	30	9	7	*26	11	7			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1—7
West Point,	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	x—9

Home runs—Clark, Marillat. Three-base hit—Milburn. Two-base hits—Clark, Gannett, Mitchell, Pritchard. Base on balls—By Felton 4, Hitchcock 3, Neyland 5. Stolen bases—Gannett, Wingate, Clark 2, Hardwick, Milholland, Sadtler 2. Passed balls—Clark 3. Hit by pitcher—Hitchcock. Left on bases—Harvard 8, West Point 5. Struck out—By Frye 1, Felton 2, Hitchcock 2, Neyland 9. Sacrifice hit—Patch. Umpires—Cullem and Marshall. Time—2h.

*Clark out in first inning for not touching first base.

SOCCER TEAM BEATS YALE

The University soccer team defeated Yale at New Haven on Saturday, April 12, by the score of 2 to 1. Although the game was played in a driving rain, the University forwards showed good team-work, and would have scored more heavily, but for the strong Yale defence.

The line-ups follow:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Nichols, g.	g., Brantly
Rushmore, l.b.	r.b., Dickey
Barron, r.b.	l.b., Shepard
Weston, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Stock
Francke, c.h.b.	c.h.b., Gamble
McCall, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Ogden
Locke, l.o.f.	r.o.f., Tripp
Carnochan, l.i.f.	r.i.f., Burrows
Lowrey, c.f.	c.f., Holmes, Monvel
Steel, Hardwick, r.i.f.	l.i.f., Chamberlain
Needham, r.o.f.	l.o.f., Bickford

Goals—Carnochan 2, Holmes. Time—45-minute halves. Referee—Green of New Haven.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Harvard has won the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League. The Harvard team was not defeated during the season. Massachusetts Agricultural College was sec-

ond, with but one defeat; and Princeton was third, with two defeats.

In the Western League there is a tie between West Virginia University and Iowa State University, each of which has lost but one match. These two teams will shoot off the tie, and the winner will shoot with Harvard for the intercollegiate championship.

LACROSSE SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university lacrosse team for the coming season is as follows:

April 26—Boston Lacrosse Club, at Cambridge.
May 3—Stevens (place undecided).
May 10—Hobart, at Geneva.
May 12—Cornell, at Ithaca.
May 17—Open.

The games with Stevens, Hobart, and Cornell will be in the series for the championship of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League.

FRESHMAN FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the freshman football eleven for next fall is here given:

Oct. 4—Open.
Oct. 8—Groton, at Groton.
Oct. 11—Dean Academy, at Cambridge.
Oct. 18—Andover, at Andover.
Oct. 25—Exeter, at Exeter.
Nov. 1—Hill School, at Pottstown.
Nov. 8—Cornell 1917, at Cambridge.
Nov. 15—Yale 1917, at Cambridge.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

Professor Clifford H. Moore gave a lecture on "Mithraism" at the University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday, March 29.

Mr. Frank W. C. Hersey gave an illustrated lecture on "Italy" in the Burbeen Lecture Course at Woburn, Mass., on March 10.

F. S. Allen, of Harrison, N. Y., has been appointed assistant manager of the freshman musical clubs.

R. McIntosh, '14, of New York City, has been appointed leader of the university banjo club.

The Coöperative Society has opened a flower shop.

Alumni Notes

'63—Dr. J. Collins Warren has been elected president of the Massachusetts Humane Society, of which Charles P. Curtis, '83, is secretary.

LL.B. '70—Thomas B. Flint is clerk of the Canadian House of Commons. He graduated from Wesleyan University, New Brunswick in 1867.

'76—John Flach Winslow died at Cincinnati on April 14.

'80—Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore, is president of the Southern Alumni Association of Phillips Exeter Academy.

'81—George Allen Staples died of apoplexy at his home in Dubuque, Iowa, on April 2.

'90—Dr. Joseph W. Courtney's book, "The Conquest of Nerves", published by the Macmillan Company, has gone to a third printing.

'91—Francis G. Caffey, A.M. (Howard University, Ala.) 1887, has been appointed by Secretary Houston solicitor for the Department of Agriculture. Caffey has been practising law for some years at 32 Nassau Street, New York.

'91—James M. Morton, Jr., United States judge for the district of Massachusetts, is president of the New England Association of the alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy.

'92—Guy Lowell has been selected as the architect for the new courthouse in New York City. Lowell's Boston office is at 12 West Street and his New York office is at 225 Fifth Avenue.

'93—Otis D. Fisk was married on April 10 to Miss Ethel Fiske, in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge.

'93—F. Herman Gade has been made a member of The Royal Commission, appointed by the Norwegian Stortlung for the reorganization of Norway's diplomatic and consular services.

'93—Albert W. Newlin is political editor of *The Daily Picayune* of New Orleans.

'94—Joseph S. Ford, assistant to Principal Harlan P. Amen, '79, of Phillips Exeter, Academy, has resigned his position as editor of the *Bulletin* of the Academy. His successor is Frank W. Cushwa, A.M. '07. Ford has recently been elected secretary of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire.

'97—Rogers L. Barstow, Jr., is editor of *Sports* issued by the Sports Publishing Company of New York. The first number of this weekly paper appeared on April 5.

'98—Ellery C. Stowell has recently resigned as assistant professor of international law at the University of Pennsylvania to take charge temporarily of Professor John Bassett Moore's courses on international law and diplomacy at Columbia University. After June Stowell's address will be Columbia University.

'00—Alfred M. Tozzer was married in New York on April tenth to Miss Margaret Castle, of Honolulu. After May first Mr. and Mrs. Tozzer will live at 10 Charlesgate East, Boston.

'02—Frederick I. Emery, formerly with Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Company, Boston, has become treasurer of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen & Others, 1 Tremont Street, Boston.

'03—Herbert M. Boylston, formerly assistant and instructor in metallurgy and metallography at Harvard, is now associated with Professor Sauveur as consulting metallurgical engineer at the Abbot Building, Cambridge. Boylston has recently been appointed secretary of the executive committee of the iron and steel division of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which committee Professor Sauveur is vice-chairman.

'03—Everett R. Perry is librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. This library has over 200,000 volumes with a yearly growth of about 30,000. Before going to the Pacific Coast, Perry was in the New York Public Library.

'06—Joseph Lyman White, who has been in the Chicago offices of the Wabash Railroad, is now with the same railroad, care of the Fuel Department, St. Louis, Mo.

'07—Arthur B. Brooks was married on March 25 to Miss Ruth N. Faxon, at Brookline, Mass. They will live in Concord, Mass.

'07—The law firm of Estes & Fopiano has been dissolved. Bay E. Estes has taken a position with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, New York City. Albert B. Fopiano will continue the practice of law in the Tremont Building, Boston.

'07—Frederick W. McAvoy was married on March 15 to Miss Louise A. Wilson. McAvoy is now in charge of the New Orleans office of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, at 204 Carondelet Street.

'08—Wendell W. Faunce, who is with Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Company, New York City, was married on April 5 to Miss Margaret Brooks at Scranton, Pa.

'08—Berthold M. Nussbaum was married to Miss Edith Dunn at Marion, Ind., on March 26. They will live in Boston where Nussbaum represents the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York.

'09—James M. Rosenthal, LL.B. '11, has formed a partnership for the practice of law with William A. Burns, LL.B. '00, and J. B. Cummings, under the firm name of Burns, Cummings & Rosenthal. Their offices are in the Park Building, 8 Bank Row, Pittsfield, Mass.

'09—Orrin G. Wood was married to Miss Cécile L. Thomson on March 29 in Brookline, Mass. They will live at 1101 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

'10—Laurence L. Brown is teaching English at the Newton, Mass., Technical High School.

'10—John E. Dwyer is the Boston representative for the John C. Moore Corporation, makers of office and factory record-keeping systems. His office is at 294 Washington Street.

'11—Ormond E. Loomis, executive secretary of the greater Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America, was married on March 27, in Cambridge, to Miss Charlotte J. Balmer, Radcliffe, '12. Their address is 14 Mt. Vernon Street, Arlington, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1913.

NUMBER 30.

Opinion and Comment

A short reference to the new plan of admission, published in the *New York Times* of April 20, is another illustration of the difficulty of disseminating accurate information about the University. According to the account in the paper Professor H. N. Davis, for a number of years a member of the committee on admission, and Professor J. P. Hoskins, of Princeton University, announced that "Instead of examinations in sixteen or seventeen subjects, only four will be used hereafter to test the fitness of students for entrance to their universities."

As readers of the BULLETIN know, the statement of Professor Davis marks nothing especially new in the Harvard admission system. The new plan, first announced in January, 1911, was inaugurated in the June examinations of the same year. The BULLETIN has had frequent occasion to refer not only to the results of the new plan examinations, but also to the excellent work being done in College by the young men admitted by this plan. The classes of 1915 and 1916 have already afforded abundant evidence that the boys of first rate ability for whom this plan was intended are availing themselves of the new rather than of the old plan for admission; nor is this strange because the new plan does articulate with the pro-

gramme of every well organized public high school having a four year course.

The new plan, as some of our readers may not remember, "does not", in the words of the catalogue, "take the place of the old plan; it provides another method of admission for good scholars. To be admitted to Harvard College a candidate must present evidence of an approved school course, satisfactorily completed, and must show in four examinations that his scholarship is of a satisfactory quality." These four examinations consist of English, for all candidates; Latin, or, for candidates for the degree of S.B., French or German; mathematics, or physics, or chemistry; and any subject, not already selected, from the following list: Greek, French, German, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry. A candidate for admission must take his four examinations at one time, either in June or September.

Harvard clubs and individual graduates can do a great service to the College if they will see that the principals of high schools in their several localities understand the significance and terms of the new plan of admission.

* * *

All over the country the universities have in the last ten years given much ef-

fort to the development of summer schools and summer sessions. Ambitious school-teachers who wanted to keep their lamps trimmed and burning have pressed for these opportunities, and thousands of them flock every year to the great centres of summer study. There they find what university standards are, and gain entrance to new and inspiring horizons of thought and knowledge. And they, and the others not from the teaching profession who join them, acquire at the same time a very distinct impression of the general intellectual spirit and the tone of manners of the university where they study. For both through its strong points and its limitations a summer school reveals to the shrewd summer student more than might be supposed of the real character and aims of the university which supports it. Harvard can the less afford to neglect the Summer School because from the brief impression of a six weeks' stay many people—a large proportion of them influential teachers—will get their permanent opinion of us.

It is to be hoped that those who come will take back a report of careful attention to their wants—physical and intellectual; of good teaching and the exaction of hard work and credit given only for adequate performance; and especially of a cordial and friendly interest in them as human beings, and of high ideals and serious attitude toward the things of the spirit. Not all the intelligent people of this country are in the habit of attributing these qualities to Harvard. The Summer School ought to help in this respect. And we believe that it has done so.

But it is not for this reason, nor as an advertisement, that the School was founded or is maintained. It is only as a piece of public service that the burden of the Summer School is justified. Harvard is bound ever to be contriving new methods of meeting public needs of every kind, so far as this is not incom-

patible with her primary work. The Summer School has been one of these methods for more than forty years. New conditions will demand new forms of such public service. A reputation for active sympathy with the people combined with high standards and definite purpose can not be spread by advertising methods, but if the basis for it is present in fact, we may hope that the knowledge will extend itself in time.

* * *

Graduates will hear with satisfaction that President and Mrs. Lowell are soon to start on a round of visits to Harvard Clubs from Maryland to Colorado. Some of the places on his itinerary President Lowell has already visited, but there are others, including the four colleges with which Harvard has exchange relations, where we believe he has not been before. All the Harvard men President Lowell meets will now have an opportunity of hearing at first hand about the multiplicity of interests and activities in the University. Furthermore, some of the graduates will have the privilege for the first time of meeting President and Mrs. Lowell and thus establishing a new and more intimate point of contact with the University.

But such a trip has a far wider significance than meeting with Harvard Clubs and Harvard men, no matter how important these gatherings may be. President Lowell will meet many people outside of the Harvard circle. In many places the President of the University will have a chance to see men and women engaged in university, college, and school teaching and of conferring also with leaders of business and of the professions hitherto not informed and possibly not especially interested in Harvard, who in this way will receive new information and new points of view about the College. The advantage of such a trip and the trip recently carried through so successfully by Professor G. L. Kitredge, details of which appear in another

page of this week's BULLETIN, can not be easily overstated. The travellers carry word of Harvard which is welcome; in turn they collect facts and impressions and extend their acquaintance to the advantage of their later work in Cambridge. The functions are dual, the advantage is mutual. President Lowell and his hosts are both to be congratulated for the interesting and profitable experiences which lie before them.

* * *

It is not a mere perfunctory statement to say that the whole body of Harvard graduates and undergraduates welcomes the news that P. D. Haughton has been persuaded to coach the football squad for another period of three years beginning next fall. The call for his services has been unanimous; the only question was whether he would be able to arrange his affairs so that he could devote a large part of his time to what must be after all an avocation. It is no secret that Haughton has made some personal sacrifice and that in reaching his determination he was influenced by his loyalty to the College.

We might speculate on what would have happened if Haughton had not been a successful coach—if the eleven had made a poor showing during the five seasons in which he has been responsible for it. Harvard men want to win their fair share of the athletic contests in which they take part, and that desire is a natural one. But the fact is that Haughton has turned out five first-class elevens. The record of these years, measured by the final contest of each season, is familiar to everybody; Harvard has beaten Yale twice, two games have been ties in which neither team scored, and one game has been lost to Yale. This brief bit of football history must be satisfactory to all Harvard men.

But other things besides victory enter into the account of what Haughton has done for Harvard football. We believe he has put it on a more sane footing than has hitherto existed anywhere. The wearing drud-

gery of practice has been to some extent transformed into real fun, and the athletes who used to look forward with dread to the work of the afternoon have come to anticipate it with pleasure. Common sense has cast aside the old methods which led to mental and physical exhaustion long before the end of the schedule.

In these days football has an important place in undergraduate life and the graduates are by no means unmindful of it. The man who puts the sport on a reasonable basis and influences for good the students who come in contact with him, does a real service to the University and to the community as a whole. We know that Haughton has done this service, and we expect to see him perform it in larger measure in the years that are to come.

* * *

We are glad to call the attention of graduates both lay and medical to the establishment of an appointment office at the Medical School. These are days of the multiplication of hospitals of many sorts and of steady improvement in the management of public institutions, and the demand for medical officers with specialized training has correspondingly increased. The new office will be a means of bringing the graduates who are trustees or managers of such institutions into communication with the young men going out from the Medical School or who are already at work.

* * *

The committee in charge of the new edition of the Harvard University Directory have recently sent out notices to the 35,000 odd names on the Directory list. An accurate record can only be made through the coöperation of the army of men who make up the "living Harvard force", nor can the second edition of the Directory be issued promptly unless there is a ready response from the graduates. The committee hope, therefore, that the postal cards will be returned to the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, without delay so that the work can be pushed forward vigorously.

The Campaign Against Cancer

One of the important appointments recently made by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Board of Overseers was that of William Duane to be Research Fellow of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University from April 1, 1913. Mr. Duane received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He also took his A.B. and A.M. at Harvard in 1893 and 1895 respectively and the Ph.D. from Berlin in 1897. From 1893 to 1895 he was assistant in physics at Harvard, and from 1898 to 1907 was Professor of Physics at the University of Colorado. From 1907 until the present year he was Radium Research Assistant at the Curie Laboratory in Paris.

The appointment of Dr. Duane marks another step in the campaign against cancer which is being carried on by the Cancer Commission of Harvard University. The well-defined purpose of the Commission is to conduct from every possible side a systematic attack on cancer; it will be approached not only from the sides of pathology, biology, and chemistry, but also through physics. Dr. Duane will devote himself to the last-mentioned field of science. His work will supplement that now being done under the direction of the Commission and also in many clinics throughout the country.

It is proposed that he shall organize for the Commission a laboratory in which cancer may be studied from the point of view of the physicist. This building, it is suggested, should be placed in proximity to the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital for Cancer Research, which has now been open for the treatment of patients a little more than a year. The sum of \$250,000 is needed to make a beginning of the new laboratory—\$100,000 for the building itself, \$100,000 for radium which will be an important element in the work of the laboratory, and \$50,000 for expenses for a period of five years. The hope of the Commission is that this sum may be obtained speedily; until the new laboratory is ready for use Dr. Duane will carry on his researches in the Collis P. Huntington Building (Building D) of the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Duane will devote much attention to radium, to the study of which he has already given several years. When radium was discovered it was hailed as a kind of cure-all, an elixir of life, but a few early applications of it to cancer were not particularly successful, and therefore the pendulum swung the other way. In 1905, however, a number of experts got together in Paris—M. Jaboin, a chemist; MM. Danne and Beaudoin, physicists; Dr. Dominici, a physiologist; and Drs. Wickham and Degrais, surgeons. These men have been devising scientific methods and treating cases in the Laboratoire Biologique du Radium for the last seven years. Their success was such as to induce certain gentlemen in London to found The Radium Institute, which through the munificence of Sir Ernest Cassel and Viscount Iveagh is provided with about a gramme of radium bromide. Some 619 cases of tumors have been treated there, of which 39 are reported cured, 53 apparently cured (by which is meant that the actual tumor treated has disappeared, and there has been no recurrence to date), 245 improved, 70 not improved, 88 abandoned treatment, and 55 died.

It is proposed to begin investigations along this line at Harvard, using the emanations and induced activity. The idea, however, is somewhat broader than that of a radium institute. The plan is to build a laboratory for the study of other physical agents as well as of radium and allied substances, for instance, X-rays and ultra-violet light, and to have chemical, physiological, and other sections. It is believed that this work can be carried on better at Harvard, where there is already a large plant in working order, than elsewhere.

Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, Director of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, writes:

"The cancer problem has been likened by Professor Ehrlich to a besieged fortress, the outer defenses of which have already fallen with the successful application of the experimental method to tumor investigation. The simile is good, but the fortress has proved unusually strong, and every possible method of attack must be employed

with the realization that each addition to the knowledge of the subject marks a definite advance. The fact that such an advance is continually going on is not to be denied. With regard to causation, various types of cancer are now definitely known to occur in association with certain chemical and physical agents. In fact, some of the most important contributions with regard to causation as well as treatment have been derived from the field of physics, for example, the discovery of X-ray and radium.

"With the founding of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, the Cancer Commission of Harvard University has provided means for the systematic clinical investigation of human tumor cases. An efficient modern X-ray apparatus especially adapted to quantitative work has been installed and is now being employed in the diagnosis and treatment of human cases. Now that sufficient funds are becoming available, a group of investigators is being assembled to attack the problem from various points of view—namely a physician trained in biological, pathological and clinical methods, a pathologist, a roentgenologist, a chemist, and an investigator who is especially fitted for the study of heredity and other experimental factors with reference to the incidence of tumors. The opportunities provided by the Hospital for clinical research are supplemented by those furnished by the Medical School for the study of the experimentally propagated animal tumors.

"While the facilities for tumor investigation provided by this Commission are unusual and probably unique, the organization for the work must be regarded as incomplete as long as we lack a co-worker who is an authority in the branch of physics. The importance of this branch of research will be recognized when it is considered that much remains to be done in the working out of better methods in the application of radium, and radio-active substances, as well as in the utilization of emanations and induced activity. This subject is by no means exhausted. The application of exact physical methods to biological problems furnishes a field as yet practically untouched.

"The Commission is now in a position to

take up this branch of the problem properly and to avail itself of the services of Dr. William Duane, a physicist, who has carried on investigations on radium and radio-active substances in the laboratory of Madame Curie.

"An undertaking such as this involves large expenditures not only for radium which is costly, but also for laboratory space and equipment. It is necessary for breadth of view and greatest efficiency that the various investigators working on tumor problems should be in the closest possible association with one another and this may best be accomplished by the establishment of a laboratory in close relation to the hospital."

Dr. J. Collins Warren, '63, is chairman of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University. The members of the Commission are: Dr. Henry K. Oliver, '52, and Dr. J. Collins Warren, for the Caroline Brewer Croft Fund; Dr. Henry P. Walcott, '58, and Dr. Edward H. Bradford, '69, for the Corporation of Harvard College; Dr. William T. Councilman, A.M. (hon.) '99, and Dr. Theobald Smith, S.D. (hon.) '10, for the Medical School. Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, M.D. '02, is director, Dr. Robert B. Greenough, '92, is secretary, and Arthur Adams, '99, is treasurer.

The Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital for Cancer Research is administered by the Cancer Commission. The Hospital is designed for the study of the cancer problem by all available methods of modern scientific research; it also serves to provide modern hospital care for the inoperable or recurrent cases of cancer, for which other hospitals in this community have no place. The Hospital is close to the Harvard Medical School and the two institutions work in cordial coöperation.

SPEAKERS' CLUB

The Speakers' Club celebrated the opening of its new club house—the Agassiz House, on Quincy Street, with a dinner last Friday evening. More than 50 men were present. Among the speakers were, B. S. Van Rensselaer, '10, the first president of the club, Dean Hurlbut, Professor Winter, and R. S. Gorham, '85.

The Harvard Mutual Foundation

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The announcement of the creation of the Harvard Mutual Foundation has doubtless suggested to many graduates the possibilities of this trust, and the benefits that might accrue to the College from funds placed in the hands of its trustees. There are Harvard organizations which might avail themselves of the opportunities which this trust offers with equal advantage to the College and themselves. One of these is the class organization.

The possibility of the use of this foundation as a depository for the funds which are now in trust with the class treasurers is worthy of consideration. I believe that it can be shown that it is possible for a class, by investing its funds with these trustees, to secure all the objects for which the funds were intended. Let us see what these objects are.

In the first place, it is the desire of the class to have its fund invested where safety of principal is first and reasonable assurance of income is of second importance. Most class treasurers are young men of little experience when they have this duty to perform and would gladly be relieved of the responsibility; and the opportunity is rare to have it done by men so well fitted to do it.

In the second place what the class really wants is to feel assured that it will have enough money to pay its ordinary expenses from year to year, and its extraordinary expenses in those years when its celebrations occur.

In the third place, custom has decreed that ultimately class funds shall go to the College. This trusteeship is particularly well designed to carry out this object.

That all of these objects are feasible under this foundation can be shown. An analysis of the class treasurers' reports of the classes of the last ten or fifteen years, shows that the average amount of funds invested has been approximately \$5,427, and the average income from those investments has been approximately 4 1-2 per cent. annually. How wisely these funds have been invested, and with how much foresight and knowledge, it is difficult and inappropriate

to say; but it is safe to say they could have been as wisely invested with probably as much safety and as high an average of return by an experienced group of trustees. Among the advantages of this trust is that of having the experience of a continuous and perpetual body of trustees under the supervision of the Corporation of Harvard College with such a wide knowledge of securities. This lends a permanency of policy and security impossible with an individual trustee, such as a class treasurer; not to mention the less obvious advantage of having the opportunity of sharing in the advantageous purchases of large blocks of securities made possible by the pooling of funds.

A consideration of the second object leads us to inquire how much money the classes need for their ordinary expenses from year to year, and for their extraordinary expenses in those years in which they have celebrations.

There are certain expenses which every class has to incur immediately after graduation, the principal one of which is the publication of its first class report. Since 1897, the average cost to each class for these reports has been approximately \$900. On this item, therefore, we have more or less reliable data to guide the future class treasurer in determining just how much money he should reserve from his class fund to meet this expense.

Figures are also obtainable to give future class treasurers some idea of how much income they will need to pay the ordinary expenses of the class from year to year. Referring to the reports of present class treasurers and from interviews with them, I find that these expenses have averaged approximately \$200 a year. The costs of triennial, sexennial and decennial celebrations have varied a great deal with the classes of the last ten years, and an average cost is not of much value as a guide. It is rather difficult to tell just how much of the expenses of such celebrations have been paid from the income and principal since the classes, either through necessity or policy, have differed very much in this matter; but it has in most cases not been a

great proportion of the expense. It has been the general policy for classes to collect from their members most of the money necessary for these celebrations.

If the average investment of classes is upward of \$5,000 and the annual expenses approximately \$200 it can be shown that the expected income from investments made by this trust would meet these expenses, and leave somewhat of a surplus to take care of whatever deficit there might be from the class celebrations. In a word, it can be shown that with the experience of existing classes as a guide, every future class treasurer has data available to determine in advance just how much of his fund he ought to reserve in the start to meet the expenses of the first class report, and how much income he would need to take care of the current expenses from year to year.

The provisions of this trust are such as to allow the trustees to accept funds under special arrangements whereby a part of the principal may be paid to the beneficiaries at stated times. Any anticipated drawing on the principal, therefore, could be arranged in advance; and provisions for meeting the extraordinary expenses of any celebration thus made possible. Furthermore any remainder of principal or interest could at the discretion of the trustees go back into the general fund. This admirably meets the requirements of those classes which might think it unwise to put their funds into the general trust where it would be impossible at any time to withdraw any part of the principal.

I think future classes could most easily adapt themselves to this plan, because of the advantage of the experience of former classes; but I do not see why existing classes could not also take advantage of it. At any rate, it certainly would meet the most conservative point of view to argue that every class after its tenth year might put its funds in this trust; for at that time its principal expenses, excepting its twenty-fifth anniversary fund, (a special matter) are past; and its members are generally better able to pay as they go. Incidentally there would be no necessity for liquidation of any securities the class might own at the time, for under the terms of the trust, any security would probably be received "at

such agreed valuation and with such provisions relating to income therefrom, by special agreement with the contributors thereof, as shall in the opinion of the trustees be fair and equitable to the original and all preceding contributors."

The last point for our consideration is the ultimate destination of class funds. It has been the custom for classes on their fiftieth anniversary to turn over to the College whatever remains of the class fund at that time. That this object could be admirably accomplished by this trusteeship, I leave to the words of the indenture itself to prove. "Upon the expiration of the period of this trust, the trustees shall continue to act in their capacity as trustees for the winding up of the affairs of the trust and shall have power to sell the trust property, and after discharging all outstanding obligations and upon receipt of due security to them against any possible or contingent liabilities that may arise against them hereunder, shall pay over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the trust fund with all additions thereto hereunder, and less any deductions therefrom due to losses suffered in the course of investment, the same to be held by said President and Fellows of Harvard College in their general funds, in the names of the contributors in proportion to their contributions; the income from these funds to be used by said President and Fellows for the benefit of the College without restriction."

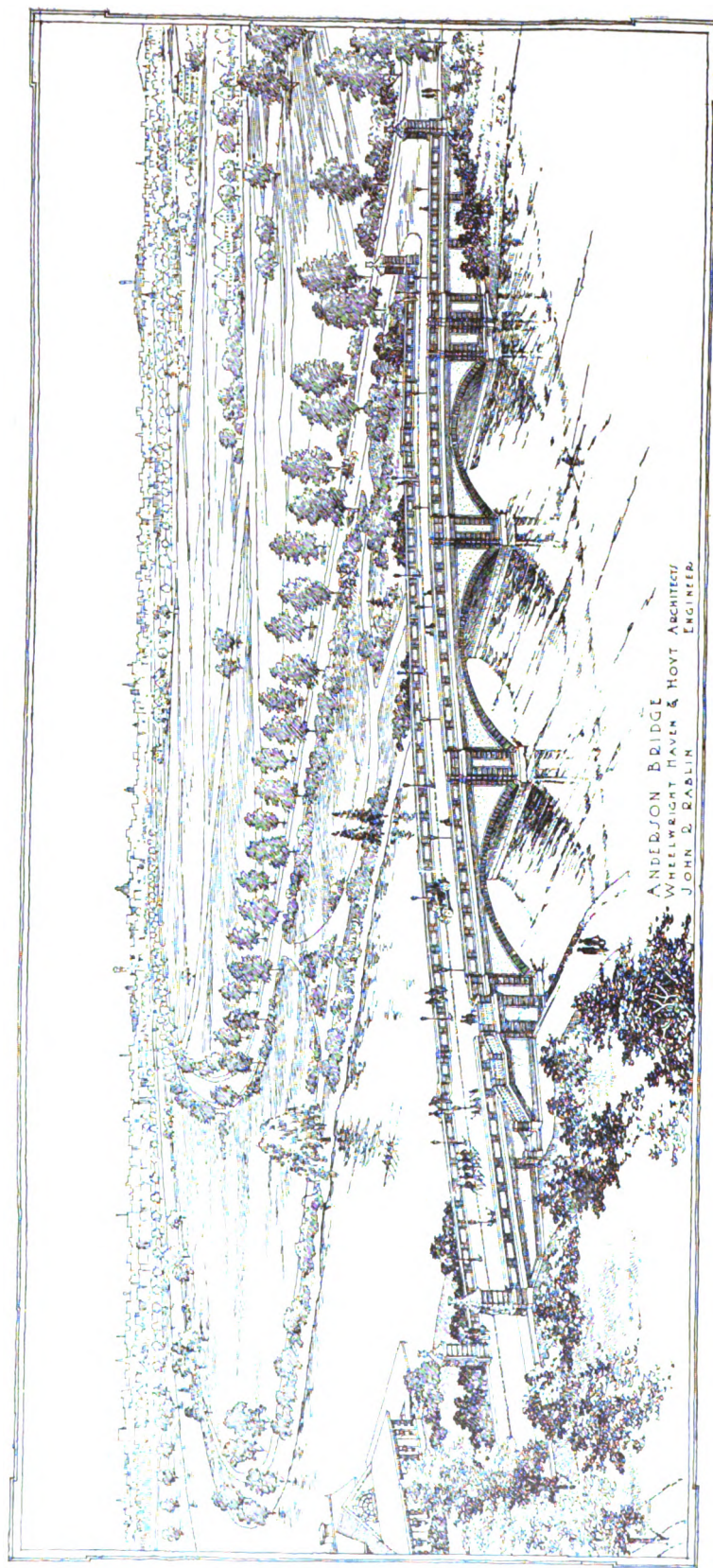
The object of this letter is to bring out through the pages of the BULLETIN a discussion of the feasibility of such a financial alliance between the College and the classes, an alliance which would, it seems to me, give great promise of the realization of the well chosen title of this trust, "Harvard Mutual Foundation."

Very truly yours,

HENRY S. THOMPSON, '99.

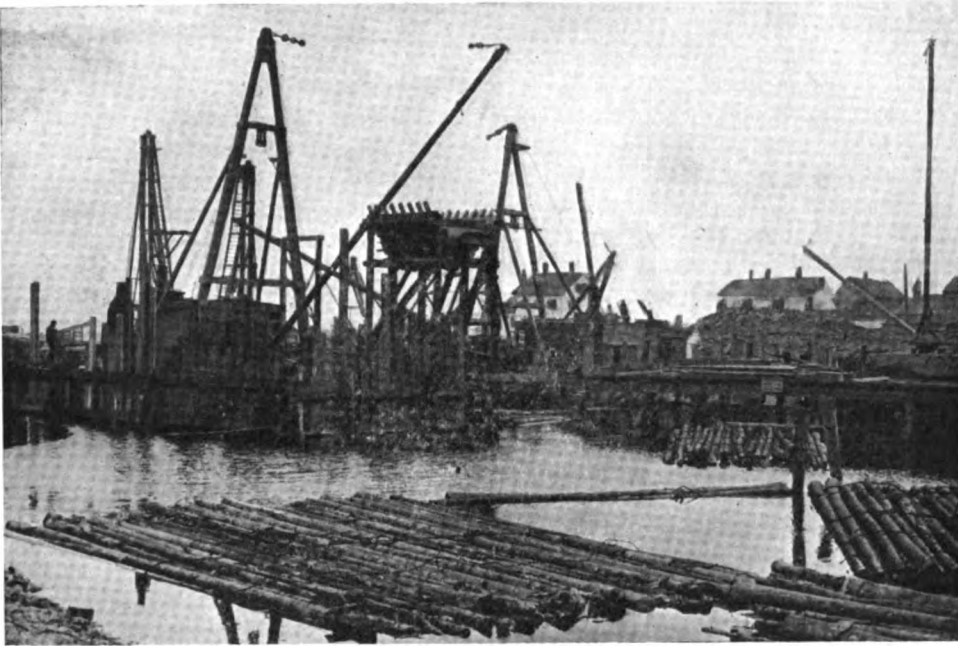
Boston, April 26, 1913.

The Yale Courant and the Harvard Illustrated Magazine have made a tentative arrangement for an exchange of matter which will be of interest to the undergraduates of both colleges. The Illustrated will soon publish an article on the Yale senior societies.



ANDERSON BRIDGE
WHEELWRIGHT HAVEN & HOYT ARCHITECTS
JOHN D. RADLIN
ENGINEER

The Anderson Bridge



Making Ready for the Bridge.

Steady progress is being made towards the construction of the Anderson Bridge, which, extending across the Charles River and connecting Boylston Street in Cambridge with North Harvard Street in Boston, will give adequate accommodation for the traffic between Harvard Square and the Stadium even on the days when important athletic contests attract large crowds of people to Soldiers Field. The old wooden bridge, which has been much too small for the demands made upon it, has been demolished, and a temporary structure for foot passengers has been thrown across the river. The contractors for the new bridge, the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, have built coffer dams and are now giving their attention to the piers which will carry the new construction. This part of the work seems to go ahead slowly but progress will soon be much more rapid.

As is generally known, the new bridge is the gift of Larz Anderson, '88. It will be a memorial of his father, Nicholas Longworth Anderson, '58. One of the conditions of the gift was that the following inscription shall be placed upon the bridge and shall be maintained in perpetuity by the

city within whose boundary the inscription shall occur:

In Memory of
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH ANDERSON
a graduate of Harvard College in the
Class of 1858, Adjutant, Colonel,
Brevet Brigadier and Major General,
U. S. V., 1865
Erected by his son, a graduate of
Harvard College in the Class of 1888,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General
and Adjutant-General of Division U. S. V.
in the Spanish American War, 1898.

The plans for the bridge were prepared by the firm of Wheelwright, Haven & Hoyt. The general designs were made by the late E. M. Wheelwright, '76, a member of that firm, and have been developed and carried out by the firm of Wheelwright & Haven, which, after the death of Mr. Wheelwright, succeeded to the practice of the former partnership. The statute providing for the construction of the bridge required the co-operation of the Metropolitan Park Commission. W. B. de las Casas, '79, a member of that Commission, has been active in the project and the engineers of that body have passed upon the plans and provided for the approaches.

The bridge will be built of brick and con-

crete; thus the construction will correspond with that of the fence around Soldiers Field and also with that of the Weld Boat House, which latter was the gift of the late George W. Weld, '60, the uncle of Mrs. Larz Anderson. The use of brick in the bridge will also permit the carrying out of the Georgian spirit of the University buildings. These two considerations have been incorporated in the design of that part of the bridge which will be exposed to view, except that a limited amount of cut-stone will be placed at the points which will receive the greatest wear. The foundation will be for the most part of concrete, but granite, owing to its enduring qualities, has been chosen for the base course where the structure will come in contact with the water and the ground. The concrete construction above the foundation will be reinforced with steel.

The bridge itself will consist of three

arches. The centre one will be 76 feet wide and 16 feet high at the centre. Each of the two flanking arches will have a span of 65 feet and will be 14 feet high at the centre. The arches, piers, abutments and balustrade will have carefully-designed embellishment of brick-work. The side-walks will probably be built of granolithic separated by strips of granite, and the road-bed will be made of wooden-block paving. The side-walks will be raised but a little above the level of the roadbed so that the whole width of the bridge may be used by foot passengers whenever occasion requires. Including the approaches, the bridge will be 440 feet long, and at the extreme end, including the ten-foot sidewalk, it will be 60 feet wide. Suitable features on which will be the inscriptions will be placed at each of the four corners. A monumental staircase on the Cambridge side will give access to the parkway.

Trips by Members of the Faculty

President Lowell and Mrs. Lowell leave Cambridge on Friday, May 2, to be gone until May 26. During this period of over three weeks President Lowell will visit many Harvard Clubs and will also have an opportunity of seeing at first hand the four colleges with which Harvard has exchange relations, Beloit, Knox, Grinnell, and Colorado, and a number of other colleges such as Western Reserve University, Butler College, Northwestern University, Iowa University, Drake University, and others. The full itinerary of the trip is as follows:

Friday, May 2.—Leave Boston.

Saturday, May 3.—Dinner with the united Harvard Clubs of Maryland, Washington, and Delaware, at Baltimore.

Sunday, May 4.—Leave Baltimore arriving in Pittsburgh.

Monday, May 5.—Dinner with the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania in the evening.

Tuesday, May 6.—Leave Pittsburgh arriving in Cleveland. Lunch with Chamber of Commerce. Dinner with Harvard Club of Cleveland.

Wednesday, May 7.—Leave Cleveland

for Indianapolis. Dinner with the Indiana Harvard Club at the University Club, Indianapolis.

Thursday, May 8.—Leave Indianapolis arriving in Chicago. Dinner with the Harvard Club of Chicago.

Friday, May 9.—Visit to Northwestern University. Leave Chicago arriving in Beloit.

Saturday, May 10.—Leave Beloit at noon arriving in Milwaukee. Dinner with the Harvard Club of Milwaukee.

Sunday, May 11.—Leave Milwaukee arriving at Galesburg, Ill., after two hours' stop in Chicago.

Monday, May 12.—Address before Knox College and townspeople of Galesburg.

Tuesday, May 13.—Leave Galesburg arriving in Iowa City in afternoon. Visit to State University of Iowa.

Wednesday, May 14.—Leave Iowa City arriving at Grinnell in the afternoon.

Thursday, May 15.—Leave Grinnell arriving at Des Moines in the morning. Dinner with the Harvard Club of Iowa.

Friday, May 16.—Leave Des Moines. Dinner with Harvard Club of Nebraska at

Omaha. Leave Omaha in evening for Colorado Springs.

Saturday, May 17.—Visit to Colorado College. Dinner with Harvard Club.

Sunday, May 18.—Spend the day at Colorado Springs. Address student body of the college.

Monday, May 19. — Leave Colorado Springs arriving in Denver in the afternoon. Public address in evening and smoker at the University Club. Meet Harvard Club of Colorado.

Tuesday, May 20.—Leave Denver at noon for Kansas City.

Wednesday, May 21.—Arrive at Kansas City in morning. Dinner with Harvard Club of Kansas City.

Thursday, May 22.—Dinner with Knife and Fork Club. Leave Kansas City at 11.30 P. M.

Friday, May 23.—Arrive in St. Louis in the morning. Associated Harvard Clubs meeting.

Saturday, May 24.—Associated Harvard Clubs meeting.

Monday, May 26.—Arrive at Boston.

PROFESSOR KITTREDGE'S TRIP

Professor G. L. Kittredge, '82, has recently returned to Cambridge from a trip in the South and Southwest which lasted from March 26 until April 15. During that period he made many addresses before a variety of audiences. On March 27 he lectured at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., and spoke at the dinner of the Harvard Club of North Carolina on the same evening. The next day he visited the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and proceeded on March 29 to Columbia, S. C., where he delivered a lecture at the University of South Carolina. At Columbia Professor Kittredge also met the members of the Press Club and the members of the University Faculty at a "smoker." March 31 he spent at New Orleans where he had an opportunity to deliver an address to the students of Tulane University, and in the evening spoke at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Louisiana.

From April 1 until April 9 Professor Kittredge was in Texas. At Houston he

lectured in the City Auditorium under the auspices of the public schools and the Rice Institute, and later visited the Institute. At Galveston he delivered a public lecture in the Rosenberg Library. At San Antonio he made an address at the West Texas Military Institute and at the City High School, and in the evening lectured before the Scientific Society and attended the supper of the Harvard Club of San Antonio which was organized to greet him. At Austin he spoke before the Texas Folk Lore Society and the Ladies Shakespere Club, and delivered a lecture at the University of Texas; at Waco he lectured at Baylor University and then he proceeded to Dallas where he spoke before the Shakespere Society and at an informal dinner of the Harvard men in Dallis. At Norman, Okla., he lectured before the University on April 9 and the next day had a chance to see the Harvard men in Oklahoma City. At St. Louis he spoke to the Folk Lore Society and was a guest at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of St. Louis on the same evening.

DR. BARBOUR'S TRIP IN CUBA

Thomas Barbour, '06, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge, curator of Oceanica in the College Library, has recently returned from a trip to Cuba where he has been collecting specimens for the Museum. He was accompanied during part of the time by Professor W. M. Wheeler, of the Bussey Institution, and Louis A. Shaw, '09. After a short stay in Havana, where they were guests at the first dinner of the Harvard Club of Cuba, they went to Bolondrón to visit Edwin L. Sanborn, '98, on his sugar plantation. Here they were fortunate enough to secure specimens of the Cuban cliff swallow. This bird is rare in collections and the Museum did not have a single example. From Bolondrón the party went to Aguada de Pasajeros, where Professor de la Torre, S.D. (hon.) '12, and his assistant Mr. Rodriguez joined them. Their special object in this district was to explore the great Zapata swamp, an enormous morass which has long been known as a difficult region to collect in on account of

the pestiferous insects. Professor Torre's influence with the plantation owners in this district made it at once possible for the party to secure a house near the very edge of the Cienaga and in about a week they had specimens of all the species they most needed, including a crocodile which exists nowhere else. After finishing the work in the swamp the party divided, Professor Wheeler and Shaw returning to the United States, while the others went on to the province of Oriente where they made Bayamo their headquarters. They covered a considerable portion of the Sierra Maestra, finally reaching Cape Cruz, the extreme southerly point of the island. Their last excursion was into the mountains near Guantanamo, whence they returned to Havana.

The collections have been studied in Cambridge and found to contain many interesting novelties, including four new birds described by Outram Bangs, '84.

STUDIES OF TREES AND SHRUBS

Assistant Professor J. G. Jack will conduct a field class at the Arnold Arboretum on Saturdays during the spring and early summer, to assist those who wish to gain a more intimate knowledge of the native and foreign trees and foreign shrubs which grow in New England.

The instruction will be given in informal outdoor talks and examination of the plants. Different botanical groups will be examined at each meeting, although any trees or shrubs found may form subjects for study. No technical knowledge or special preparation is required in order to join the class, as the instruction is intended to be simple in character, affording opportunities for questions and answers relating to the specimens under observation. The aim is to assist in showing the differences and the means of identification of the trees and shrubs, and to give information regarding their ornamental and useful properties, habits of growth, and other features which members of the class may desire to know.

The class will open Saturday, April

26, and close Saturday, June 28. Unless otherwise notified the class will meet promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, on Saturdays, in the Arboretum, at the Forest Hills entrance.

Two hours will be devoted to each meeting. During the season the class may meet once or twice outside of the Arboretum at some favorable place for the study of trees. These meetings may each take up a half day.

The course is open to both men and women. The fee for the course is \$5.00, payable in advance. Admission fees to single courses cannot be accepted.

The Arnold Arboretum is reached from Boston by elevated trains or subway and surface cars to Forest Hills in twenty to thirty minutes (fare 5 cents); or by train from the South station (9.35) or Back Bay Station (9.30) to the Forest Hills Station in ten to fifteen minutes (fare 6 cents). The Forest Hills entrance to the Arboretum is within five minutes' walk of the station.

Applications or further inquiries may be addressed to Professor J. G. Jack, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FRESHMAN DEBATES

The freshman teams of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard will debate on Friday, May 2, the question: "Resolved, that the members of the President's cabinet should have a seat and a voice in all discussions of both Houses of Congress." Yale and Harvard will speak at New Haven, and Princeton and Harvard at Cambridge.

The members of the Harvard team which will debate with Yale will be: J. W. Cooke, of Newton Centre; P. L. Sayre, of Chicago, Ill.; and H. Epstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The speakers against Princeton will be: C. A. Trafford, Jr., of Worcester; B. E. Carter, of Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.; and P. P. Cohen, of Buffalo, N. Y. The alternates are M. Friedman, of Detroit, Mich., and E. Adlow, of Roxbury.

Arthur Beane, '11, has been appointed treasurer of the Harvard Union to succeed Henry S. Thompson, '09, who has resigned on account of pressure of private business.

The Baseball Nine

The baseball nine played three games last week, all on Soldiers Field. On Tuesday, in the first home game of the season, Harvard defeated Bowdoin, 6 to 4; on Thursday, the University of Maine was beaten, 7 to 3; and on Saturday Colby beat Harvard, 5 to 2. The nine showed lack of practice in the field and in the game with Colby was weak at the bat. The Harvard fielders had an average of five errors in the three games. Only one hit was made off James, the Colby pitcher, and if his team had supported him properly Harvard would not have scored. The summaries of the three games follow:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Wingate, s.s.	4	2	1	1	2	1
Winter, 3b.	3	1	0	0	0	1
Clark, 2b.	3	1	1	5	1	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	2	4	1	0
Gannett, r.f.	3	1	0	2	0	1
Hardwick, c.f.	3	0	0	3	0	1
Milholland, l.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Felton, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Osborn, c.	4	1	2	9	4	0
Frye, p. l.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Totals,	31	6	7	27	9	4
BOWDOIN.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Stetson, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
*Tilton, s.s.	5	0	0	0	2	1
Lacasce, c.	5	0	1	0	1	0
McElwell, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4	1
Tupper, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Skolfield, c.c.	3	1	1	6	0	1
Eaton, 1b.	5	1	2	15	1	0
Daniels, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2	1
Dodge, p.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Totals,	37	4	9	24	14	4
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	1	0	2	0	1	0
Bowdoin,	0	2	1	0	0	1

Home run—Skolfield. Three-base hit—Clark. Sacrifice hits—Daniels, McElwell, Hardwick, Winter. Stolen bases—Daniels, McElwell, Tupper, Stetson, Ayres 2, Frye, Osborn, Wingate.

*Ran for Tupper in the seventh.

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	2	1	1	2	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	0	0	1	1	3
Clark, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5	1
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	1	9	4	2
Gannett, l.f.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0	1

Winter, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	1	3	2	1	0
Osborn, c.	3	0	0	6	2	0
Hitchcock, p.	4	1	1	2	3	1

Totals, 32 7 10 27 17 8

MAINE.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Lawry, 2b.	3	1	1	2	2	1
Cobb, s.s.	3	1	0	1	3	0
Abbott, c.	2	0	1	6	2	0
York, c.f., l.f.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	8	2	0
Gilman, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Baker, r.f.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Cooper, l.f., c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Driscoll, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0

Totals, 31 3 2 24 12 3

Earned runs—Harvard 4. Home run—Clark. Double play—Clark to Ayres. Base on balls—off Driscoll 2, off Hitchcock 4. Left on bases—Harvard 4, Maine 4. First base on errors—Harvard 2, Maine 7. Passed balls—Osborn 2. Struck out—by Hitchcock 5, by Driscoll 4.

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Wingate, s.s.	1	1	0	0	4	1
Curtis, r.f.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hitchcock, p.	2	0	1	1	7	0
Clark, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	0	16	0	0
Gannett, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Osborn, c.	3	0	1	5	2	1
Frye, p.	3	0	0	1	2	1

Totals, 28 2 1 26 17 3

COLBY.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Simpson, l.f.	5	0	1	1	0	1
Moones, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Nutting, r.f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Reed, 1b.	4	2	1	10	1	0
Cummings, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2	2
James, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
LaFleur, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	0
Campbell, s.s.	4	1	1	2	2	0
Lowney, c.	4	0	1	7	1	0

Totals, 34 5 7 27 12 3

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colby,	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	5

Earned runs—Colby 2. Base on balls—off James 4, off Hitchcock 1. Struck out—by Frye 3, by Hitchcock 2, by James 6. Passed ball—Lowney. Left on bases—Colby 5, Harvard 4. Double play—Campbell to Reed. Time—1h., 50m. Umpire—O'Reilly.

*Lowney out in fifth for not touching second.

The University Crew

The university crew has not been making satisfactory progress in the past weeks. Coach Wray has made frequent changes in the order of the eight and it is not at all certain that others will not occur although the first intercollegiate race of the year will be rowed a week from Saturday, when Princeton and Pennsylvania will race Harvard over the course on the Charles River.

The first convincing evidence that the crew was not going well was the defeat it suffered at the hands of the freshman eight a couple of weeks ago; the crews rowed about a mile and a half, and, in spite of the fact that the university men did their best, the freshmen increased the lead which had been given to them at the start. The university boat did not ride well and slowed down between strokes, the men seemed to have neither catch nor finish, and their showing as a whole was distinctly disappointing. Radical changes in the arrangement of the eight were quickly made.

During most of the fall and spring rowing Pirnie, who stroked the winning freshman eight at New London last June, has stroked the university eight, but he has had a keen competitor in Chanler, who stroked the four-oar last year. The coach and the graduates who have seen the eight this spring found it hard to decide which of these two oarsmen was the better stroke, but after the defeat by the freshmen Chanler, who had been stroking the second eight, was substituted for Pirnie in the first eight, and Pirnie was moved to 2. This new arrangement did not make much improvement, however, and a few days ago Pirnie again went back to stroke and Chanler took his old place in the second eight.

The difficulties in finding a satisfactory seven have been great. Reynolds, who was 3 in the university eight last year, has been at 7 most of the spring, but, when Pirnie was moved, Reynolds also was placed in his old position. H. Meyer, who rowed in the freshman eight last year, was tried for a while at 7 in the university, but a week or so ago he gave way to E. D. Morgan, Jr., who rowed 3 in the four-oar last June. Morgan is one of the best oarsmen in the Harvard squad and in many ways he

makes an ideal 7, but there is some doubt whether he is strong enough and robust enough for the trying work demanded of the man in that seat.

Harwood, another of last year's freshman crew, has rowed 6 in the University eight most of the time this spring, but the other day he changed places with Goodale who for two years has been number 4 in the university eight. Mills, who rowed 5 in the university eight last year, has been kept in his old place; he is the only man in the boat who has not been moved. Several men have rowed at 3—Reynolds, who had that place last year, Stratton, who rowed in the eight two years ago and in the four-oar last year, and MacVicar, who was in the freshman eight last June. MacVicar is now at 3. Trumbull, who was in the four-oar last year, is now rowing 2, and Reynolds has been moved again, this time to bow. Captain Abeles is, of course, steering the shell.

These changes in the eight have been somewhat disturbing although it is generally believed that they have been made because there is so much good material rather than lack of it. Only three men who rowed against Yale last year are now in the crew, but there are about ten promising candidates who are having a hard fight for the other five places, and as soon as the coach has decided on the most effective arrangement of the eight it should make rapid progress.

The preliminary races of the season are not far away. On May 10, as has been said, the Pennsylvania and Princeton university crews will row on the Charles against Harvard, and on May 24 Harvard will race Cornell at Ithaca. The Yale race will take place seven weeks from Friday.

HAUGHTON WILL COACH AGAIN

Percy D. Haughton, '99, has signed a contract to coach the Harvard football eleven for the seasons of 1913, 1914, and 1915. This announcement was made last week.

Mr. Haughton hesitated a long time before consenting to take charge of football

at Harvard for another term of years. Various personal reasons led him to believe he ought to decline a reappointment, but the pressure from graduates and under-



P. D. Haughton, '99.

graduates was so great that he was finally induced to change his mind.

Haughton has coached the Harvard eleven for five years. In that period Harvard has beaten Yale twice, two games have resulted in ties, and Yale has won one game.

ANOTHER SOCCER VICTORY

Harvard defeated the University of Pennsylvania at "soccer" football last Monday, 1 goal to 0. Harvard will play Columbia next Saturday; a victory in that game will give Harvard the intercollegiate championship.

CLASS OF 1893

The New York members of the class of 1893 gave at the New York Harvard Club on the evening of April 5 a dinner to the members of the class who live outside greater New York. Sixty-seven members of the class attended, and the dinner was a great success in every way.

F. R. Martin was toastmaster. The speakers were G. R. Fearing, Jr., Learned Hand, L. A. Frothingham, R. G. Dodge, G. K. Hall, D. S. Muzzey, C.

K. Cummings, and F. W. Dallinger. S. F. Batchelder and Henry Ware read original poems. Walter Cary was chorister, and P. L. Atherton played a march composed especially for the occasion.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner:

Gilman Collamore, W. O. Taylor, J. F. Currier, J. H. Harwood, W. H. Allison, E. O. Hiler, W. F. Baker, E. H. Wood, E. C. Cullinan, L. B. Thacher, C. T. Dole, S. E. Marvin, Jr., Charles Merriam, R. P. Bowler, C. L. Barlow, C. C. Goodrich, C. W. Keyes, E. M. Weld, H. Hathaway, Jr., Dexter Blagden, Tracy Dowes, W. M. Townsend, Samuel Chew, H. S. Gans, C. R. Nutter, Calvert Brewer, P. T. Jackson, Jr., C. M. Gay, F. C. Douglas, Jr., C. H. Pierce, F. M. Spalding, F. P. Gulliver, H. H. Cook, C. H. Lincoln, T. A. Gifford, Lovat Fraser, J. J. Dolan, C. G. Hubbell, A. C. Dearborn, H. C. Smith, R. J. Mulford, C. A. Gould, Joseph Wiggin, R. M. Binder, H. B. Spaulding, W. H. Robey, Jr., W. A. Clark, B. W. Vogel, C. E. Moody, C. E. Cook, J. H. Hickey, and O. G. Villard.

CLASS OF 1890

The members of the Class of 1890 living in Boston and vicinity will entertain the non-resident members of the class at dinner at the Algonquin Club, Boston, on Saturday, May 10, at 7 P. M. This is the day on which the Harvard-Pennsylvania-Princeton races are held on the Charles and it is expected that a large number of out of town guests will be present.

DRAMATIC CLUB

The program for the spring production by the Dramatic Club has been changed somewhat. The three plays will be: "The Wedding Dress", by Katherine McDowell Rice, of Radcliffe; "The Good News", by J. F. Ballard, uC., the author of "Believe Me, Xantippe"; and "Ygrame of the Hill-folk", by R. E. Rogers, '09.

The Cambridge performances will be given at the theatre of the Hasty Pudding Club on the evenings of Tuesday, May 6, and Wednesday, May 7. The final performance will be a matinee at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, at 2.15 o'clock, on Friday, May 9.

Professor Bliss Perry has been appointed Bromley Lecturer on Journalism at Yale University next year.

Alumni Notes

'52—Addison Brown, who was from 1881 to 1901 judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, died at his home in New York City on April 9.

'66—William Austin Goodman died in Cincinnati on October 31, 1912.

'89—Charles Warren had in a recent issue of the *Columbia Law Review* an article on "The Progressiveness of the United States Supreme Court." The article has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

'96—Robert G. Valentine, formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, has opened an office at 27 State Street, Boston, for the expert consideration of labor problems of employers or employees.

'02—Samuel T. Farquhar, formerly in the financial department of the *Boston Herald*, is assistant advertising manager of the B. H. Gladings Dry Goods Company, 295 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

'02—Roy C. Southworth, formerly with the W. H. McElwain Company, is assistant to the general manager, Philip M. Reynolds, '89, of Scott & Williams, builders of knitting machinery, 88 Pearl Street, Boston.

'03—Sumner W. Cushing, head of the geography department at the State Normal School, Salem, Mass., and lecturer in geography at Wellesley College, has in a recent bulletin of the American Geographical Society an article entitled, "The East Coast of India." This monograph is a portion of Cushing's report as a Sheldon Travelling Fellow of the University for research in geography in India.

'04—John F. Gadsby, who is practising law at 73 Tremont Street, Boston, has been elected president of the school committee of the City of Cambridge.

'05—Roger D. Lapham is the manager for Southern California of the Hawaiian Steamship Company. His office is 501 California Building, Los Angeles.

'05—Remington Olmsted is in the real estate business in Los Angeles. His home address is San Rafael Heights, Los Angeles, Cal.

'05—Raymond H. Oveson of the law firm of Hale, Oveson & Kendall, Boston, has been elected a director of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company of Boston. He is also a director of the Charles River Coöperative Society.

'05—Henry R. Patterson, formerly with the Trenton Iron Company, is now with the American Steel & Wire Company, Trenton, N. J. His home address is 717 Monmouth Street, Trenton.

'06—R. Langdon Mackay, formerly with Wigin & Elwell, brokers, is now with the Eclipse Tanning Company, leather manufacturers, 97 South Street, Boston.

'06—Robert Lawrence Smith was married to Miss Theresa C. Brooks on April 2 at Brooklyn. They will live at 1280 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'07—A daughter, Ruth Harmony Green, was

born to Arthur B. Green and Mrs. Green on March 4, at Portland, Me. Green is in charge of the standard time department of the Cumberland Mills plant of S. D. Warren & Company, paper manufacturers, of Boston.

'08—Russell W. Fisher, who has been in the St. Louis office of the A. J. Tower Company for the past year, has been made a sales agent of that company in San Francisco. His address there is 612 Howard Street.

'08—Gorton James, who has been in Boston since 1910 as secretary to Mr. T. E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has been transferred to New York City to take charge of Mr. Byrnes' office at the Grand Central Terminal, Room 5054. His home address is Rye, N. Y.

'08—M. Joseph Lane, M.B.A. '10, is in charge of the order department at the Pacific Mills Print Works, South Lawrence, Mass. His permanent address remains 29 Sargent Street, Dorchester, Mass.

'08—Lyford Rome is president of The Rome Corporation Builders, 105 West 40th Street, New York City. He has specialized in building since leaving College and has worked on about forty buildings, ranging from suburban residences to the new Woolworth building.

'08—Benjamin T. Stephenson, Jr., formerly with the Loomis-Manning Filter Company, New York City, is now with Bertron, Griscom & Company, investment securities, 60 State Street, Boston.

LL.B. '08—Lyon Weyburn, A.B. (Yale) '05, of the law firm of Weyburn & Bottomly, 53 State Street, Boston, has been elected a director of the new Industrial National Bank of Boston.

'09—Allen S. Olmsted, LL.B. '12, has left the law department of the Boston & Maine Railroad and associated himself with Walker D. Hines of Cravath & Henderson, 52 William Street, New York City.

'09—William M. Rand, formerly with the Mutual National Bank of Boston, has become treasurer of the City Fuel Company, 532 John Hancock Building, Boston.

'10—Henry L. Wilder, formerly in the auditor's office of the Harvard dining halls, is now with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in Philadelphia. His address there is 1421 Arch Street.

'11—George S. Squibb, who has been with Stone & Webster, Boston, since his graduation, has resigned to enter the firm of the Andrew G. Paul Company, heating and drying specialists, 131 State Street, Boston.

A.M. '11—Frank D. Slutz, A.B. (Mount Union College) '04, is superintendent of public schools, District 1, Pueblo, Colo.

S.B. '12—Edward J. B. Palmer, died at Meadville, Pa., on April 3.

'13—Robert H. Burrage is in the engineering office of the Chino Copper Company, Santa Rita, New Mexico.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1913.

NUMBER 31.

Opinion and Comment

Under the auspices of leading educational and civic organizations of New York City, a dinner was given there on April 30th in honor of Professor Paul H. Hanus and as a special recognition of his valuable services to that city in conducting the recent investigation of its public schools. Mr. Charles P. Howland, Yale, '94, president of the Public Education Association of New York City, presided and paid a warm tribute to Professor Hanus's report—its scholarly quality, its suggestiveness and the indefatigable patience and industry with which he attacked the gigantic problems placed before him. President J. P. Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, chairman of the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acknowledged, on behalf of the city government, its obligations to Professor Hanus for the work he had done. Professor Hanus, whose conduct of the investigation was embarrassed from beginning to end by attempts in certain quarters to prejudice the results of the investigation and, for personal or political reasons, to make it a means for discrediting the present management of the schools, made an excellent statement of the purposes, methods and results of

the investigation and impressed all his hearers by the modesty, intelligence, persuasiveness, and magnanimity of his remarks.

The dinner was attended by over four hundred persons, admirably representative not only of that part of the community which was directly interested in education, but also of citizens prominent in business and civic affairs. It was a testimonial of which Professor Hanus may well be proud and in which the University which lent his services to the city of New York, may take the utmost satisfaction.

* * *

Mr. Thompson's letter on the Harvard Mutual Foundation which was published in last week's issue of the BULLETIN calls attention to another way in which this trust may be useful to the University and those who want to be among the number of its benefactors. A letter from Mr. Lyman in this issue makes further suggestions along the same line. What these two correspondents say in regard to the investment of class funds should receive careful consideration. As Mr. Lyman points out, it is much more difficult to invest small amounts than it is to invest large ones; therefore, if the comparatively small

amounts in the treasuries of the different classes can be united in the funds which will be cared for by the trustees of the Harvard Mutual Foundation, the chances are that these funds will be at least as safe as they would be if they were handled independently.

If anything hitherto printed in these columns has given the impression that the trustees of the Foundation guaranteed an annual return of at least five per cent. on the funds entrusted to them, correction should be made here. It is, of course, impossible for any trustee in the state of Massachusetts to promise that his investment will earn as much as that. What the trustees do promise is that when the return on their funds is more than five per cent., the additional amount shall be divided between the beneficiary and the College. And it is not unreasonable to assume that the experience of the trustees of the Foundation and the rather unusual powers granted by the deed of trust will enable them to invest their money where it will give the largest possible income that is compatible with safety. The project is one which ought to appeal to the friends of the University.

* * *

Much has been written and spoken lately about the relations of the Harvard Clubs to the University. In this connection the BULLETIN would like to point out again the importance of the careful selection of club secretaries. It used to be said in the Civil War that a poor colonel would spoil the best regiment, and although we do not mean to go as far as to say that an indifferent secretary will entirely neutralize the value of a vigorous Harvard club, yet it is evident that the club activities are centered around its secretary. The president is generally an older man with little time for the detailed work of club affairs, with the result that these all-important functions fall to the secretary. Experience has abundantly shown that if a secretary is keen about the work, taking pains to look out for the details of his office and

to keep in touch with headquarters in Cambridge, and especially the group of undergraduates from his city or state, his club will prosper. The graduates have heard much of recent years in regard to committees on relations with the University, relations with secondary schools, etc., and yet there has not been sufficient emphasis placed on the local work to be done by each club under the guidance of the secretary, assisted, possibly, by an executive committee. Fortunately the average of club secretaries is high, but only by maintaining this average can the clubs contribute their important share to the welfare of the University.

* * *

The *Crimson* urges the undergraduates to give the baseball nine more support and encouragement when it is playing on Soldiers Field. It must be admitted that Harvard, in its desire to see that visiting athletic teams have fair treatment when they come to Cambridge, has leaned backward; the result is that now a days it is almost bad form to cheer a three-base hit by a Harvard player, and the games are as staid and solemn as the literary exercises on Commencement Day. The BULLETIN did not hesitate to say in years gone by that organized cheering developed and used for the purpose of "rattling" an opposing pitcher was a disgrace to intercollegiate baseball, but we did not suppose that in the attempt to do away with this abuse it was necessary to maintain silence on the bleachers; there is a reasonable mean which should be found without much trouble.

The normal, healthy college student wants to cheer or at least to make a noise when he sees his side sending a runner down to second base or across the plate, and, as far as we can see, there is no reason for stifling that natural desire. We can even forgive an involuntary shout when an opposing player makes a fielding error. But these demonstrations are quite different from the studied attempts to con-

fuse and worry the visiting nines. We hope the *Crimson* will succeed in its efforts to make the baseball games in Cambridge a little more cheerful than they have been for the past year or two.

* * *

We feel sure that Harvard graduates and other public-spirited citizens as well will do what they can to help the Cancer Commission of Harvard University in its efforts to establish and maintain a laboratory in which cancer may be studied from the viewpoint of the physicist. Whatever the medical profession may think about cancer, there is nothing that is more terrible to the layman, and his peace of mind is not increased when he hears on what seems to be good authority that about one of every ten persons who live to be thirty-five years old may expect to die from this awful disease.

It is beyond belief that science does not somewhere hold the key which will solve this problem, perhaps the most important which medicine now has to face. And yet progress has been slow. Pathology, biology, chemistry and physics must be made to work together towards the desired goal. The Harvard Cancer Commission is already engaged in a systematic attack on the mystery. There is no place in this country where the search for the cause of cancer can be carried on to better advantage than in the hospital and laboratories of the Commission. If the cause of the disease can be found, the cure should not be far away. It is to be hoped that the sum needed by the Commission for its proposed physical laboratory—\$250,000—will be raised without delay, so that the real work of studying cancer may be expedited as much as possible.

* * *

Theodore Roosevelt, '80, has recently been publishing in the *Outlook*, of which he is contributing editor, some interesting autobiographical matter, and a few weeks ago he wrote about the four years he passed at Harvard. This narrative is a typical Harvard composition, although Col. Roosevelt himself in many ways is not a typical Harvard graduate; some people wish he

were more like other Harvard men, and other people wish more Harvard men were like him. But his brief account of his undergraduate career in Cambridge is characteristic of Harvard because it is critical of the things he saw and heard there. One topic which Col. Roosevelt touches is worthy of consideration. He expresses regret that while he was in College he did not pay more attention to elocution and public speaking, but he adds that he has no sympathy with the debating contests in which each side is arbitrarily assigned a given proposition and told to maintain it without the least reference to whether those maintaining it believe in it or not. "What we need", he says, "is to turn out of our colleges young men with ardent convictions on the side of the right; not young men who can make a good argument for either right or wrong as their interest bids them."

The procedure which Col. Roosevelt criticises is precisely that followed in inter-collegiate debating. In the last debate between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, for instance, Harvard won from both opponents, although in one debate Harvard had the negative and in the other the affirmative side of the question. We have been disposed to regard that feat as one that deserved the highest praise from every point of view. But is there something in Col. Roosevelt's contention that men should be taught to argue their convictions rather than to talk glibly on the particular side to which they happen to be assigned?

* * *

The BULLETIN takes satisfaction in the receipt of the first number of *The Alcade*, being a magazine to be published eight times a year by the former students of the University of Texas. The more good alumni publications there are the better it is for the colleges principally interested and for each other. The relations between Harvard and the University of Texas have been cordial and intimate and the exchange of alumni publications will be one more link in the long chain binding the two institutions together.

The Foundation of Class Day

This account of the foundation of Class Day as told by my father, Patrick Tracy Jackson, '38, should, I think, be recorded, because few are still alive, who heard it from his lips, and the number is rapidly diminishing.

Before his time Class Day was a wild orgy around buckets of punch in the Yard. A long buried story tells that on one occasion, when for the third time his friends put a certain man to bed, and by way of precaution took away his clothes beside locking him into his room they had hardly got back to the punch, before he was seen joining them by the Holworthy lightning-rod. In 1838 the faculty determining to put an end to the scandal sent word to the Class Day Committee that their degrees would be taken away, if there was dancing, singing, or other disorder in the Yard on Class Day. Rufus King, chairman of the committee and a high scholar, at once said he should resign, as he could not afford to lose his degree; but my father (Patrick Tracy Jackson) pointed out that, if ladies were invited to Class Day, there could be no trouble. This suggestion was accepted by his fellow committee-men, and adopted by the class. The faculty also approved it, and to help the plan, allowed them to have a band of music.

On Class Day morning the band played, and the assembled students looked at the young ladies, and wondered what was to be done next. During this awkward pause Professor Webster happened to come by, and asked why they were not dancing. The committee explained they were to lose their degrees, if there was any dancing in the Yard. Professor Webster said, "I am sure President Quincy does not understand the situation. I will go and get him." In a few minutes he appeared again with Old Quin, who, as soon as he saw the state of affairs, exclaimed, "Music! Young men! Young women! No dancing! Take partners for a cotillion!" and Class Day was started.

May I add some memories of my own? The dancing on the green lasted until my year, 1867, when there was a single set, but I am certain this was the last. It was brought to an end principally by the rise

of round dancing. As a boy I heard it said of a young lady with bated breath "She waltzes," as if it were something brave and a little singular, but by the time I reached College, square dances had begun to fall into disfavor. I think the first waltzing at Class Day was a little before my time, at the fashionable Lyceum Hall spread, but soon Harvard Hall was opened for round dances, and tickets distributed to the class. The most important decoration of the hall was the six-oar Harvard shell hung from the ceiling.

Another cause of the decay of dancing on the green was that it had become unpleasantly conspicuous, since Class Day had grown into so large an occasion, not however, either large, or public compared with what we have now. For instance our Class Day Committee in 1867 tried to add an illumination to the attractions of the day. This had been done by '64, and consisted of a single row of Chinese lanterns hung along the trees in front of Stoughton and Hollis; but when we asked the faculty for permission to make a similar display, we were refused on the ground of unwarrantable extravagance, and for many years to come the '64 illumination flamed in solitary magnificence.

We also tried to find a gas-fitter adventurous enough to put our class number in gas on the front of Holworthy, but in vain, and it was reserved for the Class of '69 to bring to light this Columbus of gas-fitters; so we were forced to be content with the usual large black wooden frame, on which the class number was spelt out in little glass cups of various colors, each with a modest supply of oil and a floating wick, which gave a winking glow-worm effect not without an old-fashioned charm.

Amid our many attempts to improve Class Day one was of real value. Before our day the public was kept away from the tree by a single circle of rope, so that the omnipresent small boy had the best view of the exercises, and the friends of the seniors, who were too busy to stand and wait, were crowded into the back rows. John Lindsley, the chairman of our Class Day Committee, had the happy thought of es-

tablishing an outer enclosure, and issuing tickets to the class for the space between the ropes, an arrangement which blossomed a few years later into the "extravagance" of reserved seats. When this inspiration was translated into action, the police cleared the small boys out of the reserved space, and I removed the ladies, who were without tickets. My job was certainly the harder of the two.

Another marked improvement introduced in 1867 was due to my aunt Mrs. Asa Gray, who suggested that I should give a tea instead of the usual midday spread in this way filling the dreary gap between the Tree and the President's Reception. The wisdom of this advice was proved by the swarms, which descended on what I meant should be a modest little tea. This may not have been the first tea given on Class Day, but it was certainly the first which took the place of a spread, and it started the procession of teas, which has since gone on without a break and with ever increasing brilliancy.

C. L. JACKSON, '67.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

A new experiment in education is to be undertaken by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration when its sessions open in the fall of 1913. A line of special training has been prepared designed to fit young men for the work of secretaries of chambers of commerce and similar voluntary trade bodies.

In all parts of the country, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and similar bodies are being filled with a new spirit of activity. In one city after another such organizations, long dormant, have sprung into new and useful life; and the recent formation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America has given these organizations another forward impulse.

Two or three years ago Secretary McKibben of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Dean Gay of the Graduate School of Business Administration had a conference on the subject of training men to meet this new condition in chamber of commerce work; but it was then decided that the time was not yet ripe

for the establishment of such work at the Harvard School. Recently the matter was again brought up by Mr. Edward A. Filene, of Boston, and after a re-examination of the situation and conference with Elliot H. Goodwin, '95, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, it was decided to lay out courses for this work and to inaugurate them in September, 1913.

The courses as they have been planned will give to college graduates a well-rounded training in preparation for almost any type of business activity and to that will add special training in practical experience of chamber of commerce operation. This last feature of the work, practice in committee management and furthering the activities of chamber of commerce work, will be conducted in connection with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and similar bodies in the immediate vicinity. The Boston Chamber has pledged its support, and work is now in progress in securing the coöperation of other bodies and in finding openings in which the young men taking the course can have actual practice under working conditions.

HARVARD MUTUAL FOUNDATION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Thompson's communication in the last number of the BULLETIN brings out with admirable clearness the advantages of the care and management of class funds, and his suggestion will doubtless be carefully considered by class committees and class treasurers who find the investment of comparatively small sums a rather trying matter. It is a fact that it is much more difficult to invest a fund of \$10,000 safely and satisfactorily than a fund of \$100,000 or more. The fundamental reason is that no single investment is absolutely safe, and the risk of loss in any single investment can only be satisfactorily allowed for by holding twenty or more safe investments. This sub-division balances the chances of loss and gain and by an average permits the intelligence and care of the trustee to prove its value.

Mr. Thompson developed his sugges-

tion on the assumption of an investment of class funds in the so-called general fund of the Harvard Mutual Foundation. The scheme of the trust is, however, a very flexible one and is intended to provide for a variety of special funds if desired. A class might prefer to receive during its period of active existence the whole income from either its own fund invested by itself, or from the capital value of its own fund as a part of a larger special fund deposited on the same terms by a number of Harvard classes. Some classes might prefer to have the fund turned over to the College on their fiftieth anniversary; others might prefer a later period in the life of the class, or a period determined by a percentage of survivors. Any variation of terms which seems reasonable to the trustees and is satisfactory to the donor can be arranged under the provisions of the trust agreement. I see no reason why the withdrawal of principal could not be arranged.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR LYMAN, '83.

Boston, May 2, 1913.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I was very much interested in your editorial in regard to boys entering college younger. The reasons you give are all true, and in addition there are two points to be considered: That under the present system, a young man entering the professions or engineering has passed the age of adaptability before he is able to enter on his life work, and that he can hardly marry and make a home before thirty. I believe that this is neither healthy physically or morally, and is one of the contributing causes to the commercialized vice of today.

I have for the past twelve years been experimenting, and find that there is no difficulty whatever in having the average boy (not merely a bright boy) ready for college at sixteen, or even fifteen. I can see no reason why three years should be wasted in our educational system in order to have a boy "old enough to enter college."

But you do not seem to realize how serious a difficulty lies in the present system of college teaching, and I am afraid Harvard is one of the worst offenders in this respect. Putting aside any question of superior moral maturity to meet college conditions, the college requires a mental maturity which the average boy does not have at sixteen. The boy of sixteen is at a disadvantage in his college course on this account. There are two remedies possible,—one, that the university colleges should modify their methods of freshman teaching so as to meet this immaturity. The other is that a closer correlation should be built up between the small college and the university, so as to encourage the boy to take his first few years in a small college and then transfer to the university for its larger opportunities when he is ready to begin to specialize. At present Harvard, whatever its theory, practically discourages this transfer, by not allowing the student to enter class for class. I believe that Harvard might strengthen itself as the leading university by a more cordial acknowledgment of the work done in small colleges, which are a unique and valuable feature of American educational life. They might then become direct and valuable feeders to the university, and supply the boys of maturity and training, which the university desires.

This would be unquestionably better for the boy in every way, than extending the school course like the German gymnasium. We ought to be very careful not to repeat the German mistake of a dislocation between the secondary school and the university. It is universally acknowledged in Germany that the student wastes his first year in the university, because of the complete difference in system between it and the gymnasium. This is why our American college is decidedly superior in its correlation with the school.

Very truly yours,

F. GARDINER, '80.

The Yates School,

Lancaster, Pa.,

April 28, 1913.

Extension Courses for 1913-14

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has accepted for the degree of A.A. the following courses for 1913-14, given by the Commission on Extension Courses, representing Harvard University, Tufts College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Boston University, Museum of Fine Arts, Wellesley College, and Simmons College.

EVENING COURSES.

Elementary English Composition. Lectures, reading, and theme work. Mr. F. W. C. Hersey, Harvard University. One hour a week, and a section meeting every two weeks. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

History of English Literature. Lectures, reading, and written work. Professor E. Charlton Black, Boston University. Two hours a week, and a section meeting. Full course. Fee, \$5.00.

Elementary French. Reading, grammar, and composition. Professor James Geddes, Jr., Boston University. Two hours a week. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

Elementary Economics. Professor H. Metcalf, Tufts College. Two hours a week, and a section meeting. Full course. Fee, \$5.00.

Money, Banking, and Crises. Lectures and reading. Assistant Professor Edmund E. Day, Harvard University. Two hours a week, and a section meeting. Full course. Fee, \$5.00.

Governments and Politics of Today. Lectures and reading. Associate Professor Frederic A. Ogg, Simmons College. Two hours a week, and a section meeting. Full course. Fee, \$5.00.

AFTERNOON COURSES.

Advanced English Composition. Professor Dallas L. Sharp, Boston University. One hour a week. Half-course. Fee, \$15.00.

Nineteenth Century English Literature. Assistant Professor Charles T. Copeland, Harvard University. One hour a week, and a section meeting. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

Elementary German. Professor M. L. Perrin, Boston University. Two hours a week. Two-thirds course. Fee, \$5.00.

Appreciation of Music. Assistant Professor J. P. Marshall, Boston University. One hour a week, and a section meeting. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

History of Greek Art. Dr. L. D. Caskey, Museum of Fine Arts. Two hours a week. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

Statistics. Lectures and individual investigation of problems. Associate Professor Roxana H. Vivian, Wellesley College. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

SATURDAY COURSES.

Petrology. Professor G. H. Barton, Teachers' School of Science. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

Historical Geology. Professor G. H. Barton, Teachers' School of Science. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

Geography. Professor Elizabeth F. Fisher, Wellesley College. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

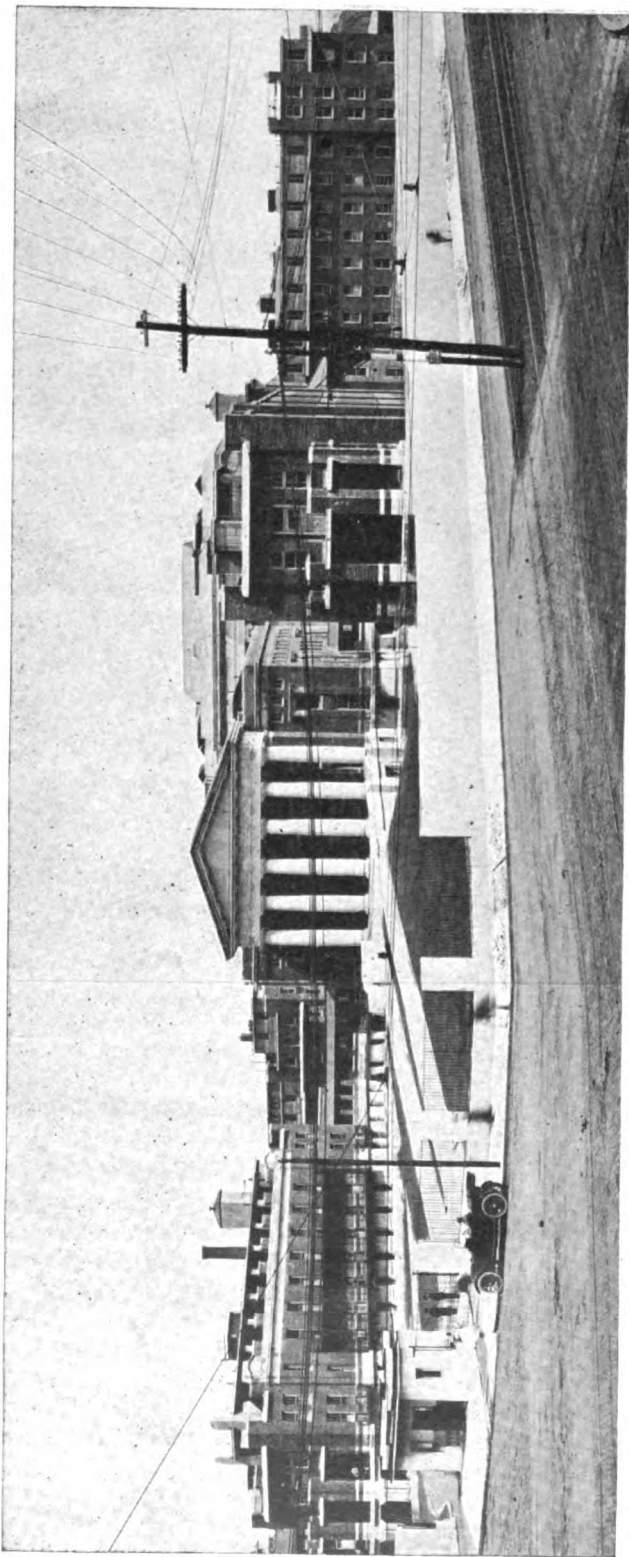
Botany. Assistant Professor W. J. V. Osterhout, Harvard University. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

Zoölogy. Professor G. H. Parker, Harvard University. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

"LEXIQUE DE MONTAIGNE"

Miss Grace Norton has presented to the University Library an important original "Lexique de Montaigne", the result of many years of labor. It is in five large volumes of carefully mounted type-written pages, available for constant and ready consultation.

The work was begun at the suggestion of the late Professor Ferdinand Bôcher, to whom it is dedicated, and is intended to help students of Montaigne and to furnish material for a much desired new translation. It consists of a concordance to the writings of Montaigne with numerous parallel passages from sixteenth and seventeenth century writers, with many illustrative English readings.



The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital

The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, the great institution which is just across the street from the Harvard Medical School and will be conducted in close coöperation with the School, is now treating some patients although the plant is by no means completed. The 16 buildings which are included in the Hospital seem from the outside to be ready for occupancy but not one of the many rooms has yet been completely finished and furnished. Nevertheless, as rapidly as the condition of the wards would allow, they have been opened for the accommodation of the sick, and 65 patients were last week treated in beds.

If it had not been for a prolonged labor strike last spring, the buildings of the hospital would probably have been finished by this time. Work is being pushed and the various wards and departments will be opened as soon as possible if there is demand for them.

The relations between the Brigham Hospital and the Harvard Medical School assure coöperative effort in the study and practice of medicine and surgery. The higher places on the staff of the hospital are filled by agreement between the trustees of the hospital and the administrative officers of the Medical School, and these higher officers on the hospital staff are also teachers in the Medical School. The senior officers on the hospital staff are appointed permanently. The method which has hitherto been followed in hospitals in this country, except at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, has been to have members of the staff serve in rotation, generally for periods of a few months only.

Dr. H. A. Christian, the physician-in-chief of the Brigham Hospital, is also Hersey professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, in the Medical School. Dr. Harvey W. Cushing, the surgeon-in-chief of the hospital, is Moseley Professor of Surgery in the Medical School. Dr. William T. Councilman, the consulting pathologist of the hospital, is Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School. Dr. W. B. Cannon, the consulting physiologist of the hospital, is George Higginson Professor of Physiology in the Medical

School. Dr. Otto Folin, the consulting chemist of the hospital, is Hamilton Kuhn Professor of Biological Chemistry in the Medical School. Dr. Channing Frothingham, Jr., the resident physician of the hospital, is Assistant in the Theory and Practice of Physic in the Medical School and Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine. And Dr. David Cheever and Dr. John Homans, the visiting surgeons to the hospital, are respectively Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant in the Medical School. These appointments show how closely the new hospital and the Medical School will be associated; it is believed that the connection will be of great value to both institutions.

The organization of the hospital has not been completed but most of the important posts have been filled. Dr. Herbert B. Howard, '81, who has been for many years superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has now become superintendent of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. His assistant is Dr. Louis H. Burlingham. The names of the members of the consulting staff have already been given. Dr. L. J. Rhea is resident pathologist.

The physician-in-chief will have under him a visiting physician, a resident physician, and three assistant-resident physicians. On the surgical side there will be besides the surgeon-in-chief, two visiting surgeons, a resident surgeon, and two assistant-resident surgeons. Dr. F. W. Peabody is one of the assistant-resident physicians; the other one already appointed is Dr. Chandler Walker, who will have charge of the outpatient department of the hospital. The resident surgeon is Dr. Emil Goetsch, and the assistant-resident surgeons are Dr. Charles Bagley, Jr., and Dr. Conrad Jacobson.

The outpatient department of the hospital will be open for the entire day, and there is a possibility that it may be kept open in the evening also so that working people who can not visit the hospital in the day may have the benefit of the service offered by the hospital. The outpatient building is not yet occupied and that part of the work of the hospital is being done by the Harvard Clinic, which was estab-

lished four years ago by the Medical School; this clinic has not been taken over by the hospital but is maintained for the present in Building D of the Medical School. Ultimately this work will be transferred to the hospital.

The regulations governing the admission of patients to the hospital provide that any indigent sick resident of Suffolk County, Mass., whose disease is not infectious or chronic, may be admitted as a free patient to the wards. Patients so admitted may pay according to their financial ability, at the rate of five, seven, ten or fourteen dollars a week for beds in the open wards.

The buildings of the hospital are of brick and concrete. The hospital trustees decided to erect buildings which would be in every way adequate for the purposes for which they would be used but not to spend money for decoration and adornment. The different structures are fire-proof and admirably designed, but they are useful rather than ornamental. Consequently the cost of the buildings will be not much more than half what would have been spent if the plans originally suggested had been carried out. The funds thus saved will increase the endowment for the operation and maintenance of the hospital. The only buildings which are at all effective as examples of architecture are those grouped about the main entrance of the hospital. The administration building has a dignified facade, and on each side there is another building which is treated in a similar style.

The peculiar arrangement of the buildings was made necessary by the oddly-shaped site along Huntington Avenue on which the hospital fronts. This lot is a slightly curved, wedge-shaped tract about 1300 feet long and 400 feet wide. Its longest side extends in a northeast-southwest direction. The main axis of the buildings is a two-story tunnel, topped by an open arcade. At the northerly end is the nurses' home, the clinical amphitheatre and the outpatient building, taking up the entire width of the plot. Next southerly on the axis is the administration building, where patients are received, examined and assigned to places in the medical or surgical wards.

The wards lie at right angles to the

axis, projecting to the southeast. This position gives each ward sun-light on three sides. The first story of each ward has an outdoor platform just above the ground level, with space for all the beds on that floor. The second and third stories are stepped back or shortened toward the gallery axis, so that they do not shut off the early morning sunlight from the neighboring ward. The second story of each ward also is narrower than the first story, so that there is provided a flat roof on which all the beds of the second story can be accommodated in the open air. The third story provides for two beds in the open air, and its stepping back prevents its shutting off any of the morning sunlight from the ward next to the southeast of it.

The first ward to the south of the entrance is Ward A. Then comes a gap where Ward B will later be constructed. Next come Wards C and D, the surgical wards, with the surgical building, containing the etherizing and operating rooms, just opposite them on the west side of the axis galleries. Wards E and F are the medical wards, backed on the west side of the axis by the medical building. Southwest of Ward F there is a vacant space where two or three additional wards can later be built. The present wards are planned to accommodate 200 patients, each patient having at least 2200 cubic feet of space in which the ventilating system gives five complete changes of air per hour. At present patients are installed in one floor of Ward A and in Wards C and F.

The domestic building is the first one to the south of the administration building on the west side of the gallery axis. The basement, or first floor, on the level of Van Dyke Street, is taken up by the general food store of the hospital. On the main floor, level with the open gallery, are separate dining-rooms for the staff, for the nurses and for the male and female help—all of them attractive and well lighted rooms.

Above the women's dormitory, which occupies the second floor of the domestic building, is the kitchen, which occupies the top story. It contains the most modern equipment — motor-driven potato-parers, apple peelers and corers, bread crumbers, dish washing machines and bottle cleaners.

Adjoining the kitchen is a cold room, chilled by brine in pipes, and a small milk room, where the cans of milk will set in water kept cool by brine. Nearby is a motor-driven ice cream freezer.

All the food for the patients, staff, and nurses will be prepared in this kitchen, with the exception of some special diets, which may when necessary be handled in the diet kitchens of the wards. All the dishes used in serving food to the patients will be heated and placed under covers on trucks which will carry the food for each ward. The trucks are loaded by elevator from the kitchen to the lowest floor and are then wheeled through the galleries to each ward. Here the food and dishes are sent up one story on elevators to the separate diet kitchens, where the hot foods, each kind in a cylindrical holder, are set at once into a steam-heated hot table.

The utmost pains have been taken in planning the details of the Hospital, and every kind of regular use and of emergency, as far as could be foreseen, has been provided for. It is believed that the plant from the standpoint of efficiency is not excelled in this country or in Europe.

TROPICAL MEDICINE

Dr. R. P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, Assistant Professor of Pathology and Director of the Harvard Cancer Commission, and Mr. C. T. Brues, Instructor in Economic Entomology, are now on their way to Guayaquil, Ecuador, where they will carry on investigation and study in behalf of the Department of Tropical Medicine at Harvard. The party sailed from New York on April 30 and will return to this country about the middle of September.

This expedition has been organized for two purposes. First to obtain material and specimens for the Department of Tropical Medicine. Guayaquil was selected as the objective point because that city is known as a flourishing garden of tropical diseases. It is notorious for the prevalence of physical disorders to which the new department of the Harvard Medical School will be devoted.

Yellow fever exists at Guayaquil at all times, and malaria and leprosy are common; there has recently been also an outbreak of the plague.

The second and the especial object of the expedition is to study *verruca peruviana*, a very contagious and infectious disease, which derives its name from the manifestations on the skin of those who are ill. *Verruca peruviana* is a very serious disease and has an extremely high rate of mortality. Neither its cause nor the methods in which it is transmitted are known. It is particularly prevalent in and about Guayaquil. The members of the Harvard expedition hope they may be able to make progress in the investigation and knowledge of this disease.

Mr. Brues will also make a study and special collections of tropical insects; and will obtain fresh material on the plague, yellow fever and other tropical diseases; and the members of the party on their way to and from Guayaquil will inspect the important hospitals on the Isthmus of Panama and other places. It is believed that the trip will be of immense value to the Department of Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Strong, it will be remembered, has been appointed Professor of Tropical Medicine to organize and have charge of that department. He has had wide and varied experience in the observation and study of tropical diseases in different parts of the world and also, with a colleague, Dr. Teague, made remarkable and useful investigations of the pneumonic plague at Mukden in 1911.

Dr. Tyzzer was associated with Dr. Councilman in his investigation about ten years ago of the cause of small pox. More recently, as Director of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, Dr. Tyzzer has studied the problem of the transmission of tumors among humans. He is a specialist in proto-zoölogy.

Mr. Brues worked with Dr. Rosenau in his investigation of the causes and spread of infantile paralysis. Their experiments with monkeys showed that the disease was spread by the stable fly.

The plans for the new Department of Tropical Medicine at the Harvard Medi-

cal School are now definitely established. The department will be under the administration of the Graduate School of Medicine of which Dr. H. D. Arnold, '85, is dean. A thorough, systematic course, beginning November 1 and lasting for six months, will be given under the direction of Dr. Strong. It is intended to provide adequate preparation to those physicians who expect to practise where tropical diseases may be prevalent. The course will be open to graduates of recognized medical schools, the tuition fee will be \$100, and laboratory material will be charged at cost.

Professors Harold C. Ernst, Theobald Smith, Milton J. Rosenau, and Henry A. Christian will constitute an advisory board for the department, and they and other teachers, both from the Medical School and from other departments of the University, will participate in the instruction. The course will include the following subjects:

- I. Medical Zoölogy.
- II. Protozoölogy.
- III. Helminthology.
- IV. Venomous Animals.
- V. Poisonous Plants of the Tropics.
- VI. Tropical Entomology.
- VII. Bacteriology of Tropical Diseases.
- VIII. Pathology of Tropical Diseases.
- IX. Clinical Laboratory Work.
- X. Comparative Pathology.
- XI. General Course in Tropical Diseases (Didactic and Clinical).
- XII. Tropical Dermatology.
- XIII. Hygiene and Preventive Medicine in the Tropics.
- XIV. Tropical Climatology.
- XV. Tropical Sunlight.

CUTTER LECTURES

The second series of Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine and Hygiene for 1912-13 will be given by Dr. Mark W. Richardson, '89, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts. The title of the lectures will be "Health Administration." The subject will be considered from the standpoint of conditions obtaining in the nation, state, city, and town. Especial attention will be devoted to a discussion of the opportunities for a life career in public health work.

The lectures will be given in the

amphitheatre of Building E, Harvard Medical School, at 3 P. M., on Monday, May 12, and Wednesday, May 14. The members of all classes in the Medical School, the medical profession, the press, and others interested, are invited to attend.

These lectures are given annually under the terms of a bequest from John Clarence Cutter, whose will provided that the lectures so given should be styled the "Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine," and that they should be delivered in Boston, and be free to the medical profession and the press.

The first series of Cutter Lectures for 1912-13 was given by George C. Whipple, Gordon McKay Professor of Sanitary Engineering, who delivered three lectures on "The Use of Vital Statistics."

FOGG ART MUSEUM

There has been placed on exhibition in the Fogg Museum a large and important Italian painting which was withdrawn from the Museum for restoration about eleven years ago.

The picture was bought in Italy in 1899 and sent to a restorer in London and in the summer of 1900 was put on exhibition in the Fogg Museum, but after only a short time it began to fall to pieces again and had to be taken down. It has now been skilfully transferred to a new panel, and although the severe damages which it has suffered in the past are still apparent in parts, it is one of the most brilliant and distinguished pictures in the Museum. It was painted by Benvenuto di Giovanni (1436—circa 1517), one of the Sienese masters, and represents the Madonna and Child surrounded by angels and saints. It is about 6 by 7 1-2 feet.

The Fogg Museum has received as a temporary loan from Messrs. Böhler & Steinmeyer, of New York, a *desco à parte*, a fifteenth century Italian panel.

Gen. Hazard Stevens, '64, will be the orator at the Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre. Gen. Stevens entered College in the fall of 1860 but left at the end of his freshman year and entered the Federal army.

The Harvard Clubs

On April 12 thirty Harvard men of Madison, Wis., held a dinner at which Professor George H. Palmer, '64, was the guest of honor. At this dinner the question of organization of a Harvard Club of Madison was discussed. A smoker was held on April 25 at which definite action was taken, a constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Albert S. Flint, '75; secretary-treasurer, Norman Foerster, '10; executive committee, A. S. Flint, '75, Walter Eyer, '93, C. R. Bardeen, '93, F. O. Reed, A.M. '05, and Norman Foerster, '10.

HARVARD CLUB IN MICHIGAN

The Harvard Club in Michigan held its annual meeting on April 11 at the University Club, Detroit. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. R. Shippen, '87; vice-president, J. R. Bishop, '82; secretary and treasurer, A. D. Wilt, Jr., '03.

On April 16 the club entertained Professor George P. Baker, '87, who spoke on the recent activities at the University.

The club is anxious to have every Harvard man in Michigan enroll as a member. The secretary asks that all such men will send their names and addresses and that Harvard visitors to Detroit will also inform him of their presence in that city.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY CLUB

The Connecticut Valley Harvard Club held its annual meeting and dinner at the Nayasset Club, Springfield, Mass., on April 17. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James R. Miller, '01; first vice-president, Sidney Stevens, '00; second vice-president, George M. Leonard, '03; secretary, Donald M. Baker, '10; treasurer, W. Meredith Wharfield, '05.

In addition to those already mentioned the following were present at the dinner:

W. Gibson Field, '63, Edward N. Jenckes, Jr., '06, Frederic M. Jones, '96, Frank Holyoke, M.D. '83, Bradlee Williams, '02, Robert F. Duncan, '12, S. H. Bowles, '12, Arthur Sweetser, '11, Theodore

W. Ellis, '10, W. R. Buxton, '10, S. R. Maxwell, '99, J. H. G. Williams, '02, Philip W. Thayer, '14, Roy A. Wheeler, '12, Allen H. Knapp, '97, Philip W. Simons, '16, Morgan G. Day, '14, Cornelius H. Mack, D.M.D. '06, Roland E. Desoe, D.M.D. '06, Raymond A. Bidwell, '99, John H. Lathrop, '05, George D. Cummings, L. '05-'06, Frank H. Wesson, B.A.S. '04, John W. Mason, '82, John MacDuffie, '84, Robert T. Lee, '09, Harold Wesson, '01, John W. Simons, '09, R. H. Leonard, '10, Henry F. Dewing, '04, H. I. Dillenback, '82, C. R. Rogers, '02, F. G. Hodskins, '01, J. M. Strong, '11, T. H. Bliss, '11, Donald Greene, '11, Guy E. Boynton, '08, Joseph Shattuck, Jr., '92, and H. G. Chapin, '82.

HARVARD CLUB OF LYNN

The Harvard Club of Lynn held its annual meeting on Thursday, April 24, at the residence of Dr. Carolus M. Cobb. The various reports showed that the club was in a prosperous condition. Dr. Cobb presented an interesting paper, illustrated by the stereopticon, on the witchcraft delusion.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon, '70; vice-presidents, Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, Elihu Thomson, S.D. (hon.) '09; secretary and treasurer, Luther Atwood, '83; executive committee, Walter A. Hall, '96, George H. Breed, '98, Paul M. Keene, '99.

ATHLETICS NEXT SATURDAY

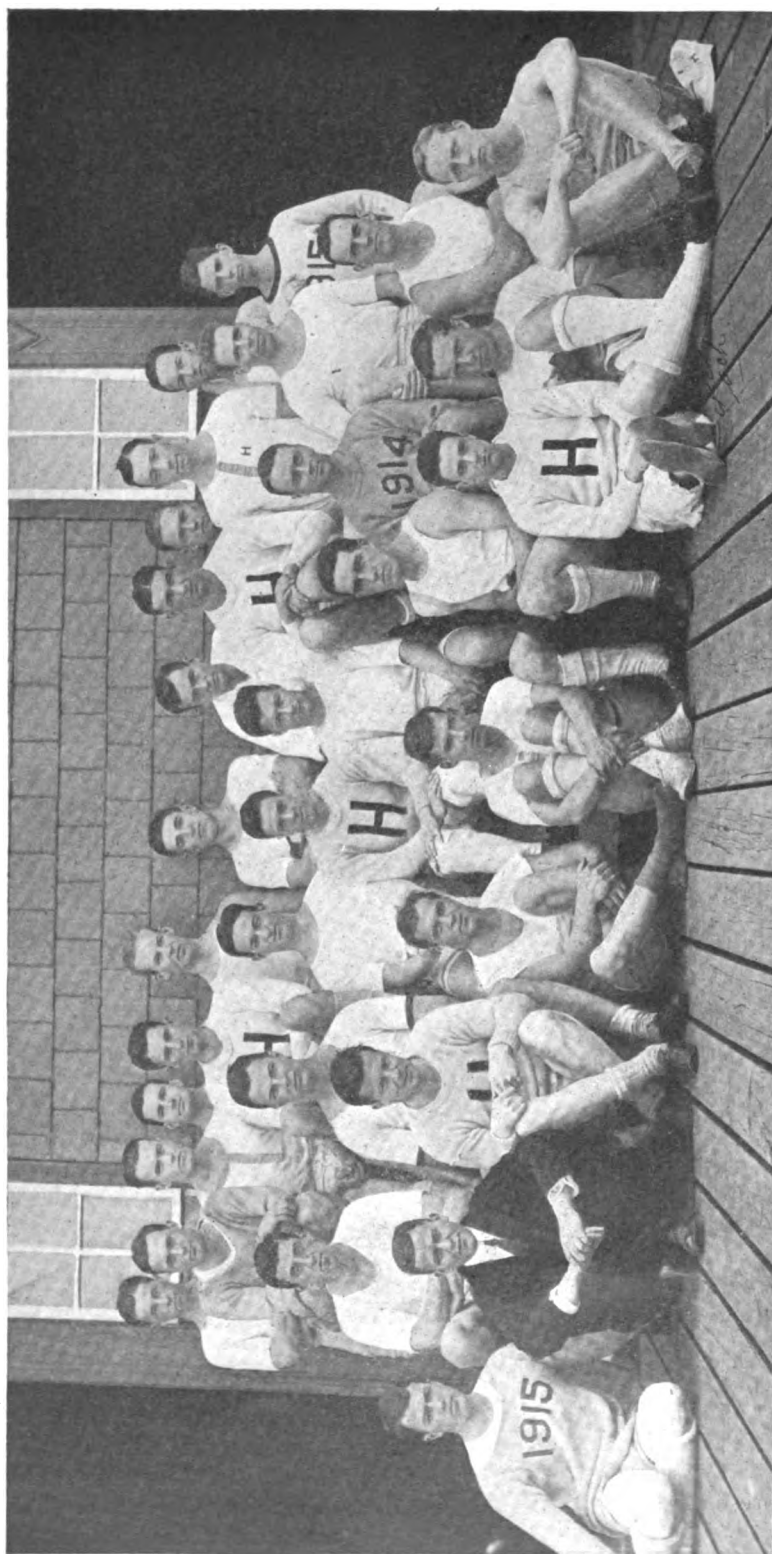
Next Saturday the Princeton, Pennsylvania and Harvard university crews will race over the regular course on the Charles River. The race will be rowed early in the afternoon.

On the same afternoon the Cornell and Harvard track teams will have a dual meet in the Stadium.

The baseball nine will play Holy Cross at Worcester on Saturday.

FRESHMAN DEBATE

The Princeton freshmen won the triangular debate with the Yale and Harvard freshmen last Friday evening. Harvard won from Yale. The subject was "Resolved, That the members of the President's Cabinet should have a seat and a voice in all discussions in both Houses of Congress."



Top Row—B. Harwood, J. J. Storrow, E. Curtis, G. F. Stratton, E. D. Morgan, L. Curtis, G. MacVicar, G. C. Cutler, A. M. Goodale, G. C. Sumner, Q. Reynolds, H. A. Murray, H. Gallaher. Second Row—L. Saltonstall, L. H. Mills, E. Reynolds, Captain C. T. Abeles, J. S. Morgan, F. H. Trumbull, W. B. Pirnie, A. D. Taylor. Bottom Row—T. J. D. Fuller, Asst. Manager R. C. Cobb, G. von L. Meyer, W. T. Gardiner, E. Carver, D. C. Parmenter, A. T. Abeles, H. H. Meyer, L. S. Chanler.

HARVARD ROWING SQUAD.

The Base Ball Nine

The university baseball nine played and won three games last week. The scores were: On Tuesday, Harvard 11, Bates 3; on Thursday, Harvard 4, Vermont 1; on Saturday, Harvard 5, Amherst 0. These games showed that the Harvard team has improved both in fielding and batting but that it is still crude. Felton and Hitchcock are pitching fairly well. Young, whose nose was broken in practice a short time ago, has returned to the squad and will hereafter do most of the playing behind the bat.

The summaries of the three games follow:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	2	4	4	2	1
Clark, 2b.	5	2	2	1	3	0
Ayres, 1b.	5	2	2	12	0	0
Gannett, l.f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3	0
Osborn, c.	4	1	0	8	4	1
Felton, p.	2	1	1	0	2	0
Hardy, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hitchcock, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals,	38	11	11	27	16	2

BATES.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Coady, 3b.	3	1	1	2	1	3
Goodwin, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3	0
Talbot, s.s.	3	0	1	0	1	1
Griffin, c.	4	1	1	5	1	0
Joyce, c.f.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Cobb, 1b.	2	0	0	10	0	0
Hubbard, r.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Stinson, p.	0	0	0	0	4	1
Anderson, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bates, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	31	3	5	24	11	6
Innings,	1 2 3 4	5 6	7 8	9		
Harvard,	0 0 0 0	1 0 0	10	x—11		
Bates,	1 0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0	0—3		

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	1	2	1	3	1
Clark, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1	0
Ayres, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0	0
Gannett, l.f.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	2	2	4	1
Osborn, c.	4	0	0	6	1	0
Hitchcock, p.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Totals,	34	4	9	27	10	2

VERMONT.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
J. Berry, c.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Flaherty, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1	1
Fredick, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	1
Dutton, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0	0
Mayforth, c.	4	0	0	7	1	1
S. Berry, r.f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Johnson, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallagher, l.f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Smith, s.s.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Malcomb, p.	2	0	0	0	2	1
Totals,	30	1	3	24	7	4
Innings,	1 2 3 4	5 6	7 8	9		
Harvard,	1 0 1 2	0 0 0	0 0	x—4		
Vermont,	1 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0—1		

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	2	2	0	0	0	0
*Alsop, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	2	2	2	4	2	0
Clark, 2b.	5	0	2	1	2	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0	0
Gannett, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Young, c.	3	0	1	7	0	0
Osborn, c.	0	0	0	2	1	0
Felton, p.	3	1	1	0	3	0
Totals,	29	5	10	27	11	0

AMHERST.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Kimball, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Partenheimer, 3b.	3	0	0	4	2	0
Williams, s.s.	2	0	0	1	1	0
Swasey, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Goodridge, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	0
Washburn, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
De Castro, r.f.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Douglas, c.	2	0	0	3	1	0
Robinson, p.	3	0	0	0	3	2
Totals,	26	0	1	24	10	2
Innings,	1 2 3 4	5 6	7 8	9		
Harvard,	1 0 1 1	0 1 0	1 x—5			
Amherst,	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0—0			

*Batted for Young in fifth.

SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP WON

The Harvard soccer team defeated Columbia on Soldiers Field last Saturday, 4 goals to 3. This victory gave Harvard the championship of the intercollegiate league. The team has not lost a game this season. Saturday's game was hard fought and the deciding goal was won in the last few minutes of play.

Alumni Notes

'43—Rev. Leonard Cox, of Charlotte Court House, Va., publisher of the *Charlotte Gazette*, died on January 31.

'75—Harold Williams has resigned as dean of the Tufts Medical School, a position he has held since 1898.

LL.B. '77—William A. Keener, A.B. (Emory College, Ga.) '74, who had been a justice of the New York Supreme Court, Story Professor of Law at Harvard, and dean of the Columbia Law School, died at his home in New York City on April 22.

'81—Thomas P. Ivy, of South Conway, N. H., has in the continental edition of the *London Daily Mail* for March 30 a letter on the "Causes of Floods" with particular reference to the recent floods in Ohio and Indiana.

'82—James Jay Greenough, one of the founders of the Noble & Greenough School, Boston, died at his home in Cambridge on April 25.

'85—Clarence W. Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, died at his home in Cambridge on April 12.

'90—Francis G. Curtis was married on April 4 in Boston to Miss Mary Barnard.

'90—H. Townsend Davis died in New York City on April 15.

'90—John D. Gorham died at Marshall, Mich., on September 1, 1912.

'91—Robert J. Burkitt has been sent by the museum of the University of Pennsylvania to Central America where he will spend the rest of the year collecting ethnological specimens.

'94—A daughter, Margaret Erwin Brooks, was born to Walter Brooks and Mrs. Brooks of Detroit on April 14.

'94—Albert H. Chamberlain, LL.B. '99, was married in Cambridge on April 11 to Miss Annie R. Hooper. They will live in Cambridge.

'95—John T. Whicher was married on April 5 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Helen L. Stearns. After June 1 they will live at 50 Sterling Road, Brookline.

'01—Charles D. Daly, now first lieutenant of field artillery in the United States army, will soon join his battery at Fort Sill, Okla.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, has in a recent number of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* an article entitled "Studies in Speech Disorder." His address is now 110 Bay State Road, Boston.

'04—Kingman Nott Robins was married on April 22 to Miss Elizabeth Adams Sibley at Rochester, N. Y.

'06—Franklin S. Whitney, formerly with the McElwain Company, is with the R. P. Hazzard Company, manufacturers of shoes, Gardiner, Me., and Boston.

'07—Francis A. Bonner, railroad editor of the *Chicago Evening Post*, was married on March 25 to Miss Celestine Louise Horine at Chicago. Bonner's address is 1529 Rosemont Avenue, Chicago.

'07—Chester Morrow Clark was married on

April 3 in Gloucester, Mass., to Miss Helen Fisher. They will live in Wellesley Hills, Mass.

'07—Arthur C. Comey, landscape architect, was awarded on March 19 the second prize in the Chicago City Club competition for the development of a quarter-section within the city limits.

'07—Chauncey C. Nash was married on April 3 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Susan H. Long. After their return from abroad they will live at 31 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

'07—George A. Rivinius was married to Miss Bertha L. Russell on April 22 at Winchester, Mass.

'08—A daughter, Evelyn, was born to William T. Bostwick and Mrs. Bostwick on March 1.

'10—J. Elmer Cates has been appointed pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, N. Y. He was ordained by Bishop Wilson in New York City on April 6.

'10—Bernard S. Van Rensselaer is sales manager of the United States Wholesale Printing Company, 627 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

'11—Calvin D. Crawford was recently married in Cotuit, Mass., to Miss Mita Morse.

'11—John Shillito is assistant secretary of the John Shillito Company, Cincinnati, of which his father, Stewart Shillito, '79, is president.

'12—Gardner Boyd was married in Uxbridge, Mass., on April 10 to Miss Lucile Blanchard. They will live in East Corinth, Vt.

'12—Lewis J. Catheron, who has been with Stone & Webster since his graduation, has been transferred from the Boston office to the accounting department of the Northern Texas Traction Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

'12—Norman Davenport is with the Turners Falls Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

'12—Howard Eager has received his commission as a second lieutenant in the field artillery corps of the United States army. His brother, John M. Eager, Jr., '12, who was recently appointed a second lieutenant in the army, has been ordered to report to Fort Meyer, Va.

'12—Arthur J. Kelly, who has been with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company since 1911, has been transferred from the Syracuse office to Worcester. His address is 88 Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass.

'12—Joseph H. Perry, Jr., is with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is at present a member of the engineer corps of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Pittsburgh Division, 1013 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. His residence is 3014 Bergman Street, Sheridanville, Pa.

'12—Wheeler Sammons, formerly assistant secretary to E. A. Filene, of Wm. Filene's Sons Company, Boston, is in the editorial department of *System*, Chicago. His address is 5714 Washington Avenue, Chicago.

'13—Charles J. Pollard is with Churchill & Alden, shoe manufacturers, Campello, Mass.

'13—Bayard Warren was married on April 8 in Boston to Miss Elizabeth Sears, the daughter of Herbert M. Sears, '89.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1913.

NUMBER 32.

Opinion and Comment

The letter in the last BULLETIN on colleges and universities suggests certain reflections on admission to Harvard, and opens the way for some further emphasis upon features of admission to Harvard which are not generally understood. The writer of the letter, arguing for changes which shall permit boys to enter Harvard younger, says that "there is no difficulty whatever in having the average boy ready for college at sixteen, or even fifteen." In the very next paragraph, he goes on to add that "the college requires a mental maturity which the average boy does not have at sixteen." Evidently here is a contradiction of terms. Perhaps, however, by "ready for college" he means "ready to pass admission examinations", which may be—and, if this supposition is correct, is—in his mind quite different from having acquired the ability to undertake college work. If this is the case, the remedy lies, not, as the writer suggests, in the remodelling of college instruction for a distinctly younger class of minds, but, in changing school instruction so that it shall not be merely preparation for a series of mental events—namely, admission examinations—but rather an education which shall give boys sufficient maturity to undertake college work.

The situation to which attention is here

called is one of the bad features of the present relations between colleges and secondary schools, though largely confined to that type of secondary school which is called "preparatory." A preparatory school is practically under contract to get its boys into college, and is therefore forced to give its attention chiefly to meeting college admission requirements. When these requirements preëempt the whole of a school's time, and prescribe a course of action which, although it may result in a boy passing examinations, does not give him sufficient maturity to undertake college work, the blame rests with the college and not with the school. The college should not in its specifications for admission impose upon either school or boy any course of action which leads to such results.

* * *

It was to meet just this situation that the "new plan" of admission was devised at Harvard. In effect, that plan is a right-about-face with respect to conceptions underlying all regulations covering the transition of boys from school to college. Under the "old plan," the College laid down what the boy should study and how he should study it, thus depriving the school of helpful initiative and cutting off the possibility of adapting instruction to local needs and

individual necessities. By the "new plan", the College practically says to the schools, "plan the course of instruction for your boys that seems to you best, with due regard to local conditions, and teach your subjects in ways which experience shows you will produce the best results. On our side, we will so administer admission as to select our boys by methods which have regard solely to mental capacity and such maturity of mind as is necessary for college work."

That the "new plan" is thus based upon fundamentally different conceptions of the relations between school and college does not seem yet to be appreciated. Other institutions which have done Harvard the honor to copy its provisions have seized upon certain mechanical features which ease the transition from school to college, but have disregarded the truly educational features of the plan. The difference between it and the "old plan" is not, for example, merely a difference in the number of examinations that a boy must take. It is obviously easier for a boy who decides late to come to College to meet tests in four subjects than in double that number; but the plan was not devised and is not administered merely to make it easier for such a boy to enter College by such means unless he produces evidence that he has that maturity of mind which fits him to undertake college work. Admission is not secured under the "new plan" by merely passing four examinations. In fact, there is under the plan no such thing as "passing." The examinations are merely one way of several of securing evidence of capacity and sufficient maturity to undertake College work.

* * *

The writer of the letter before referred to, besides suggesting that Harvard should modify its method of freshman teaching so as to meet immaturity, also suggests that Harvard should encourage boys to go to small colleges for their first few years and then transfer to Harvard. He thinks that "Harvard might strengthen itself as the

leading university by a more cordial acknowledgment of the work done in small colleges" by recognizing their courses of instruction as the equivalents of her own, and admitting boys from their classes *ad eundem*. He does not say what elements of strength Harvard would thus acquire; and one may be permitted to think that on the face of it his suggestion looks more like an abnegation of leadership than anything else. Certainly Harvard would not strengthen any regard small colleges may have for her by tempting their students away from them.

Such a course of action ought to be followed only where the theory coincides with the facts; and if anything is certain about the colleges of the United States it is that their standards are very various. For students to pass from one institution to another upon terms which assume that the certificates they carry with them represent exactly the same things which similar certificates represent elsewhere is not desirable unless there is a community of standard, such as exists, for example, in Germany, but which certainly does not exist in the United States. Harvard can acquire leadership only by maintaining high ideals; and certainly acquiescence in assumptions which are obviously untrue is not compatible with high ideals.

In admitting from other colleges, Harvard has squarely faced the confusion of standards that exists among American colleges, and has adopted a plan the underlying principle of which is the same as that of the new plan of admission from school to college—that is, it tries to test the students who come to it not by matters external to them, such as the schools they have attended or the peculiar programmes of instruction they have followed, or the mere number of items in their records, but by their individual capacity. In the majority of cases, men who come to Harvard from other colleges are required to register for a year as unclassified students. This means that their standing is left an open question until the Harvard Committee on

Admission have an opportunity to judge the record which they present for admission by their actual performance as students under Harvard instruction. By this method, any man who ought to be admitted *ad eundem* is admitted *ad eundem*.

* * *

Graduates are reminded that the postal ballot for the nomination of Overseers will close on June 1. So far about 4000 ballots have been received and the votes are still coming in by every mail, although, as is to be expected, the first rush is over. The BULLETIN ventures to point out once more, even at the risk of tiresome repetition, that the active participation of the majority of graduates is necessary to make the postal ballot entirely successful. Some of the alumni still seem to feel that they lack sufficient information about the candidates; and not infrequently a signed ballot is returned to the Alumni Office with none of the names on the ballot marked. This is a matter, of course, of individual opinion; we desire here only to express a hope that the facts given about the candidates on the circular will be scrutinized with care and judged accordingly.

As long as we are on this subject we might refer to another objection which has been raised by more than one graduate. As one of the objectors puts it: "My grief is so great in the realization of the fact that there are no longer any graduates of Harvard living west of New York City fit in mind and character to be placed on the ballot for Overseers that I haven't the heart to vote at all." This point of view is not an isolated one. Graduates apparently have forgotten, however, that after all the Board of Overseers is a working body whose duties cannot be performed effectively unless there is at least a strong minority of members living not far from Cambridge. Nor do these graduates remember, possibly, that the Board of Overseers, as at present constituted, has sixteen out of

its twenty-nine members (Bishop Lawrence's place not being filled) living outside of New England, and that eight of the ten Overseers elected in the last two years also have to do some travelling to attend meetings of the Board. The BULLETIN is always in favor of anything that can spread the influence of the University throughout the country, and of establishing as many points of contact as possible with graduates at a distance. That the Associated Harvard Clubs have felt satisfied with the present geographical distribution on the Board is shown by the fact that no candidates were nominated by the Clubs this year. In fact we are told on good authority that they thought at one time of nominating an Eastern man to show their appreciation of what had been done to give the Middle West and Far West its present welcome representation on the Board of Overseers.

* * *

The BULLETIN desires to call the attention of the graduates to the Harvard University Register, a volume which contains much useful information not easily accessible elsewhere. As is perhaps not generally known, the Register is published under the auspices of the Student Council of Harvard College and is, therefore, partly official. Besides the usual information in regard to College boards, committees, clubs, and other undergraduate organizations of every kind it contains a complete list of all students in the University arranged alphabetically, geographically, and by dormitories. It is obviously, therefore, a volume which includes *multum in parvo*, and one which we take pleasure in recommending to the officers of Harvard Clubs and to graduates generally. Although the academic year is nearly finished, the book is by no means out of date. It may be obtained for seventy-five cents a copy by writing to K. W. Snyder, '14, 31 Dana Chambers, Cambridge.

The Associated Harvard Clubs

The annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in St. Louis on Friday and Saturday of next week, May 23 and 24. The Harvard Club of St. Louis will be the host of the occasion and will welcome all Harvard men. The headquarters of the Associated Clubs will be at the Jefferson Hotel. If there are not enough sleeping rooms in that house to accommodate the visitors, they will find quarters at the Planters Hotel. The program for the meeting has been carefully arranged so as to provide both pleasure and profit.

Although the regular exercises do not begin until Friday, several informal class dinners have been set for Thursday evening, May 22, and it is believed that a large number of delegates will be in St. Louis on that evening. The Harvard Club of Boston has moved ahead its time of starting so that those who go on the trip will arrive at St. Louis in time for these informal gatherings.

The business meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held at the Jefferson Hotel on Friday, May 23. The meeting will open in the morning and will be interrupted by luncheon. At 4 o'clock all the guests of the St. Louis Harvard Club will go from the Jefferson in private automobiles to the Sunset Inn, which is beautifully situated in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains overlooking the Meramec River. The ride to this hotel is a pleasant drive over fine roads. Dinner will be served at 7 P. M. on a porch out of doors at the Sunset Inn.

At 8.30 the curtain will rise on a musical play which has been written and composed for the occasion. The words are by Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99. The composer is Max Zach, who for so many years was a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and conductor of the "Pop" Concerts, and is now conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The title of the play is "The Perpetual Student." The first act is laid in Harvard Square at 5 A. M., and the second act is in the Yard on Class Day. The play tells the experiences of a young man to

whom is bequeathed the income of \$10,000,000 as long as he remains at Harvard College. He stays there indefinitely.

At 10 A. M. on Saturday, May 24, the party, headed by a band, will march from the Jefferson Hotel to the Mississippi River and board a boat which will go down river to a quiet spot where luncheon will be served and athletic games held. The boat will tie up at the wharf on the return trip not later than 5.30 P. M. so that there will be ample time to dress for the banquet of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be at the Jefferson Hotel at 7 o'clock.

The list of speakers at this dinner includes President Lowell, '77; Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, M.D., '84; Hon. David F. Houston, A.M. '92, Secretary of Agriculture; H. A. Leekley, '96, President of the Harvard Club of Oklahoma; and Percy D. Haughton, '99, coach of the football eleven, who will talk about the Yale game of last fall and show with the stereopticon several photographs of that match.

BOSTON CLUB AT ST. LOUIS

A committee of the Harvard Club of Boston has arranged for a special car for members of the club who are going to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in St. Louis. All Harvard graduates in New England, whether members of the Harvard Club of Boston or not, who intend to go to the St. Louis meeting are invited to join the party from the Boston Club.

The party will take the train which leaves the South Station, Boston, at 10.30 A. M. on Wednesday, May 21. The original plan was to go on the train which leaves at 2 P. M. but the hour has been changed so that the party can arrive in St. Louis in time for the class dinners on Thursday evening. The train which leaves Boston at 10.30 A. M. on Wednesday arrives in St. Louis at 5 P. M. on Thursday. On the return trip the party will leave St. Louis at noon,



The House of the Boston Harvard Club.

Sunday, May 25, and arrive in Boston at 8 P. M., on Monday, May 26.

The railroad fare to and from St. Louis will be \$26.25 each way, but if ten or more men are in the party the fare will be \$23.70 each way. The charge for a lower berth in the sleeping car will be \$6.50 each way, and for an upper berth \$5.20 each way.

The members of the committee of the Boston Club, A. J. Garceau, '91, James J. Storrow, '85, and James Duncan Phillips, '97, report that the response to the circular they have sent out has been gratifying. It is hoped that the Harvard Club of Buffalo and other Harvard Clubs will join the Boston contingent on the way to St. Louis.

All communications, checks for transportation and berths should be sent as soon as possible to D. H. Howie, secretary, 44 State Street, Boston; his telephone number is Main 5400.

The Harvard Club of Boston had a meeting at the Hotel Somerset on Wednesday evening, April 30. About 700 members

were present. An old-fashioned "New England Boiled Dinner" was served.

William S. Hall, '69, the senior member of the board of directors of the club, presided at the dinner. He struck the key-note of the occasion when he said:

"This is probably the last meeting of the Harvard Club outside its own home, so you will pardon me for one or two serious words. There have come to the board of governors two criticisms of the new Harvard Club in Boston. One is that it is an attempt to segregate Harvard men. I believe it is an attempt to bring Harvard men together, that they may know each other more intimately and keep in closer touch with the University across the river. The governors hope that the new clubhouse will give us an opportunity to extend Harvard hospitality to all friends of Harvard, whether graduates or not, and thereby increase the influence of Harvard in this community.

"There is another objection, which I believe was first voiced by a clergyman, which goes to the fundamental idea of any club-

house at all. To that we answer that we do not expect the new clubhouse will be a church, but we do expect that there will always be found there men of the best Harvard type—Harvard gentlemen, men who deal gently, walk uprightly and speak truthfully, the Veritas of our Harvard shield. I care not what the profession or creed of such men may be; if they do those three things, they can not wander far from the pathway of the Master."

P. D. Haughton, '99, the coach of the football team, received a rousing reception when he rose to speak. He said he hoped the eleven would beat Yale again next year.

R. Fulton Blake, '00, R. C. Benchley, '11, John M. Glidden, '00, and Reginald Bolles, '00, gave the lighter part of the entertainment.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held its annual dinner at the University Club of Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, May 5. The guests were President Lowell, '77, who addressed the club on matters of current interest at the University, and T. R. Paxton, LL.B. '74, vice-president of the central division of the Associated Harvard Clubs, who spoke about the coming meeting of that organization at St. Louis.

The scholarship committee of the club reported that for the coming year seventy members had to date subscribed \$1500; but the committee did not announce how many scholarships would be awarded or the amounts of the scholarships.

The athletic committee reported on the baseball series which will be played this season under the auspices of the Inter-scholastic Athletic League. The prizes have been contributed by the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania—a large cup for the winning team, silver medals for the men on the winning team, and a gold medal for the best player on the winning team. In this series all the high and secondary schools in the locality will compete and the series will be called the "Harvard Cup Series."

Those present at the dinner of the club were:

William E. Allen, '12, F. L. Bishop, William H. Black, '87, Templeton Briggs, '09, H. F. Baker, '01, Henry Chalfant, '90, C. E. E. Childers, Edward E. K. Davis, '03, Allan Davis, '07, Bradley Dewey, '08, O. M. Eakins '97, Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, W. S. Franklin, Jr., '06, W. H. R. Hilliard, '85, H. P. Hoffstot, '09, W. C. Holmes, '06, Samuel J. Horvitz, '08, T. C. Jenkins, '92, E. E. Jenkins, '97, G. C. Kimball, '00, Edward B. Lee, '99, Albert C. Lehman, '01, Chester H. Lehman, '09, Lawrence Litchfield, '85, D. A. Lyon, '02, D. E. Mitchell, '97, G. N. Monro, Jr., '99, William L. Monro, '89, Alvin A. Morris, '92, Albert D. Neal, '12, H. D. Parkin, '04, George Pearson, '70, Horace C. Porter, Ph.D. '03, C. P. Robinson, '85, H. G. Schleiter, '00, A. M. Scully, '05, L. F. Snow, '89, R. H. Watson, '00, Charles E. Andrews, Jr., '04, Park J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, Dr. R. E. Brennenman, M.D., '00, Albert G. Burke, '03, Thomas Ewing, L.S. '92, Tileston Chickering, '02, A. Fielder Clarke, '07, Walter C. Carroll, G.S. '01-'02, S. K. Fenollosa, '95, Gordon E. Marble, '01, Lyman Mevis, Dv. '94-'95, C. J. Mundo, '07, George Nicola, Walter G. Mortland, '09, Dr. I. J. Phelps, J. H. Ricketson, Jr., '97, Edward E. Rankin, '86, C. K. Robinson, LL.B. '01, E. B. Strassburger, '08, G. Studley, Jr., '09, S. T. Stackpole, '07, A. P. L. Turner, '05, Sidney J. Watts, '05, J. M. Wilson, LL.B. '00.

President Lowell spent the day of May 5th in Pittsburgh; in the morning he visited various schools of the city, and at lunch he met the principals and headmasters of the schools.

HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI

The Harvard Club of Cincinnati held its annual dinner on April 15. Professor Hugo Münsterberg was the principal guest and speaker. Dr. Frederick Forchheimer, S.D. (hon.) '12, one of the leading physicians in Cincinnati, was also a guest. Professor Münsterberg made several public addresses during his stay in Cincinnati, including a lecture on "Psychology and Modern Business", at which one of the large auditoriums of the city was filled to overflowing. He also spoke at a meeting of the Business Men's Club, to the public school teachers of the city, and to the students of the University of Cincinnati.

The following officers of the Harvard Club have been elected for the ensuing year: President, George A. Thayer, graduate of the Divinity School, '70; vice-president, John W. Peck, '96; secretary, Gilbert Bettman, '03, 1222 Union Trust Building. Cincinnati.

The Harvard Club of St. Louis

Nobody can tell when or just where the St. Louis Harvard Club began any sort of organized life. Like Topsy, "it just grewed." Tradition has it, however, that sometime, probably in the sixties, the senior resident Harvard graduate, Samuel Treat, '37, Judge of the United States District Court, gave a dinner at his house to such of the Harvard men as he could gather in; and it seems that an understanding was had at that meeting that a dinner should be given annually, the host to be the next in seniority of graduation each year. Judge Treat's dinner was followed duly the next year by one given by Nathaniel Holmes, also '37. As Judge Holmes was a bachelor, this dinner was had at a hotel.

Waterhouse, '53, was next in seniority, but no dinner came, and none is heard of again until the winter of 1873, when Soule, '62, Snow, '65, and Garland, '66, concluded that it was time for the Harvard men to wake up, and a dinner was held in the first home of the University Club on Olive Street, near Ninth. The University Club had then been in existence only a year, and this was the first college dinner in the club. The writer of this sketch was present, but if any formal organization took place then, his memory fails to recall it. The only certain fact is that some 20 or 30 men were on hand, and that the dinner was a "howling success", as one said on the way home. No trace can be found, however, of any further activity of this sort for some years. Now and then a dinner was arranged and officers chosen, but this seems to have been spasmodic and not an annual affair. Dillon, '64, served as president several years until his removal to New York to be editor of the *World*. Chapman, '70, also was president for a few years.

In 1880, when the annual meeting had become a fixed custom, Dr. John Green, '55, was elected and served most effectively for 16 years, when he insisted upon retiring. At the meeting of May 4, 1906, he was made honorary president

and a loving-cup was presented to him as a token of the appreciation of the club for his long and brilliant service. Markham, '81, was chosen as his successor and was reelected for a second term. Custom seems now to have decreed that a year or two is the normal presidential term.

A leaflet has been unearthed in which is found the first and only constitution of the club, adopted in 1883. This document reads thus:

Art. I. This Club shall be perpetual.

Art. II. This Constitution may be altered by a two-thirds vote of the members present at two succeeding meetings; provided, that this Article shall not apply to, or authorize any amendment or repeal of Article I.

And that is all. Some by-laws are added stating the officers, etc. That constitution may be said to be iron-clad.

Meetings have been held yearly for more than 30 years past without a break, with a smoker between times now and then as the spirit moved.

President Eliot was our guest more than once. President Lowell was to have been with us the winter after his inauguration, but was unable to reach us in time, held up by a heavy snow storm. His place was ably filled by the witty Angert, who unfolded many new and strange policies of the new administration. Some member of the governing boards or of the Faculty has always met with us to tell us the news from Harvard.

About 20 years ago a scholarship was established by the club, at first for the aid of a student in the Harvard Graduate School, later for some undergraduate named by a committee of the club. The value of this scholarship is \$300.

At a meeting of the club held March 6, 1897, a standing committee of three was appointed to "confer with like committees from other Harvard Clubs in the Central and Middle States for the purpose of making suggestions to the Nominating Committee of the Board of Overseers, with a view of electing a representative from these states." This committee was composed of Snow, '65,

Markham, '81, and Leighton, '88, chairman. A circular was sent in the fall to 15 clubs in the section named, and hearty responses were received from nearly all. December 18 was fixed upon as the date when the delegates from these clubs should meet to suggest a candidate for the Board of Overseers, and Indianapolis as the place of meeting.

While the prime object of the meeting was to bring about united action in some nomination, it was also suggested that subjects affecting the general welfare of Harvard might be discussed. Thus in the Harvard Club of St. Louis, in this simple fashion, the first steps were taken which were to lead to the large and powerful Associated Harvard Clubs, which now concerns itself with many things besides the nomination of a member of the Board of Overseers. The Indianapolis meeting, as we all know, provided for a permanent organization, and proposed a constitution which was voted upon and accepted by the St. Louis Harvard Club, April 7, 1898, and the first regular meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in St. Louis on December 3 following. President Eliot came to St. Louis expressly to attend this meeting, and delegates were present from nine or ten clubs.

The St. Louis Harvard Club was again the host at a meeting of the Associated Clubs on December 5, 1903, when President Eliot again honored us with his presence, together with a large number of representatives of the clubs in the Association.

This year the Harvard Club of St. Louis is to have the honor for the third time of entertaining this body of men, now grown large and strong; and preparations now on foot promise unique entertainment and profitable discussion of matters pertaining to the welfare of Fair Harvard.

MARSHALL S. SNOW, '65.

HARVARD CLUB OF MILWAUKEE

The 23d annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee was held on Saturday, April 26. Professor George H.

Palmer, '64, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker. Dr. William D. Van Dyke, representing the Princeton Alumni of Milwaukee, also was a guest. Professor A. S. Flint, '75, of Madison, gave an account of the organization of the Harvard Club of Madison, which is made up chiefly of members of the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner: F. T. Boesel, LL.B. '99, Professor G. A. Chamberlain, '91, Dean S. P. Delaney, '96, P. E. Dutcher, '08, Dr. S. W. French, '73, Charles Friend, '88, Rev. W. F. Greenman, '85, C. E. Hansen, '12, O. R. Hansen, '85, Rev. S. Hirshberg, A.M. '02, S. A. Holyoke, '02, J. K. Ilsley, L. '77, Frederic W. La-Croix, '12, G. Manierre, 2d, '00, Joseph Marshutz, LL.B. '02, G. A. Morison, '00, Nathan Pereles, Jr., '04, E. C. Stern, '01, Edgar Tapping, '11-'12, Dr. William Thorndike, '92, Bradlee Van Brunt, '08, H. B. Wells, '03, Mackey Wells, '08, and Rev. Holmes Whitmore, '95.

The officers of the Club are: President, Holmes Whitmore, '95; vice-president, G. A. Chamberlain, '91; secretary and treasurer, N. Pereles, Jr. '04; executive committee, G. A. Morison, '00, E. C. Stern, '01.

On Sunday, April 27, Professor Palmer preached at the Unitarian Church in Milwaukee, of which Rev. W. J. Greenman, '85, is the minister. On Sunday afternoon Professor Palmer gave an address before Milwaukee Downer College.

HARVARD CLUB OF HAWAII

The seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Hawaii was held in Honolulu, on March 18, at the residence of the retiring president, James A. Wilder, '93. Professor Francis G. Peabody, '69, who was passing through Honolulu, on his way to Japan, was present as the guest of honor and spoke to the great pleasure of those present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Perley L. Horne, '92; secretary-treasurer, Ralph S. Hosmer, B.A.S. '94; executive committee, the president and secretary-treas-

urer, and E. A. Knudsen, '94, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, and F. F. Hedemann, '03.

The following men were present at the dinner: A. F. Afong, '03, R. B. Anderson, L. '03, H. M. Ballou, '92, J. H. Barnes, '02, Dr. W. T. Brigham, '62, A. L. Castle, '06, W. R. Castle, L. '72, F. T. Dillingham, H. G. Dillingham, '04, J. D. Dole, '99, Dr. N. B. Emerson, M. '62, A. F. Griffiths, '99, F. F. Hedemann, '03, P. L. Horne, '92, R. S. Hosmer, A. '94, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, F. D. Lowrey, '08, E. A. Knudsen, '94, J. P. Morgan, '11, S. S. Myrick, G.S. '96, A. M. Nowell, '99, Dr. H. P. Nottage, M. '86, A. G. Smith, '05, D. L. Withington, '74, J. A. Wilder, '93, H. O. Wood, '02, and John W. Eddy, '95, of Seattle, Wash., and Professor Francis G. Peabody, '69.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

On Friday evening of this week the Harvard Club of New York City will give a reception to Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner Choate, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hodges Choate.

On Saturday evening, May 17, the club will have its annual election of officers, and will also vote on the following resolution suggested by the nominating committee:

"Resolved: That Joseph Hodges Choate be elected President-Emeritus of the Harvard Club of New York City, and that he perform, from time to time, such functions as may be agreeable to him upon the suggestion of the President or of the Board of Managers of the Club."

After the business meeting, Ernest A. Reed, '96, will give a talk on "The Dangers of Professional Field Photography." The speaker will show colored lantern slides of scenes taken in many different countries.

INVITATION TO GRADUATES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The members of the Harvard Club of Boston take pleasure in extending to all graduates who are visitors in Cambridge at Commencement, an invitation to a meeting in their honor, at Symphony Hall, Boston, on the evening of Commencement Day.

The club has engaged Symphony Hall

entire, with the restaurant service for that evening. The Symphony Orchestra and the Harvard Alumni Chorus will entertain us by a concert now being arranged by the officers of the Alumni Chorus and a committee from the club.

Visitors may obtain tickets of admission to this meeting in the Yard on Commencement Day at a time and place to be announced later through these columns.

For the Board of Governors of the Club,

P. W. THOMSON, Secretary.

CITY PLANNING

Some time ago, at the fourth annual Conference of City Planning, a committee was appointed to prepare an outline for a study in city planning. The committee decided to suggest a scheme by which the contributions would be not competitive but coöperative. Members of the National Conference on City Planning were invited to prepare plans, estimates, etc., for a project in city planning which was definitely set forth by the committee.

Fifteen men handed in complete plans and specifications according to the schedule, and others did part of the work. Of these fifteen, eight are or have been connected with the Harvard Department of Landscape Architecture. The Harvard men who carried the scheme through were:

Professor F. L. Olmsted, '94, E. C. Whiting, '03, and W. L. Phillips, '07, who collaborated on one set of plans: John Nolen, A.M. '05, and A. C. Comey, '07, who collaborated with Messrs. Halde- man and Bourne on a set of plans; Stephen Child, '04; and F. A. C. Smith and I. J. McCrary, who are now students in the department.

MANDOLIN CLUB.

The University Mandolin Club has elected the following officers for next year: President, J. L. Handy, '14, of Barnstable, Mass.; secretary, W. Smith, '14, of Worcester, Mass.; leader, S. P. Clark, '14, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Cornell Beaten in Track and Field Games



Koch Winning the Half-Mile; Huling Second.

Harvard defeated Cornell in the track and field games in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon, 63 points to 54. Harvard took seven first places and a lot of seconds and thirds. Cornell had six firsts. Harvard won the half-mile, both hurdles, the hammer, the high jump, the broad jump, and the pole vault. Cornell won both the sprints, the quarter, the mile, the two-mile, and the shot-put. As will be seen from this brief summary, Harvard did its best work in the field events. But the deciding contests of the afternoon were the hurdle races; Harvard had been very doubtful about each of these races, but when Jackson, Cummings, and Freeman took all but one of the 18 points in these two events, victory was assured.

The weather was anything but favorable or even pleasant for out-door games. It was very cold, and a sharp northerly breeze blew down the Stadium track, chilling both spectators and competitors, and making good performances out of the

question except in the sprints and hurdle races; in these events the wind helped the runners.

Jones, the Cornell runner who has done such wonderful work in the distance runs, did not exert himself on Saturday. Without trying very hard he won the mile run in 4 minutes and 32 seconds, and finished second in the two-mile race. It looked as though he might have won that race also if he had wanted to win it, but he apparently permitted his team-mate Speiden to finish first. Reller, of Cornell, won both the dashes in good time. Jackson, of Harvard, won both the hurdle races; and Cable, of Harvard, won the hammer throw and the broad jump. These three were the only men who won more than one first place.

Koch and Huling, of Harvard, took respectively first and second places in the half-mile, although it had been generally expected that Cornell would win this event. On the other hand, Cozzens, of

Cornell, won the quarter, defeating Barron, of Harvard, by about two yards; this was one of the best races of the afternoon. Harvard was able to win only third place in each of the sprints.

The summary of the various events follows:

100-yards dash.—Won by Reller (C.); second, Ingersoll (C.); third, Adams (H.). Time, 10s.

220-yards dash.—Won by Reller (C.); second, Cozzens (C.); third, Tower (H.). Time, 21 4-5s.

440-yards run.—Won by Cozzens (C.); second, Barron (H.); third, Rock (H.). Time, 51s.

880-yards run.—Won by Koch (H.); second, Huling (H.); third, Snyder (C.). Time, 2m., 3 2-5s.

1 mile run.—Won by Jones (C.); second, MacLure (H.); third, Warren (H.). Time, 4m., 32s.

Two-mile run.—Won by Speiden (C.); second, Jones (C.); third, Boyd (H.). Time, 9m., 54s.

High hurdles.—Won by Jackson (H.); second,

Freeman (H.); third, Cummings (H.). Time, 19 1-5s.

Low hurdles.—Won by Jackson (H.); second, Cummings (H.); third, Phillippi (C.). Time, 24 2-5s.

High jump.—Won by Moffat (H.); height, 5 ft., 10 in.; Camp (H.) and Hanrahan (C.) tied for second place at 5 ft., 8 in. Hanrahan won the medal on the toss.

Pole-vault.—Won by Camp (H.), height, 11 ft., 6 in.; Greeley (H.), Halsted (C.), Milton (C.), and Van Kennen (C.) tied for second place at 11 ft.

Broad jump.—Won by Cable (H.), distance, 21 ft., 2 1-2 in.; second, Garvey (H.), distance, 21 ft., 1 7-8 in.; third, Park (H.), distance, 21 ft., 1 1-4 in.

Hammer throw.—Won by Cable (H.), distance, 147 ft., 5 1-2 in.; second, Bannister (C.), distance, 142 ft., 3 1-2 in.; third, McCutcheon (C.), distance, 140 ft., 2 1-2 in.

Shot-put.—Won by Kanzler (C.), distance, 44 ft.; second, McCutcheon (C.), distance, 42 ft., 6in.; third, Coffey (C.), distance, 41 ft., 5 1-2 in.

Princeton Won the Boat Race



The Harvard University Crew.

Princeton defeated Pennsylvania and Harvard in the boat race which was rowed on the Charles last Monday afternoon. Harvard was about a length behind Princeton, and Pennsylvania was more than two lengths behind Harvard. The times of the three crews were: Princeton, 10 minutes, 18 seconds; Harvard, 10 minutes, 22 seconds; Pennsylvania, 10 minutes, 32 seconds.

The race was to have been rowed Saturday afternoon, but a sharp northwest wind made the Charles River so rough that it would have been impossible to launch the shells, and so the race was postponed until

Monday. The Princeton and Pennsylvania oarsmen had some difficulty in obtaining permission to stay over Sunday, but after communication by telegraph and telephone they were allowed to remain. The Princeton men arrived in Cambridge on Wednesday evening of last week and were assigned to rooms in Holworthy which had been given up by the occupants. The Pennsylvania squad came Thursday morning and roomed in Thayer. Both the crews rowed from the Weld boathouse. The Harvard rowing men made every effort to entertain the visitors.

The conditions were excellent for the

race when it was rowed Monday afternoon at about 4.30. Princeton had the course next to the Boston side of the river, Pennsylvania was on the Cambridge side, and Harvard was in the middle. Both Harvard and Pennsylvania got a better start than Princeton, and Harvard quickly began to draw away but Princeton had little trouble in catching up with Pennsylvania. As soon as the crews settled down Harvard rowed 36 strokes to the minute, Princeton 34, and Pennsylvania 36. For a little while Harvard gained, but before long Princeton, although rowing a slower stroke, began to draw up and the two leading crews were on even terms before they reached the Harvard Bridge.

Then it was Princeton's turn to go ahead. The New Jersey crew rowed beautifully and in the next half-mile gained more than a length on Harvard. Captain Abeles called for a spurt a quarter of a mile from the finish, and the Harvard oarsmen did their

best, but Princeton was too far ahead. Pennsylvania had been dropping steadily behind.

The three crews were made up as follows:

Princeton—E. E. Bunzel, bow; R. Pyne, 2; W. J. Curtis, 3; W. M. Bashinsky, 4; W. M. Chester, 5; J. S. North, 6; R. Rauch, 7 and captain; O. S. Putnam, stroke; E. Congleton, coxswain. Average weight of eight, 170 3-4 pounds.

Pennsylvania—H. Shoemaker, bow; H. Butler, 2; P. Blatz, 3; S. B. Crane, 4; G. Garvin, 5; J. V. Merrick, 6; E. W. Madiara, 7; J. Alexander, stroke and captain; R. W. Preston, coxswain. Average weight of eight, 169 pounds.

Harvard—Q. Reynolds, bow; F. H. Trumbull, 2; G. M. MacVicar, 3; B. Harwood, 4; L. H. Mills, 5; A. M. Goodale, 6; E. D. Morgan, Jr., 7; W. B. Pirnie, stroke; C. T. Abeles, coxswain and captain. Average weight of eight, 172 1-4 pounds.

The Baseball Nine

The baseball nine lost two of the games it played last week. The scores were: Tuesday, Lafayette 4, Harvard 2; Thursday, Harvard 11, Catholic University 7; Saturday, Holy Cross 7, Harvard 5. The Holy Cross game was at Worcester but the other two were played in Cambridge.

Coach Sexton made some radical changes in the arrangement of the men last week. One trouble with the team has been that the catchers have not been throwing well, and, hoping to remedy this weakness, Dr. Sexton decided to try Clark behind the bat. The change did not work very well, however, and in Saturday's game Clark and Young resumed their old positions.

The summaries of last week's games follow:

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Wingate, s.s.	4	0	2	0	2	0
Clark, c.	5	1	2	9	3	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	0
Gannett, c.f.	4	0	1	5	0	1
Hardwick, 2b.	5	0	0	3	1	1
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Milholland, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Hardy, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0

Felton, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hitchcock, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Young,	1	0	0	0	0	0
**Halligan,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	36	2	7	27	8	3

LAFAYETTE.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Edwards, l.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Dannehower, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1	0
Helfrich, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	2
Scheeren, c.	4	1	2	6	1	1
Meyers, 1b.	3	1	2	14	0	1
Altschuler, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Brown, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Troxell, s.s.	4	0	1	1	4	1
Fager, p.	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals,	34	4	7	27	11	5
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lafayette,	0	1	0	0	0	2

Home runs—Meyers, Clark, Scheeren. Sacrifice hits—Ayres, Halligan. Stolen bases—Dannehower, Brown 2, Wingate. First base on balls—Off Hardy 2, off Hitchcock 1, off Fager 3. Struck out—by Hardy 5, by Felton 2, by Hitchcock 1, by Fager 7. Left on bases—Harvard 13, Lafayette 6. Time—1h., 55m. Umpire—O'Rourke.

*Batted for Hardy in fifth.

**Batted for Felton in sixth.

HARVARD.					
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f., p.	4	2	1	0	2
Wingate, s.s.	4	2	2	3	1
Clark, c.	5	2	3	8	1
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	3	7	0
Gannett, l.f.	5	0	0	2	0
Winter, 2b.	5	1	0	1	1
Hardwick, c.f.	3	0	0	1	0
Tomes, c.f.	3	2	2	3	2
Hitchcock, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Hardy, p.	2	0	0	2	1
Milholland, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0
*Young.	0	1	0	0	0

Totals, 36 11 12 27 8 4

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Zachary, 2b.	5	1	2	0	1
Horan, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
Donnelly, c.f.	5	0	2	1	0
MacDonald, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Pipp, 1b.	5	3	3	11	1
Hayes, s.s.	2	1	1	3	2
Lynch, l.f.	4	0	2	3	0
Smith, r.f.	3	1	0	2	0
Green, p.	3	1	0	1	4
Trayers, p.	1	0	0	0	0

Totals, 36 7 11 24 12 3

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	x—11
Cath. University,	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—7

Earned runs—Harvard 4, Catholic University 3. Sacrifice hits—Hayes 2, Smith, Hardwick. Stolen bases—Donnelly. Two-base hits—Pipp, Zachary 2, Donnelly, Wingate, Ayres. Three-base hits—Clark. Frye. Home run—Clark. Bases on balls—Off Hardy 1, off Frye 1, off Green 4. Left on bases—Harvard 7, Catholic University 6. Struck out—By Hardy 6, by Frye 1, by Green 1, by Trayers 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ayres. Double plays—Frye to Wingate to Ayres. Wild pitches—Hardy 2. Passed balls—Clark 2. Time—2h., 10 m. Umpire—O'Reilly.

*Batted for Hardy in seventh.

HARVARD.					
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	1	0	0	5
Clark, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2
Ayres, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Gannett, c.f.	4	1	3	0	0
Harvey, l.f.	2	0	0	1	0
Alsop, l.f.	2	1	2	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Young, c.	4	0	1	12	0
Felton, p.	4	0	1	0	2

Totals, 35 5 10 24 10 3

HOLY CROSS.

a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
J. Murray, r.f.	5	0	2	2	0
Cawley, 3b.	3	1	0	2	6

Ostergren, 1b.	3	1	0	15	0	0
O'Brien, c.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Metivier, l.f.	2	1	0	3	0	0
O'Dwyer, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	0
Saunders, s.s.	4	2	2	1	3	0
Murphy, c.	3	0	0	3	0	0
R. Murray, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
McManus, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals, 31 7 6 27 15 1

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0—5
Holy Cross,	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	x—7

Sacrifice hit—Wingate. Stolen bases—Wingate, Clark, Alsop 2, Metivier, R. Murray. Two-base hits—Gannett, Alsop. Three-base hit—Gannett. Bases on balls—Off R. Murray 1, off McManus 1, off Felton 8. Left on bases—Harvard 7, Holy Cross 8. Struck out—By R. Murray 3, by Felton 12. Double plays—Cawley to O'Dwyer to Ostergren. Passed balls—Young. Wild pitches—Felton 3, Murray. Time—1h., 55m. Umpires—Stafford and Murphy.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the baseball nine for the rest of the season is given below. Unless otherwise stated the games will be played on Soldiers Field:

May 17.	University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
May 21.	Pilgrims.
May 24.	Princeton, at Princeton.
May 28.	Dartmouth.
May 30.	Brown, at Providence.
May 31.	Andover, at Andover.
June 4.	Williams.
June 7.	Brown.
June 11.	Holy Cross.
June 14.	University of Pennsylvania.
June 17.	Yale, at New Haven.
June 18.	Yale.
June 21.	Yale at New York (in case of tie).

RIFLE TEAM BEATEN

In the match with the University of West Virginia, champions of the Western Rifle League, to decide the intercollegiate championship of the United States, Harvard was defeated by the score of 988 to 975. By making 988 of a possible 1000 points, the University of West Virginia also made a new high record. Harvard had previously held the record with a score of 978.

John Himes Arnold, who has been librarian of the Law School since 1872, has resigned. Mr. Arnold received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1902.

Professor Palmer at Beloit College

Professor G. H. Palmer has completed his term of service as Harvard Exchange Professor at Beloit College and has gone on to Carleton College and Knox College. The *Round Table*, the weekly publication of the students and alumni of Beloit, devotes considerable space in its issue of May 2 to comment on Professor Palmer and his work at that college. The first page of the *Round Table* has the following article signed by K. T. Waugh, now Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Beloit, who took the degree of A.M. in 1906, and the Ph.D. in 1907, both at Harvard:

"Dr. George Herbert Palmer, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at Harvard, and Beloit's second Harvard Exchange Professor has completed his month of instruction at Beloit and leaves Beloit enriched by his presence here. Dr. Palmer is no ordinary man. His quiet, unassuming presence on the campus connoted that steady, patient study that probes intellectual problems to their essence, that weighs these problems during years of contemplation, and that publishes the results of this work only with the conviction that the book may be a step toward the truth. He impressed us as a scholar of wide interests and achievements, and a gentleman possessed of the culture and refinement of noble thoughts and high ideals. Dr. Palmer came to Beloit after a period of forty-three years of service at Harvard. Dignified and seventy-one years young, with mental alertness and vigor, he stood before us an example of the successful and great teacher of men. We are proud that he is now part of us; we regret only that his stay was so short and that each one of us did not have the privilege of closer touch with his personality. Our hope is that the Harvard Exchange Professorship may bring us more men like Dr. Palmer.

"In the brief course in Ethics given by Professor Palmer during the past month, the students of the senior and junior classes have been given an opportunity to observe the chief method of instruction in vogue at Harvard University. It is the 'lecture method,' as contrasted with the 'recitation

method.' The method may be called an importation from Germany where it is used in practically all university classes. We are fortunate in having had in Professor Palmer one of the best exemplifications of the method from the students' point of view—that is, his lectures are 'easy to take.' There are not many lecturers at Harvard whose lectures are so clear, so full of simple illustrations, and so thoroughly systematized. Even the novice in note-taking goes away from the lecture feeling that the outline of the subject has become his own."

The leading editorial in the *Round Table* says of Professor Palmer:

"Simplicity, as indicated by Dr. Waugh, is clearly one of the chief characteristics of Dr. Palmer's manner of lecturing. Especially in the class-room was this noticeable. Before the class in Ethics, lecturing on 'The Problem of Duty', he simplified abstract thoughts and vague conceptions by a wealth of concrete illustrations, giving them an understandable relation to our daily conduct. From the student view-point, the instructor who presents, as did Dr. Palmer, views of many upon a subject and then deduces from them conclusions which he amplifies, as well as simplifies in terms of his own observation and experience, has given interest and appeal to the driest course. As we observed the characteristics of Dr. Palmer in the class-room, we were able to recognize more fully that one of the distinctive values of the training in a college like Beloit is the touch with the personality of the instructor and the influence upon our lives which comes from the qualities and ideals which we recognize in him.

"Someone has remarked that the interest in Dr. Palmer and his teaching was confined largely to the upper-classes, but this seems due to the fact that only upperclassmen were permitted to elect the course in Ethics. A better indication, perhaps, of the interest may be found in the attendance at his course of public lectures on 'Types of English Poetry.' The average attendance of students included more than one-fifth of the student body or a total of 78. Among

these were the following: Seniors—7 men and 12 women; juniors—8 men and 14 women; sophomores—6 men and 10 women; freshmen—9 men and 12 women. Originally, 81 elected the course. Although the number from each class was practically constant, the figures represent about one-sixth of the freshman class; one-fifth of the sophomores; one-fourth of the juniors and one-third of the seniors. It is interesting to note the patronage these lectures received from all classes and at the same time, we are impressed with the fact that no other class, in an elective course, is much more than half as large as the class which elected the lectures on English Poetry. The faculty and public brought the attendance up to more than 100 at every lecture. These are other indications of the value of the Harvard Exchange Professorship.

"With the announcement that Professor Erastus G. Smith is to represent Beloit on the Harvard Faculty in the Department of Chemistry next year, we see the full realization of the Harvard Exchange plan. Beloit's Department of Chemistry is efficiently conducted under Professor Smith and the frequent calls he has received to many parts of the United States where the services of an expert in chemical analysis were demanded are recognition of his knowledge and skill. We congratulate him upon his appointment to the Harvard Faculty."

In another column the *Round Table* says:

"With Dr. Palmer goes the recollection of him as an authority in the field of ethics, as a litterateur, and as a man of letters.

"The section of Philosophy 4, which constituted his series of lectures on Ethics, dealt specifically with The Problem of Duty. Dr. Palmer did not touch on those fields on which he has already written in 'The Field of Ethics', 'The Problem of Freedom' and 'The Nature of Goodness.' He dwelt considerably on the idea of the conjunct self in its relations with society. Dr. Palmer showed his method of explanation in giving first one side of a point in glowing terms, and then, asking, 'But is this entirely true?', stating arguments which disparaged the other side. The lectures were a revelation in the accumulation of

moral necessities and details. In his simple, lucid, interesting style, Dr. Palmer made the problem of duty seem very real and very close to the undergraduate life.

"In his lectures on 'Types of English Poetry', Dr. Palmer lingered on by-paths apart from his regular walks. In these eight lectures, which, like the ethics lectures, were given without notes, Dr. Palmer exhibited a professional knowledge of the details of the lives and styles of the great poets. His verbal account of Wordsworth's life in the Lake Country was as careful as that of Legouis. His contrasting of Tennyson with Browning was as finished as a scholarly study of years. Dr. Palmer contributed but little to the great mass of literature on these poets. However, he brought to his audiences a fine appreciation of the place each poet holds in the evolution of English thought and of the special service each poet gave as a link in that development."

HARVARD LEGAL AID BUREAU

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau will on May 24 close its office for the current college year. At that time the Bureau will have been in operation just two months, for it first opened its doors on March 24; since then the office has been open four hours every day except Sunday for the purpose of giving free legal advice to people who needed the services of a lawyer.

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau is an organization of members of the Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House. This project to give free legal advice to the people of Cambridge did not at first have the support of the officers of the Law School; they thought there was no need of it, but the experience of the past few weeks has apparently demonstrated that the Bureau is doing a real service to the community. There have been on the average two clients every day since the office was opened.

When the step of establishing the Bureau was taken, an organization was formed of 25 men in the third and second-year classes of the Law School, and the hours of these men were arranged so that some one was regularly and constantly in attendance during the four hours when the office was

open. Quarters were established in the Prospect Union and have been maintained there with complete satisfaction to everybody concerned.

The members of the Bureau for the current year are:

Third-year men: Campbell Bosson, of Boston, chairman; J. E. Dorsey, of Minneapolis; R. S. Fillius, of Denver; J. H. McChord, of Springfield, Ky.; H. H. Gilman, of Winchester; G. Gleason of Cambridge; R. S. Holmes, of Buffalo; W. H. Hoover, of Fort Benton, Mont.; F. B. Ober, of Lutherville, Md.; R. M. Page, of New York City; S. M. Rinaker, of Cambridge; H. M. Stephens, of Salt Lake City; and F. S. Wyner, of Dorchester. Second-year men: L. Brewer, of Mayfield, Ky.; J. A. Daly, of Cambridge; G. K. Gardner, of Worcester; R. P. Goldman, of Cincinnati; W. H. Greenleaf, of Grand Forks, N. Dak.; R. H. Holt, of Gardiner, Me.; R. S. Keebler, of Bristol, Tenn.; P. McCollister, of Medford; W. F. Merrill, of Skowhegan, Me.; H. E. Riddell, of Atlanta, Ga.; C. B. Rugg, of Worcester; and K. T. Siddall, of Ravenna, O.

In addition to the men whose names are given above, one of the most active workers in the cause has been Malcolm M. McDermott, 3L., of Chattanooga, Tenn., who is secretary of both the Law School Association and the Graduate School Association of Phillips Brooks House. His efforts have had much to do with the success of the plan.

It has not been the policy of the Bureau to have its members appear in court in behalf of clients. But free advice has been given to poor people, many legal papers of one kind or another have been drawn, careless or neglectful counsel previously engaged have been stirred up to do their duty or compelled to withdraw, overcharges by lawyers and other people have been rectified, and when appearance in court has been necessary the visitor has been referred to a good lawyer who would charge a moderate fee or perhaps to the Boston Legal Aid Society which gives its services free. It is possible that next year the members of the Bureau will themselves appear in court.

As has been said, when the Bureau was

first suggested the officers of the Law School were doubtful about its usefulness, but most of them have apparently changed their minds and are now giving the movement their support. The Bureau had a business meeting and smoker at Lincoln's Inn, on Monday, May 5, and Dean Thayer of the Law School was one of the speakers; the others were: City-Solicitor James, of Chelsea; Mr. Wiswell, attorney for the Boston Legal Aid Society; and M. M. McDermott, 3L. C. Bosson, 3L., the chairman of the Bureau, presided.

Arrangements have been made to open the office of the Bureau next October when the new academic year begins, and the arrangements which have been so satisfactory will be continued. C. B. Rugg, 2L., of Worcester, the son of Chief-Justice Rugg, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has been elected chairman of the Bureau for next year.

BOYLSTON PRIZE SPEAKING

At the speaking for the Boylston Prizes for Elocution in Sanders Theatre, on Thursday evening, May 8, prizes were awarded as follows:

First prizes of \$60 each to James Herman Klein, '13, of New York, N. Y.; and Jacob Coles, '14, of Boston.

Second prizes of \$40 each to George Benjamin Roberts, '13, of Brookline; Herbert Augustus Horgan, '14, of Revere; and Irving Pichel, '14, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The judges were Hon. J. Edward Barry, Mayor of Cambridge; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71; Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, '93; Henry S. Grew, '96; Matthew Hale, '03; and Joseph Warren, '97.

E. H. WELLS, '97, RESIGNS

E. H. Wells, '97, general secretary of The Harvard Alumni Association since 1907, has resigned to accept a position in the office of Mr. John D. Rockefeller as a member of the staff which assists him in the management of his philanthropic and business interests. Mr. Wells will enter on his new duties sometime next September.

Alumni Notes

'68—Francis Parker Kinnicutt, M.D. (Columbia) '71, professor of clinical medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, died in New York City on May 3.

M.D. '68—David Coggin, for many years in charge of the eye and ear department of the Salem, Mass., Hospital, died on May 7 at his home in that city.

'79—Francis A. Houston, who has been for several years general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, was elected treasurer of the company at its recent annual meeting.

'80—Robert R. Bishop, Jr., died in Detroit, Mich., on May 5.

'81—George D. Markham and Frederic A. Delano, '85, both members of the Board of Overseers, represented Harvard at the Peace Conference in St. Louis, May 1-3.

'84—Rome G. Brown has in the May number of the *Harvard Law Review* an article entitled "The Conservation of Water Powers." Brown's treatise has been reproduced for public distribution as Senate Document No. 14 of the first session of the present Congress.

'87—Edward E. Blodgett, Addison C. Burnham, '90, and Stephen R. Jones of the firm of Blodgett, Jones & Burnham, together with Norman W. Bingham, '95, and Donald M. Hill, '98, formerly of the firm of Bingham, Smith & Hill, Frederick W. Eaton, '99, and Foye M. Murphy, '03, have formed a partnership for the general practice of the law under the firm name of Blodgett, Jones, Burnham & Bingham, with offices at 60 Federal Street, Boston.

A.M. '88—Adolph C. Miller, A.B. (California) '87, professor of economics and commerce at the University of California and advisory editor of the *Journal of Political Economy*, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

M.D. '90—Edgar Garceau died at his home in Boston on April 29.

'92—Samuel Adams, lately First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, M. M. Hawley and C. E. Shorey have formed the law firm of Adams, Follansbee, Hawley & Shorey, with offices at 137 South La Salle Street, Chicago. George A. Follansbee, LL.B. '67, will be associated with the new firm as counsel.

'92—Carl F. A. Siedhof, who has been assistant secretary of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been appointed secretary of the company in place of E. W. Longley.

'94—William R. Driver, Jr., who has been general superintendent of traffic of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, has been elected general manager of the New England Telephone Company.

'96—William B. Buck, A.M. '98, is superintendent of the Seybert Institution and secretary of the Philadelphia Public Charities Association. The Seybert Institution has recently moved from 419 South 15th Street to 402 Empire Building, Philadelphia.

'96—Professor Bruce Wyman of the Harvard Law School has been appointed consulting counsel for the New England Railroad Lines in matters affecting interstate commerce.

'98—Melville Breed is with the Tabulating Machine Company, 49 Federal Street, Boston. His permanent address remains 62 Burrill Street, Swampscott, Mass.

'99—Roger Noble Burnham, the sculptor, has some of his work in two foreign spring exhibitions: The Paris Salon, Société des Artistes Français; and the Exposition Internationale de Gand at Brussels, where he has been especially invited to exhibit.

'01—Richard M. Walsh, LL.B. '03, was married to Miss Margaret G. Gormley on April 30 at Roxbury, Mass.

'02—Kilburn E. Adams, formerly engineer in charge of mechanical and electrical installations, etc., of the Boston & Albany Railroad, is with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston as head of the incandescent lamp division. His home address is 1019 Washington Street, Newtonville, Mass.

'02—Joseph B. Hardon was married to Miss Ena B. Helms on April 30 in Cambridge, Mass.

Ph.D. '02—Robert S. Breed, who has been since 1902 professor of biology at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., has resigned, and will become bacteriologist at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. He will take up his new duties on August 1.

'03—A son, Henry Wyman Holmes, Jr., was born to Professor Henry W. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes on May 1 in Cambridge.

'03—Wheaton Kittredge, LL.B. '07, Samuel S. Dennis, Jr., LL.B. '04, Irving L. Rich, LL.B. '05, and Francis W. Kittredge, L. '66-'67, have removed their law offices to 512 Barristers Hall, Boston.

'04—Charles B. Bradley of Morristown, N. J., was married on April 5 at Mattapan, Mass., to Miss Constance Zerrahn.

'04—Abbot T. Thayer, who has been for several years the Berlin representative of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, is now head of the company's newly organized department of advertising at Oakley, Cincinnati. His home address is 9 Linton Street, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati.

'05—Henry J. Kellogg of the International Paper Company, Palmer, N. Y., was recently married to Miss Caroline D. Jewett, at Winchester, Mass.

'05—The engagement of William Swift Lord to Miss Katharine L. Bigelow of Evanston, Ill., has been announced.

'05—Harrison B. Webster, M.D. '09, was married on May 1 to Miss Margaret I. Gleason at Holyoke, Mass. They will live at Castine, Me., where Webster is practising medicine.

'06—Thomas Barbour, of the University Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, has been elected *Academico de Merito* of the Havana Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences. This

distinction is the highest honor which the Academy can bestow. General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, and Professor Blanchard of Paris are among the few other foreigners who have received it.

'06—Norman B. French is with Thompson, Towle & Company, bankers and brokers, 50 Congress Street, Boston. His home address remains Canton, Mass.

'06—Forrest F. Harbour is with Keuffel & Esser Company, manufacturers of drawing materials and surveying instruments, Hoboken, N. J.

'06—Roger Merrill was married on April 5 in Boston to Miss Elizabeth Shaw Bramhall. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are living at 1056 Beacon Street, Brookline.

L.S. '06-'07—Charles R. Nasmith is vice and deputy consul general of the United States at Brussels. He was formerly in the consulate at Limoges, France.

Ph.D. '06—Herman J. Weber, instructor in German at Harvard, has been appointed assistant professor of German at the University of California for next year.

'07—Robert L. Bacon was married to Miss Virginia Murray on April 14 in New York City.

'07—Louis C. Brosseau was married to Miss Helen E. Geraghty on April 26, at Chicago. After October 1 they will live at 154 East Superior Street, Chicago.

'07—William W. Colton, superintendent of parks and city forester at Fitchburg, Mass., has an article on city forestry in the Massachusetts State Foresters' Report for 1912.

'07—Henry H. Perry, LL.B. '10, of Boston, was recently married to Miss Edith Nicholson at Moorestown, N. J.

A.M. '07—John A. Lomax is secretary and treasurer of the Alumni Association of the University of Texas.

'08—Carlisle W. Burton, formerly with Benjamin N. Moore & Sons Company, Boston, is an accountant with Willett, Sears & Company, 60 Federal Street, Boston.

'08—Ernest W. Carmen, LL.B. '10, is practising law at 244 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. His home address is 76 Temple Street, Springfield.

'08—Hayden Channing was married on April 26 at Lenox, Mass., to Miss Aleid Schenck. They will live at Charlecote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.

'08—Hervey Wellman King was married on May 3 in Milton, Mass., to Miss Mary Rogerson.

'08—William L. Phillips, M.L.A. '10, has been appointed landscape architect and first assistant in the municipal department for the Panama Canal Zone. His work will consist of laying out and building the new town of Balboa at the Pacific end of the canal and rebuilding and improving the existing towns in the zone. Phillips has been with Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, and is now on four months' leave of absence studying in Europe.

'09—Arthur Chester Frost was married on April 12 at Baltimore to Miss Clara May Hooper.

Ph.D. '09—Reed Smith, professor of English

at the University of South Carolina, has in the April number of the *Sewanee Review* an essay entitled "Down Hill Words." The article has also been republished in pamphlet form by the University Press of the University of the South.

'10—Gardner L. Harding is Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, the new English labor newspaper. His present address is 195 Ladbroke Grove, London, W., England.

'10—Louis W. Hickey is with the Foundation Company of New York, and is at present at Little Hocking, O.

'10—Paul A. Merriam, M.M.E. '12, formerly with the Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company of Carteret, N. J., has joined the engineering staff of the Griscorn Russell Company, of New York City.

L.S. '10-'12—Harold O. Danckwerts, B.A. (Oxford) '09, has been admitted to the bar in London. Of the 165 men who took the law examinations last winter he was one of four to receive a certificate of honor. Danckwerts was the only one from Lincoln's Inn; the other three represented the Middle Temple and the Inner Temple. Danckwerts is the son of William Otto Danckwerts, K. C., one of the most eminent English barristers.

'11—Calvin D. Crawford was married on April 9 to Miss Anita Converse Morse at Watertown, Mass.

'11—Richard C. Floyd has in the name of the Brookline High School Club at Harvard presented to the Brookline (Mass.) High School a silver loving cup which will be awarded to the member of the present senior class of that school who has the highest record in scholarship and athletics.

'11—Earle R. Kimball, formerly with the Packard Motor Car Company of Philadelphia, is with the Boston Envelope Company, 185 Franklin Street, Boston. His home address is 296 Boston Avenue, Tufts College, Mass.

'11—Charles R. Park, formerly with the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, Minneapolis, has become manager of the loan department of Smith-Eastman Company, real estate, insurance, and loans, 227 Plymouth Building Minneapolis.

'12—Edwin S. Blodgett was married to Miss Marion Loring at Newton Centre, Mass., on April 16. They will live in Lincoln, Mass.

'12—Frederick S. Boyd is with William L. Mowll, '99, architect, 50 Bromfield Street, Boston.

'12—Holger W. Clausen, formerly civil engineer with the United States Reclamation Service in Montana, is with the Turners Falls Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

'12—Samuel T. Farquhar is assistant advertising manager of the B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company, 295 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., of which Frederic W. Aldred, '00, is secretary and advertising manager. Farquhar's address is 12 George Street, Providence.

A.M. '12—I. L. Williamson is superintendent of schools at Eureka, Utah.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1913.

NUMBER 33.

Opinion and Comment

In another column the BULLETIN records with profound regret the death of John Hays Gardiner, '85, one of its directors and editors. During his service of nearly twenty years as a teacher of English at Harvard his influence was felt in many directions. His interest in organization was shown in the improvements introduced by him in English A, the large course in prescribed English for freshmen, which, on account of its size, must be guided with a firm hand. Many of his methods were adopted and extended by his successor and friend, Professor C. N. Greenough, '98.

In 1910 Gardiner resigned his position as Assistant Professor of English in Harvard College. He was too much interested in the University and its welfare to remain, however, long out of service; and it was a fortunate day for the BULLETIN and for the alumni when he accepted an invitation to become one of the editors of the paper. His first editorial appeared in the issue of December 13, 1911 and since that time, both as editor and director, his personality and good judgment have affected every department of the paper.

Gardiner's last illness, coming without warning, brought with it much discomfort and pain which he bore with characteristic cheerfulness and fortitude; indeed, the doc-

tors and nurses, certainly competent witnesses, report that his courtesy, unselfishness, and courage were in their experience almost without precedent.

Gardiner was a man of simple tastes and a few sincere beliefs in life. As a friend has written of him: "His courage and simplicity of belief in all that was good in life made his character one both to be loved and to be profoundly respected." His beliefs and affections were few, but they were of the strongest. His love for his family place on the banks of the Kennebec was intense; and with it went a fine sense of tradition and propriety, and yet his natural pride in these matters never dulled the keenness of his sympathy and understanding for all sorts and conditions of men who were working for the truth and were trying to see life steadily. He had an abiding love of country, especially of New England, and more particularly of the State of Maine. He was loyalty itself to his family and to his friends whom he met with constant satisfaction and helpfulness; and above all he had an unfailing love for Harvard University.

He was in all relations of life, direct, simple, affectionate, and steadfast; indeed, he was an exemplification of a favorite quotation from the Book which he knew so well;

he was to many of those close to him "like rivers of water in a dry place and the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

* * *

The BULLETIN is soon to suffer another loss, fortunately not by death, but by the resignation of Edgar Huidekoper Wells, who has been since 1907 General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association and editor of the BULLETIN. Besides his work for the Alumni Association, Wells has served the College during the past twelve years in various offices of instruction and administration, and it is not going beyond the bounds of accuracy to say that few other men connected with the University have as wide and intimate knowledge of its resources and needs as Wells has. His industry, zeal and devotion as executive officer of the Alumni Association have made that organization what it is. He has seen and really caused its growth from an idle and useless body into a force which is felt among the graduates everywhere.

When Wells became responsible for the BULLETIN it had a small circulation and little influence; he has been the chief factor in increasing the usefulness of the paper until it now supports the activities of the Alumni Association and goes to thousands of Harvard men all over the world. These are the functions of the BULLETIN—to provide the funds for maintaining the Alumni Association and to keep the graduates informed about what takes place in Cambridge.

Happily, although Wells is to end his connection with Harvard, he will not lose his interest in the University. His experience and resourcefulness can and doubtless will be drawn upon by those who succeed him. One other word should be said here in justice to Wells. This comment on what he has done is printed in these columns without his knowledge.

* * *

The brief account of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau printed in last week's issue of the BULLETIN sets forth but one of the many ways in which Harvard men, either students or members of the Faculties, are

doing what they can to be of service to the community in which the University is placed, or, in broader lines, to the country at large. The Legal Aid Bureau has given help to the poor people of Cambridge, and will doubtless extend its usefulness in the future. And, as usually happens in such cases, the men who joined the movement for the sake of assisting other people soon found that they themselves were deriving benefit from it.

It was only recently that a committee composed of members of the Faculty prepared and submitted to the Mayor of Cambridge and to the Harvard Square Business Men's Association a well-considered report on ways for developing Harvard Square. Graduates who have not been in Cambridge since the new subway to Boston was finished have no comprehension of the great change brought about in Harvard Square by the new tube. Its Cambridge terminal is underground and the thousands of people who go from more remote towns through Cambridge to Boston no longer change cars on the surface; the result has been that a serious falling-off has come in the business of Harvard Square merchants, and many of them had begun to fear that the loss of patronage might compel them to close their shops. And so, through the Mayor, they asked Harvard University to give them the benefit of expert advice. Four members of the Faculty, although busy with their regular College duties, found time to work on this problem. They estimated all the factors. They took into consideration the bearing which the new Library would have, the Anderson Bridge, the new buildings now being erected or proposed, and finally drew up a report which is full of suggestions and is certain to help those whose interests are tied up in Harvard Square.

And now the federal government has called Professor Carver away from his regular vocation to become Director of the Rural Organization Service which has recently been organized under the National Department of Agriculture. As its name indicates, the Rural Organization Service

will have to do with the economic problems of the farmer. Coöperative marketing, credit associations, sanitation, the conquest of pests and plagues, and organization for mutual helpfulness are a few of the many matters which will be considered by this new and important branch of the public service.

We recount these outside activities of Harvard not for the sake of boasting but to call the attention of the graduates to the fact that the University is performing something more than its mere academic function.

* * *

Harvard men are watching with peculiar interest the experiment which Yale is making this year in the development of the university crew. This interest exists not merely because Yale and Harvard are to row a race at New London next month but in large measure because Harvard some years ago went to England for assistance in boating. As is well known, the Yale crew will be coached this year by Mr. Kirby and Mr. Gold, two well-known Oxford oarsmen. The former is already at New Haven, and Mr. Gold will arrive in this country in time to take charge of the Yale eight when it goes to Gales Ferry late in this month.

In 1897 Mr. Rudolph C. Lehmann came to Cambridge, and he coached the Harvard crew for two seasons. Unfortunately for him and for the men who rowed at that time Harvard won no victories while Mr. Lehmann was in charge. In 1897 and 1898 Harvard was beaten by both Cornell and Yale in the triangular races which were rowed, one at Poughkeepsie and the other at New London. But Mr. Lehmann did something more than he would have done if he had merely taught Harvard to row well enough to defeat its opponents. In the first place he roused a genuine enthusiasm for boating—not merely for the university crew, but for rowing in general—an enthusiasm which still exists and has been to a considerable extent the foundation for the victories Harvard has won on the water since Mr. Lehmann's time. Moreover, he

built up in Cambridge a kind of sportsmanship which we never knew before. Thanks to him the distrust and suspicion of opponents which used to be so conspicuous in Harvard rowing have almost if not wholly disappeared. As the writer of a letter printed elsewhere in the BULLETIN points out, it is no longer regarded as strange when the representatives of rival crews are asked to watch Harvard in practice, an invitation which until Mr. Lehmann came among us would never have been thought of, or extended if it had been thought of. Harvard feels a deep obligation to Mr. Lehmann.

We hope that the visit of Mr. Kirby and Mr. Gold will be as profitable as Mr. Lehmann's was, fifteen years ago. In expressing this wish we do not intend to intimate that Yale needs to be taught anything about sportsmanship; far from it. Nor do we make the sinister suggestion that it will please us if Yale wins no rowing victories while the English coaches are at New Haven; that is on the lap of the gods. What we do hope is that enthusiasm for rowing will be increased at Yale, and that, because of Mr. Kirby and Mr. Gold, real sportsmanship will be advanced still further among the American colleges.

* * *

Saturday was not a very pleasing day for Harvard as far as athletics were concerned; for Yale won the university track and field meet, the freshman track and field meet, and the boat race between the 1915 crews. We trust that that performance will not be duplicated or even approached in many days. But we derive some consolation from the athletic annals of the current academic year up to last Saturday. Harvard has won the intercollegiate championship, or its equivalent in football, hockey, cross-country running, and soccer, and the championship of its division in the intercollegiate lacrosse league. That record has seldom been equalled by any college at any time. And we have at least a suspicion that other victories will be won before the end of the year.

Intercollegiate Debating

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I use your columns to comment upon the editorial in a recent number of the BULLETIN upon debating.

While I feel that I agree with you and with the eminent critic you quote in the main, I am afraid that your readers will draw erroneous conclusions from some of the statements there if they are allowed to go unchallenged. You quote Mr. Roosevelt as writing, "What we need is to turn out of our colleges young men with ardent convictions on the side of the right, not young men who can make a good argument for either right or wrong as their interest bids them", and you add the statement, "The procedure which Colonel Roosevelt criticizes is precisely that followed in intercollegiate debating", following which you comment upon the fact that Harvard won both on the affirmative and negative in the last debate. Mr. Roosevelt's statement is one of those things that is so absolutely true that it needs no comment, but are you quite sure that the conclusion upon the present situation is equally as accurate? The prevalence of intercollegiate debating has led to many abuses, but I do not think that the one you mention is found in it, at any rate at Harvard. The most signal fact that I can quote for proof of this is that in the very debate which you criticize, our men who argued for the affirmative against Princeton firmly believed in that side of the question, and the men who argued for the negative against Yale were equally firm in their convictions. The preparation developed into an earnest, keen discussion of a matter of governmental policy by men who were absolutely sincere. While I cannot say that the situation is always as clear-cut as it was this year, I can say that in an experience which is exactly contemporaneous with the entire course of intercollegiate debating at Harvard, I do not now recall a Harvard man debating any question against his moral convictions. Because Harvard wins on both sides of a question must we assume that half of the men are "glibly talking upon the side to which they are assigned"? And if so, which half? Even if we assume that

there is an absolute right or wrong to every question, does it follow that the man who is wrong is insincere? Perhaps it is better to think wrong than to guess right.

The courses in argumentation in the University, and again I speak from knowledge, have, from the time they were established by Professor Baker, taught that men should not "talk glibly upon the particular side to which they happen to be assigned." Again, to be concrete, in the course known as English 30, which is a debating course, at the beginning of the year the men are requested to select from a list of subjects presented to them those subjects in which they are particularly interested and to designate the side in which they believe, and assignments are made upon that basis.

If I had to characterize the teaching of argumentation in the University, both by the regular instructors and the alumni who have coached teams, I should say that simplicity and sincerity are held out to be the cardinal virtues of a debater. I think the men with whom I have come in contact both as an official and an unofficial instructor in the subject will bear me out.

That this policy which we all agree is ethical is also efficient, is perhaps made manifest by the fact that since the establishment of the intercollegiate debates we have won seventeen victories from Yale to our adversary's six, while our record with Princeton is but little inferior. My personal view is that our success has been due in a large measure to the adoption of these very principles in which we all believe.

But there is one side of this subject that is often lost sight of and one which I believe neither you nor Mr. Roosevelt has noticed. May I ask you if it always follows that an undergraduate at Harvard University must have settled convictions upon all subjects he is called upon to discuss? Because a group of undergraduates, keenly interested in economic, political, and social questions, are called upon to discuss some subject upon which the community at large is perhaps not generally informed, must they of necessity form an "ardent conviction upon the side of right" as Mr. Roosevelt puts it? Is not the province of a uni-

versity to teach men to investigate and then present the facts upon the one side or the other with as much force as they can, rather than to hold them to a decision as to just what is right upon a subject upon which their elders have not been able to agree? The last debate again is an example. The question was "Resolved: that the United States Government should exempt our coastwise trade from Panama Canal tolls." Undoubtedly there are minds, or temperaments, that upon reading that question are absolutely sure that one side is right and the other is wrong. Such a man can but argue upon the side he believes, but I am free to confess that having but little knowledge of the subject when I first heard of it, I could not have told which side I believed in. And now, having heard not only the debate but also quite a number of other arguments upon it, while I have an opinion, I am not prepared to say that I have an "ardent conviction" which I must maintain at all hazards. I think I could argue either side with benefit to myself.

Among the debaters that I have known I have found many men who conscientiously were in the same position and who have told me with absolute frankness that they felt that they could present a good argument with sincerity for either side of certain questions. Are not those men of as much use to the community as the man who has an ardent conviction as to the right and wrong of such a subject as the one offered for this year's debate? The subject for the freshman debate this year is another example. "Resolved: that the members of the President's cabinet should have a seat and a voice in all discussions in both Houses of Congress." Am I not right in saying that the members of the freshman class may have derived considerable benefit from the investigation of what is to me purely a subject of political efficiency rather than one of moral right or wrong? And may I not go further and say that any member of the freshman debating team might well have taken either side of that question and argued sincerely? Whatever our individual belief, it certainly cannot be that all the true arguments are to be found upon one side or the other of that question.

I would not advise any student to argue

that which he thinks is wrong. The human race does not need practice in mendacity. But I believe that there are many subjects upon which a student can in good faith argue upon either side if he will investigate fairly, use only true evidence, never misquote his opponent or misjudge his position, and yet make the most of the telling points on his own side of the question. I do not believe that any of us really cares for the glib talker either in debating or in life, but is not the man who upon every question assumes that his side is right and that there is no other side, in more danger of becoming a glib talker than the man who realizes after all that in most problems right and wrong are mixed with some degree of confusion, and that it is not his business so much to talk about them as to think about them. Debating at Harvard for twenty years has endeavored to transform the glib talker, not merely into a man who argues from ardent convictions, but rather into a man who thinks clearly, speaks simply, and endeavors to tell the truth.

ARTHUR P. STONE, '93.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The question with which you conclude your editorial comment on Colonel Roosevelt's criticism of college debates suggests the recital of my own experience as an intercollegiate debater under the triangular system. "Is there something in Colonel Roosevelt's contention" you ask "that men should be taught to argue their convictions rather than to talk glibly on the particular side to which they happen to be assigned?"

There certainly is. In my own case, after thinking, talking and believing that federal incorporation is about the most unsatisfactory solution of the trust problem I was sent to Princeton to argue for federal incorporation. The insincerity and artificiality of my speech was as apparent to the judges as it was to myself, and we lost the debate largely because my speech failed to carry conviction. Moreover, I have never ceased feeling thoroughly ashamed for having yielded to the persuasion of the debate managers. Throughout the trials, which

extended over a period of several weeks, and in the course of which I spoke as I believed, points and illustrations suggested themselves spontaneously. In reading, my mind grasped quickly and eagerly everything that bore on my contentions. Having made the team I was informed that as winner of the Coolidge Debating Prize and supposedly the best debater among the undergraduates selected I must go on the team which opposed Princeton—our New Jersey opponents have always been the Yalensians of debate. That meant supporting the affirmative, jumping myself about from one side of the question to the other. For three weeks—the most arduous and unpleasant weeks of my college career—I struggled to change my belief and to armor myself against it with an increasing array of “proof.” Again and again the kindly Mr. Stone who was giving up his time to a hopeless cause shook his head and suggested that I was not doing as well as at the trials. I knew it and couldn’t help it. When the day came I went into the debate without joy or confidence. I came out feeling bitter and sick at heart over having brought defeat to my College without the consoling reflection that I had done my best.

The triangular system is bad because it aggravates the artificiality of college debating. And it is this artificiality which alienates a large proportion of the thinking undergraduates from what ought to be the most popular of all indoor sports. I do hope that the proposal for informal discussions of college topics in the Union will eventuate. Informal discussions are almost the only kind encountered in real life. One give and take session with men who believe what they say and are permitted to say what they believe is better training than a dozen formal debates.

HANS VON KALTENBORN.

THE CRIMSON DINNER

The *Crimson* had its fortieth annual dinner on Friday, May 9, in the Union. More than 100 men were present. R. B. Batchelder, '13, was toastmaster. The speakers and

their subjects were: H. M. Williams, '85, “The *Crimson* Building”; W. R. Thayer '81, “Recollections of an Old Editor”; Dean B. S. Hurlbut, '87, “The *Crimson* and the College”; Dr. Endicott Peabody, “An Outsider’s View”; and R. C. Evarts, '13, “The Undergraduate and His Relation to Better Things.”

Announcement was made at the dinner that the *Crimson* has obtained a lot of land on the east side of Plympton Street, just below Hampden Hall, and will erect there a building for the use of the paper. The building will cost a little more than \$40,000; arrangements for financing it have already been made. The structure will be constructed of Harvard brick with stone trimmings, will be three stories high, and will be of the Georgian type so as to correspond to the general style of the buildings of the University. The street floor will probably be rented for a shop. The basement will be used for the printing plant. The *Crimson* will occupy the second and third floors.

THE CRIMSON BOARD

The *Crimson* has elected the following officers for next year: President, W. C. Brown, Jr., '14, of Hartford, Conn.; managing editor, Arthur C. Smith, of New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Fletcher Graves, '15, of St. Paul; editorial chairman, W. M. Tugman, '14, of Cincinnati; business manager, S. O. Shotter, '14, of Savannah, Ga.; assistant business manager, J. H. Baker, '15, of Cambridge; circulation manager, S. F. Greeley, '15, of Winnetka, Ill.

The following have been elected regular editors: R. M. Hersey, '15, of Jamaica Plain; H. H. Edgerton, '15, of Cambridge; S. S. Hall, Jr., '15, of Montclair, N. J.; Edward Reynolds, Jr., '15, of Milton; D. H. Ingram, '16, of Chicago; E. H. Foreman, '16, of Atlanta, Ga.; and L. W. Devereux, '16, of Utica, N. Y. P. B. Potter, '14, of Long Branch, N. J., has been elected an editorial editor.

Professor A. E. Kennelly has been appointed an honorary Corresponding Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Carver's New Appointment

Dr. T. N. Carver, David A. Wells Professor of Political Economy, has been appointed Director of the Rural Organization Service, a new branch of work just organized by the federal Department of Agriculture, and has been granted leave of absence from the University so that he may be able to carry on the new work he has undertaken.

The purpose of the Rural Organization Service is to separate a little more sharply than has been done before the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture from the economic and social work. A great deal of the work now carried on under the coöperative farm demonstration work is economic and social, rather than technically scientific. Some parts of the work of the Bureau of Farm Management also are of this character. In addition, it is planned to inaugurate a study of the problem of marketing farm produce, under a recent appropriation by Congress. This will probably involve not only investigation, but some experimentation, in the way of organizing coöperative marketing associations. And, in addition to this new work provided for under the appropriation just mentioned, it is thought desirable to inaugurate investigations of other possibilities in the way of organization. Coöperative credit associations seem to furnish a definite field for organization. Another study will probably be made of rural household industries of the United States, in order to find out if possible whether some additional development in this direction can be promoted. The problems of rural sport and recreation, and of rural sanitation, will also receive attention. Besides, there are numerous minor problems which may in some cases at least be solved by coöperative organizations,—such as seed testing, cow testing, soil testing, the fighting of plagues and pests, etc.

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following circular in regard to the new organization:

"One of the greatest problems before

the country is the better organization of rural life. Heretofore the Department of Agriculture and other agencies charged with the advancement of agriculture have given primary attention to problems of production. The time is at hand to give attention to rural organization. This problem is exceedingly complex. Any effort in the direction of attacking it must be along simple lines. Obviously one of the first things to do is to consider and weigh existing organizations, enterprises and activities with a view to determining just how they are working and just what their effect is on rural communities. Next, it would seem proper to profit by the knowledge thus gained, and to take such steps as may be necessary to encourage and to bring into active coöperation organizations that will be helpful in advancing rural life. It will not only be necessary to encourage such organizations and activities through propaganda work, but it will be further necessary to emphasize their value through demonstrations in different sections of the country.

"The Department of Agriculture and some of the states have already developed important work in this field and it will be the object of the Rural Organization Service, operating through the Department, to secure the coöperation of all these agencies. The Department of Agriculture is now charged specifically with the problem of studying the marketing of farm produce. Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture 'to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the marketing and distributing of farm products.' Preliminary steps have been taken to carry out the intention of Congress and a plan of organization is being perfected in connection with the marketing work.

"It is evident, however, that marketing is only one aspect of the great problem of rural organization confronting the nation. In the interest of econo-

my other phases should be considered at the same time. The General Education Board, which for several years has sought avenues for useful service to the people of the whole nation and has co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in the support of its farm demonstration work, has expressed a willingness to extend its coöperation with the Department in this problem of Rural Organization Service. This offer of further coöperation has been accepted. The Secretary of Agriculture has sought and secured the services of Dr. T. N. Carver, Professor of Economics in Harvard University, as director of this work, and the President of Harvard University has granted Dr. Carver indefinite leave of absence for the purpose. Dr. Carver has for many years been deeply interested in rural life and has been a pioneer in the study of rural economic problems. He has written one of the most useful books on the subject of rural economics and has devoted a considerable part of his time as a teacher in Harvard University to courses in rural economics.

"It is believed that the important work of investigation, experiment and demonstration now conducted by the Department of Agriculture and by many of the state colleges and experiment stations will very properly fit into the scheme here outlined. The Department, as already indicated, has been conducting work for many years along special lines. The Rural Organization Service will coördinate and crystalize these results and apply them in community effort for the advancement of agriculture."

INFORMATION ABOUT HARVARD

The Federation of Territorial Clubs has prepared and will print 5000 copies of a book containing information about undergraduate life and activities at Harvard. Copies of the book will be sent to boys who contemplate study at Harvard. It will supplement the official publications of the University.

The new volume will contain articles

by the following students in the University:

C. T. Abeles, '13, of St. Louis, captain of the university crew; R. B. Batchelder, '13, of Salem, Mass., president of the *Crimson*; J. B. Cummings, '13, of Fall River, Mass., captain of the track team; D. E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, Mass., of the *Advocate*; Gilbert Elliott, Jr., '13, of Brooklyn; H. B. Gardner, '13, of New York City, quarterback on the football eleven and captain of the hockey team; G. G. Geraghty, '14, of Chicago; H. B. Gill, '13, of Lockport, N. Y.; H. N. Hillebrand, 4G.S., of Washington, D. C.; A. J. Lowrey, '13, of Honolulu, H. I.; L. K. Lunt, 3M., of Colorado Springs; G. H. Roosevelt, 1G.S., of Cambridge; R. T. P. Storer, '14, of Boston, captain of the university football eleven; W. L. Ustick, '13, of St. Louis; D. J. P. Wingate, '14, of Winchester, Mass., captain of the baseball nine; W. M. E. Whitelock, '13, of Baltimore, manager of the football eleven; and B. C. Wright, 2L., of Augusta, Ga.

In preparation for a cordial welcome to the class of 1917, a committee of over 100 undergraduates has been appointed and will begin work immediately. Letters have been sent to the headmasters of 60 preparatory schools throughout the country in order to secure the names of men intending to enter the University next fall.

FRANCIS BOOTT PRIZE

The Francis Boott Prize in musical composition for 1912-13 has been awarded to Richard Gilmore Appel, A.M. 1912, of Lancaster, Pa., a third-year student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, for a setting of Verses 5 to 7 of the Eighty-fourth Psalm, "Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee", etc.

The University Debating Council has elected the following officers for next year: President, R. L. West, '14, of Millis, Mass.; vice-president, F. F. Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn; secretary, P. L. Sayre, '16, of Chicago; manager, R. J. White, '15, of Waltham, Mass.

The Harvard Clubs



Hon. David F. Houston, A.M. '92.



Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D. '84.

Two of the Speakers at the Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in St. Louis on Friday and Saturday of this week. The St. Louis Harvard Club will entertain the visitors.

The headquarters of the Associated Clubs will be at the Jefferson Hotel, and the business meeting of the organization will be held there on Friday morning and afternoon. Late on Friday afternoon the delegates and other visitors will be taken in automobiles to the Sunset Inn, which is in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains and overlooks the Meramec River. Dinner will be served there, and afterwards a musical play written for the occasion will be produced by members of the St. Louis Harvard Club.

On Saturday there will be a boat trip down the Mississippi. The annual dinner of the Associated Clubs will be held at the Jefferson Hotel at 7 o'clock. The speakers will be: President Lowell, Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, Hon. David F. Houston, A.M., '92, H. A. Leekley, '96, and P. D. Haughton, '99.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The Harvard Club of New York City had its annual meeting on May 17 and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Amory G. Hodges, '74; vice-president, Francis R. Appleton, '75; secretary, Langdon P. Marvin, '98; treasurer, John W. Prentiss, '98; members of the board of managers to serve until May, 1916, Charles H. Tweed, '65, Robert Bacon, '80, Winthrop Burr, '84, Learned Hand, '93, J. Otto Stack, '05; members of the committee on admissions to serve until May, 1916, Townsend Lawrence, '94, Eugene H. Pool, '95, Francis Mason, '96, I. Wistar Kendall, '01, John D. Peabody, '06, John H. Ijams, '07, Robert C. Benchley '12.

On Friday afternoon, May 16, a reception was held in the club house in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner Choate and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hodges Choate. Both William G. Choate and Joseph H. Choate were members of the class of 1852 in College and 1854 in the Law School. William G. Choate was for many years Judge of the United States District Court for the South-

ern District of New York; he was president of the Harvard Club of New York City from 1872 to 1874. Joseph H. Choate, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, was president of the Harvard Club from 1874 to 1878, and again, on his return from London, from 1906 to 1908. About 1500 people were at the reception.

President Eliot who, because of an engagement at Lake Mohonk, was unable to attend, sent the following letter:

"I am particularly sorry for this collision of engagements, because these brothers Choate have been valued friends of mine for sixty-two years; and all that time I have rejoiced in their characters, their mental quality, and their extraordinary serviceableness. In paying special honor to them and their wives the Harvard Club is testifying its appreciation of lives full of dignity and achievement, and of encouragement to the new generations of Harvard men."

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

President Lowell was the guest of the Harvard Club of Chicago at an informal dinner held in College Hall at the University Club in that city on May 8. About 150 men were present. Before President Lowell spoke, W. K. Otis, '98, made a brief report for the scholarship committee, stating that although the club had pledged itself to only two undergraduate scholarships, in addition to the territorial scholarship and the graduate scholarship, the scholarship committee had had so many worthy applications and had found it so difficult to decide among them, that it had awarded three scholarships, confident that it would find little difficulty in obtaining the funds. The three boys to whom the scholarships have been awarded come from three excellent high schools—the Englewood high school of Chicago, the Oak Park high school in the large suburb of that name, and the Pontiac high school of Pontiac, Ill.

President Lowell spoke at length on the desirability of having men go to college when they are young, so that they may afterwards go to a graduate

school and still be able to begin their business careers when they are reasonably young and be in a position to marry before they are thirty.

HARVARD CLUB OF MARYLAND

The Harvard Club of Maryland gave a dinner to President Lowell at the Hotel Belvedere in Baltimore on Saturday evening, May 3. About 50 members of the club and about 30 who were not Harvard men were present.

Dr. Henry B. Jacobs, '86, president of the club, was toastmaster. President Lowell spoke at length on the necessity of graduating men from college at an earlier age. Other speakers were: Dr. W. H. Welsh, LL.D. '00, Dr. J. M. T. Finney, M.D. '88, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, '71, and Judge Carroll T. Bond, '94.

DEATH OF J. H. GARDINER, '85

John Hays Gardiner, '85, a director and one of the editors of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN and assistant professor of English in Harvard College from 1900 to 1910, died at a private hospital in Boston, on May 14, after an acute illness of about six weeks. Funeral services were held in Mount Auburn Chapel on May 17.

Mr. Gardiner was born in Gardiner, Me., on April 6, 1863. He prepared for College at Mr. Hopkinson's Private School in Boston, and graduated with the class of 1885. For two years he studied at the Law School but, his health failing him, he was obliged to refrain from active work until 1892 when he became an instructor in English at Harvard. In 1900 he was made assistant professor of English and the appointment was renewed for a second term of five years in 1905.

Professor Gardiner took an active part in the teaching of English literature, and especially English composition, and for three years had charge of English A. His chief interest lay, however, in a course on the English Bible (English 35) which was the basis of a highly successful course of lectures at the Lowell Institute in Boston in 1905-06 on the "Literary Power of the

English Bible." These lectures had to be repeated to satisfy the public demand and were later expanded and published as "The Bible as English Literature." He was the author also of "Forms of Prose Literature", "Elements of English Composition." At the time of his illness he had practically finished a history of the University which will be published in the course of a few months.

Having withdrawn from active association with the University in 1910, Professor Gardiner spent a year at "Oaklands", at Gardiner, which his family has owned for several generations. In December, 1911, he responded eagerly to the opportunity of rendering further service to the University and the alumni through the columns of the BULLETIN and accordingly he moved to Boston to perform his editorial duties; his interest in the welfare of the paper remained unabated until his death.

ADVOCATE DINNER

Past and present editors of The Harvard *Advocate* met in the house of the New York Harvard Club on May 10 for the forty-seventh annual dinner of that publication. William G. Peckham, '67, was toastmaster. P. W. Thayer, '14, president of The *Advocate*, made report of the work of the present board. The former editors who spoke were T. T. Baldwin, '86, Arthur W. Page, '05, Witter Bynner, '02, Arthur Ruhl, '99, E. S. Martin, '77, George F. Canfield, '75, John Weare, '07, and L. E. Opdyke, '80. A. E. Van Court (Princeton '14) represented the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, C. H. Crombie, '14, represented the *Lampoon*, and Professor W. A. Neilson represented Harvard College.

Those present, in addition to the speakers mentioned, were: W. C. Sanger, '74, J. H. Adams, '81, C. T. Dazey, '81, H. W. Hardon, '82, T. L. Frothingham, '84, A. A. Gardner, '87, H. C. Quinby, '94, B. Powers, '07, T. N. Metcalf, '04, R. J. Walsh, '07, Armitage Whitman, '09, Harold T. Pulsifer, '11, George W. Gray, '12, Lincoln MacVeagh, '13, R. M. Nelson, '13, G. P. Davis, '14, H. C. Greene, '14, F. H. Dazey, '14, S. L. M. Barlow, '14, A. L. Lincoln, Jr., '14, S. A. Peters, '14, Henry

Jackson, Jr., '15, and W. C. Sanger, Jr., '16.

Messages were read from Walter Trimble, '79, Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Howard Townsend, '80, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, J. L. Pennypacker, '80, E. H. Abbott, '93, J. A. Gade, '96, M. K. Hart, '04, John Jay Chapman, '04, Arthur D. Ficke, '04, and Richard Washburn Child, '03.

ADVOCATE PRIZES

R. W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis, has won first prize in the competition held under the auspices of the *Advocate* for undergraduate essays on a topic of general University interest. The subject of Chubb's essay was: "How the Leadership of the Intellectual Rather Than the Athletic Student can be Fostered." Second prize was won by D. E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, Mass., whose subject was: "How the Intellectual Curiosity of Harvard Students May be Stimulated."

ELECTIONS TO ADVOCATE BOARD

The following men have been elected regular editors of the Harvard *Advocate*: Samuel Arthur Peters, '14, of Watertown, N. Y.; Henry Jackson, Jr., '15, of Boston; and William Carey Sanger, Jr., '16, of Sangerfield, N. Y.

DAVID A. WELLS PRIZE

The David A. Wells Prize in economics for the current year has been awarded to Norman Scott Brien Gras, Ph.D. 1912, of London, Ont., for a thesis entitled "The Evolution of the English Corn Market (1100-1700)." The judges were Mr. Robert Treat Paine, '88, and Professor M. B. Hammond, of Ohio State University.

This prize of \$500 is offered for the best thesis embodying the results of original investigation, upon some subject in the field of economics.

The semi-annual collection of clothing, text-books and magazines was finished last Saturday. The work was done under the auspices of Phillips Brooks House.

Yale Won the Track and Field Meet



Barron Winning the 440-Yards Run in the Yale Games.

Yale defeated Harvard in the dual track and field games at New Haven last Saturday, 56 points to 48. The result was not unexpected to those who have followed the training of the two teams. Yale's strength in the middle-distance runs was the deciding factor, but the score was so close that a victory for Harvard seemed possible until the last race on the program had been won. Yale won eight firsts, six seconds, and four thirds; Harvard took five firsts, six seconds, and nine thirds. Yale scored 34 points in the track events and 21 in the field events; Harvard made 29 points in the track events and 19 in the field events.

Three new records for Yale-Harvard meets were made in Saturday's games. Brown, of Yale, ran the half in 1 minute, 53 4-5 seconds; Norris, of Yale, ran the mile in 4 minutes, 26 seconds; and Cable of Harvard, threw the hammer 162 feet, 3 1-2 inches. All of these performances were the best ever recorded in these meets. Barron, of Harvard, ran the quarter-mile in 49

seconds, thus equalling the record made in 1899 by Haigh, of Harvard. Jackson, of Harvard, ran the high hurdles in 15 4-5 seconds; this time also equalled the record but was not allowed to stand as Jackson knocked down one of the hurdles.

Cornell, of Yale, won first place in each of the sprints, and was the only one of the contestants in the meet to take two first places. Camp, of Harvard, tied for first place in the high jump and was second in the pole vault; Cable, of Harvard, was first in the hammer-throw and third in the broad jump. These were the only men who scored in more than one event.

In spite of the fact that so many of the performances were excellent, none of the finishes in the races was very close; the winner almost always had a good lead over his nearest competitor. The loss of first place in the mile run was a disappointment to Harvard and had much to do with the result of the games. It looked at the last minute as though Harvard had won the

shot-put, but Roos, of Yale, in his last try made by far his best put. Barron, of Harvard, ran a fine race in the quarter. Harvard won four points in the dashes.

The summary of the events follows:

100-yards dash—Won by T. H. Cornell (Y.); second, T. F. Rudell (Y.); third, W. B. Adams (H.). Time, 10 1-5s.

220-yards dash—Won by T. H. Cornell (Y.); second, tie between W. B. Adams (H.) and R. Tower (H.). Time, 22 1-5s.

440-yards dash—Won by W. A. Barron, Jr., (H.); second, V. M. Wilkie (Y.); third, J. C. Rock (H.). Time, 49s.

880-yards run—Won by G. E. Brown (Y.); second, R. W. Poucher (Y.); third, F. W. Capper (H.). Time 1m., 57 4-5s.

One-mile run—Won by H. J. Norris (Y.); second, H. G. MacLure (H.); third, H. W. Smith (Y.). Time, 4m., 26s.

Two-mile run—Won by R. St. B. Boyd (H.); second, F. W. Copeland (H.); third, B. S. Carter (H.). Time, 9m., 45 4-5s.

120-yards high hurdles—Won by A. L. Jackson (H.); second, J. B. Cummings (H.); third, E. F. Smith (Y.). Time, 15 4-5s.

220-yards low hurdles—Won by W. F. Potter (Y.); second, W. M. Shedden (Y.); third, J. B. Cummings (H.). Time, 24 3-5s.

Running high jump—Tie for first between A. W. Moffat (H.) and J. B. Camp (H.); third R. A. Douglas (Y.). Height, 5 ft., 11 1-4 in.

Running broad jump—Won by R. E. Mathews (Y.); second, M. R. Diggs (Y.); third, T. Cable (H.). Distance, 21 ft., 5 1-8 in.

Pole vault—Won by S. B. Wagoner (Y.); second, J. B. Camp (H.); third, P. S. Achilles (Y.). Height, 12 ft., 4 in.

16-pound shot-put—Won by W. F. Roos (Y.); second, C. E. Brickley (H.); third, H. R. Hardwick (H.). Distance, 43 ft., 4 1-4 in.

16-pound hammer-throw—Won by T. Cable (H.); second, H. E. Pickett (Y.); third, H. S. Sturgis (H.). Distance, 162 ft., 3 1-2 in.

THE BASEBALL NINE

Harvard defeated Syracuse at baseball on Soldiers Field last Wednesday, 3 to 0. It was the only game of the week, as the game with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday was postponed on account of rain. The feature of the Syracuse game was the pitching of Frye. Hitherto he has been wild and ineffective, but in last week's game he did not give a base on balls, and but one hit, and that a scratch, was made by the visitors. Only 29 men went to bat, and in seven of the nine innings he retired the hitters in order. Against such pitching Syracuse could not do much. Har-

vard fielded poorly. The summary follows:

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	4	0	3	0	3	1
Clark, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0	2
Gannett, r.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Young, c.	1	0	0	5	2	0
Frye, p.	2	1	1	1	4	0
Totals,	26	3	7	27	13	3

SYRACUSE.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.			
Agnew, c.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0			
Musk, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0			
Decker, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2	0			
Newhart, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0			
Foley, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1	0			
Carling, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	0			
Giles, s.s.	3	0	0	1	7	0			
Farber, c.	3	0	0	6	3	2			
Nichols, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
Totals,	28	0	1	24	18	2			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	x—3
Syracuse,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—Young (2), Musk. Stolen bases—Alsop, Wingate. Two-base hit—Agnew. Three-base hit—Ayres. Bases on balls—off Nichols 5.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW

When the candidates for the university crew began rowing last week, after the race with Princeton and Pennsylvania, Coach Wray made several radical changes in the eight. Pirnie, who has been stroking the crew most of the season, was moved into the second eight, and his place was taken by Harwood, who had hitherto been rowing number 6. Mills, who has been rowing 5 and was one of the three veterans in the crew, was changed to 5 in the second boat, and his place was given to L. Curtis. Morgan was moved from 7 to 3, and the former seat was taken by H. H. Meyer. MacVicar was changed from 3 to 4. The two crews are now made up as follows:

First crew.—Stroke, Harwood; 7, H. H. Meyer; 6, Goodale; 5, L. Curtis; 4, MacVicar; 3, Morgan; 2, Trumbull; bow, Reynolds; cox., C. T. Abeles.

Second crew.—Stroke, Pirnie; 7, Mur-



The Yale University Crew.

ray; 6, G. vonL. Meyer; 5, Mills; 4, Gardiner; 3, Stratton; 2, Fuller; bow, Carver; cox., A. T. Abeles.

The crew will row Cornell at Ithaca next Saturday, and on the same day the freshmen will row the Cornell freshmen. The Harvard freshmen are doing fairly well but the changes in the university eight were made so recently that the men are by no means together.

YALE GAME AND RACE TICKETS

Application blanks for the Yale-Harvard baseball game which will be played on Soldiers Field on Wednesday, June 18, and for the Yale-Harvard university boat race at New London on Friday, June 20, may now be obtained at the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, and at the H. A. A. office, Amee's, the Coöperative, and Leavitt & Peirce's in Cambridge. Tickets for the ball game will be \$1.50 each, and applications must be at the athletic office not later than 5 o'clock on June 6. Tickets for the boat race will be \$2.50 each, and applications must be received not later than 5 o'clock on June 2.

The athletic management states that Harvard received last year 1600 tickets for the boat race, and Harvard men applied for 2600 seats on the trains; fortunately Yale gave up 700 tickets, and that number was added to the number originally assigned to Harvard. This year also 1600 tickets will be given to Harvard and because of the increased interest in rowing at Yale no more tick-

ets will probably be available. Therefore a decided curtailment in the allotment of tickets will be necessary.

After the applications from the class and the crew celebrating their 25th anniversary have been filled, two tickets will be allotted to each graduate entitled to the crew "H", and to former captains and managers of university athletic teams, and one ticket each to members of the Varsity Club, undergraduates, and graduates in the order named.

If it is possible to give two tickets to any applicant after every graduate and undergraduate desiring personally to attend has been satisfied, the preference for extra tickets will be given to seniors who live at a distance and who are not likely to find it possible to attend future races. On each application there is a statement that the applicant intends to use the ticket applied for. If it is found that this condition and promise have been violated, tickets for both football games and boat races will hereafter be denied the applicant.

BETTER SPORTSMANSHIP

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A short paragraph in today's *Herald* to the effect that the Princeton crew were being entertained in Holworthy, and that the Pennsylvania men are to be guests in Thayer, both presumably to enjoy the privileges of the Varsity Club and training table, is indeed good reading to Harvard graduates who trust that the significance of this fact means even

half as much to the undergraduates as it does to the graduate body.

Time was, and it needs no Methusalem to recall it, when visiting athletes from other colleges were given a somewhat perfunctory welcome by Harvard, and then let beautifully alone to find their own way about in Boston hotels, while at New London a spirit of secrecy and suspicion pervaded the atmosphere during the sojourn of Yale and Harvard. The good work of dispelling this cloud belongs beyond doubt to Rudolph Lehmann, who, coming from the English universities, failed to comprehend this spirit in intercollegiate sports, so different from the friendly spirit and wholesome feeling entertained mutually by Oxford and Cambridge. The athletic rivalry there was no less keen, but the temper was essentially different.

One little incident showing Lehmann's attitude mightily pleased all Harvard graduates save those hopelessly imbued with the "to hell with Yale" spirit, now growing small by degrees and beautifully less, but at the same time staggered the undergraduate body from its utter radicalism, and this same incident was the invitation from Lehmann to "Bob" Cook, then in Cambridge, to do what! To go out with him in the launch, and (*"ruat coelum"*) watch Harvard row! "What! Let them of all others see how we did it? God forbid!" And so, as was said in the opening paragraph of this communication, the Princeton-Pennsylvania episode is good reading, showing, as it does, the trend of the times in matters intercollegiate.

F. S. STURGIS.

May 8, 1913.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

The Athletic Committee at its latest meeting voted that men who have played in Yale hockey games should receive the "H" and that the rule should be retroactive.

The Committee approved the following appointments: R. St. B. Boyd, '14, of Dedham, Mass., manager of the university hockey team; E. S. Draper, Jr., '15, of

Hopedale, Mass., assistant manager of the university hockey team; C. F. Damon, '15, of Honolulu, Hawaii, manager of the second football team; R. Morris, '14, of Omaha, assistant manager of the university tennis team; C. J. Ferguson, '15, of Newton, assistant manager of the university lacrosse team; P. Bradley, '16, of Lincoln, Mass., manager of the freshman lacrosse team.

ANOTHER LACROSSE VICTORY

Harvard defeated Cornell, at lacrosse, 5 goals to 1, on Monday of last week, at Ithaca. This victory gave Harvard the championship of the northern division of the intercollegiate league. Johns Hopkins won the championship of the southern division. Attempts to arrange a game to decide the championship of the league as a whole have failed.

TWO HARVARD DEFEATS

The Yale freshmen defeated the Harvard freshmen in their annual track and field games, in Cambridge last Saturday, 56 2-3 points to 47 1-3.

The Yale sophomore crew defeated the Harvard sophomore crew on the Charles last Saturday afternoon. Each of these eights had won the class championship of its college.

ATHLETIC INSIGNIA

The following have been appointed a committee to study and to offer next autumn for the consideration of the students and the Athletic Committee a comprehensive plan of awarding insignia in athletics: W. F. Garcelon, L.'95, Graduate Treasurer of Athletics; G. P. Gardner, Jr., '10, Secretary to the Corporation; and Walter Tufts, Jr., '13, manager of the university track team.

FRESHMAN CREW CAPTAIN

David P. Morgan, Jr., '16, of New York City has been elected captain of the freshman crew. Morgan rowed for two years on the Middlesex School crew before entering College.

Alumni Notes

'58—William H. Fox, who was for 48 years presiding justice of the First Bristol District Court of Massachusetts, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Taunton on May 14.

'80—Rev. Arthur Wentworth H. Eaton has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, in recognition of his many years of literary service for Canada, especially in historical research and publication.

'93—Rudolph M. Binder has been appointed assistant professor of sociology at New York University. He will be married to Miss Faye G. Brammer, of Cincinnati, on June 10; late in June they will sail for a three months' trip to Europe.

'93—Charles H. Lincoln, of Worcester, has prepared a calendar of the Samuel Johnson Manuscripts in the collections of the Columbia University Library. The Johnson papers were presented to Columbia by the Johnson family of Stratford, Conn.

'95—Walter M. Briggs has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Tennessee Copper Company, 2 Rector Street, New York. He is also treasurer of the Ajo Consolidated Copper Company of Arizona, and president of the Regal Mines Company of Alaska. His permanent address is Dedham, Mass.

'95—Nathan P. Dodge, Jr., of Omaha, is a member of the Nebraska Senate. During the last session of the legislature he was one of the Progressive leaders and took an active part in the fight for the passage of various bills to regulate the corporations.

'95—Benjamin A. Heydrick is chairman of the department of English in the High School of Commerce, New York City.

'97—Archibald G. Thacher, LL.B. '00, is a member of the law firm of Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmers, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

'99—Henry F. Barker is now at 74 Greenleaf Street, Quincy, Mass.

'01—William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, has in *Science* for May 2 an essay on "The College Presidency." He discusses the duties and obligations of the office and the reasons for the success or failure of college presidents.

'01—Robert Goodenow, formerly of Boston, is now at 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

'01—Rogers W. Shapleigh is now at Pasadena, Cal. He formerly lived in Colorado Springs.

'02—J. W. Adams, general manager of the Daily Newspaper Association, has an article entitled, "Welches Reklamemittel ist das beste?", in a recent number of the *Mitteilungen des Vereins deutscher Reklame Fachleute*, a magazine published in Berlin.

'02—John Gaillard, Jr., is in the accounting department of the United Fruit Company, Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras. His permanent address is care of the Stonewall Insurance Company, Mobile, Ala.

'03—George H. Fernald, Jr., of Boston, was married at Tavares, Fla., on April 2, to Miss Frances R. Burleigh.

'03—John H. Hall, who has been for several years metallurgist for the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company, High Bridge, N. J., has begun private practice at 2 Rector Street, New York City. He is consulting engineer for the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company.

'03—Merton S. Keith, Jr., formerly president of A. U. Dilley & Company, rugs, Boylston Street, Boston, has become bond manager for Chandler Hovey & Company, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

'03—George L. Kobbé, LL.B. '06, formerly in the law office of Strong & Cadwalader, is now with Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

'03—Julian L. Peabody, who is practising architecture at 389 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was married at Aiken, S. C., on March 27, to Miss Celestine E. Hitchcock.

'03—Charles W. Stark is associate editor of the *Engineering Record*, 239 West 39th Street, New York City.

'03—Frank Trainer was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 21, to Miss Emma R. Crampton. Their address is Ridge Road, Trainer, Pa.

'04—Charles Gilman is with the C. F. Massey Company, manufacturers of reinforced concrete products, railway supplies, etc., Room 1862, 50 Church Street, New York City.

'05—Warren B. Blake has recently edited for Everyman's Library St. John de Crèvecoeur's "Letters from an American Farmer", a book first published in London in 1782. Blake is now literary editor of the *Independent*, a position once held by Paul E. More, A.M. '93, now editor of the *Nation*.

'08—William E. Russell, son of the late William E. Russell, '77, was married in Boston on April 12 to Miss Josephine S. Dorr, the daughter of Joseph Dorr, '83.

'09—The engagement of Henry C. Drown to Miss Grace E. Clark of Boston has been announced. Drown is a mechanical engineer with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Boston.

'12—Robert F. Duncan, formerly with the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, Boston, is in the advertising department of the *Springfield Republican*. His address is 236 Union Street, Springfield, Mass.

'12—Bradford C. Edmands was married on April 21 at Brookline, Mass., to Miss Alice L. Proctor.

'12—Gilbert C. Walker is teaching at Derry Village, N. H.

'12—Willard S. Worcester's address is 236 South Vine Street, Marion, O.

'13—Lincoln Godfrey, Jr., was married on April 23 to Miss Mary Y. Rodman in Philadelphia.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913.

NUMBER 34.

Opinion and Comment

Judging from the rather extended press comment it is receiving, as well as from correspondence it is reported as having provoked, the first Bulletin of the Bureau of Business Research, recently issued, is attracting more than passing notice. In the light of this comment, which on the whole has been favorable but not always germane, it is well to state once more the broad purpose actuating the establishment of the Bureau and controlling its policy.

The Bureau of Business Research was established by the Graduate School of Business Administration nearly two years ago, to gather, classify, and describe facts about business. The main object of this work was the obtaining of reliable information about business for purposes of instruction in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. The spirit of reform was not the chief incentive to this investigation, but rather a matter-of-fact feeling that as the business of the School was to teach business, so the business of the Bureau was to assist in obtaining information about business for the School to teach. It was clear, furthermore, that because of its impartial, impersonal and non-competitive posi-

tion as well as its general spirit of research, a university of standing seems peculiarly fitted for this kind of work.

In addition to this main object, it did appear, however, as if it were possible to accomplish certain incidental objects—incidental and subordinate, but important. One of these incidental but important objects was felt to be the publication of such information as might be of use to the business world.

The comprehensive field of business includes the three great functional divisions of production, market distribution, and administration, and that of distribution appeared most inviting upon which to begin. It is least explored and it is of timely importance. The getting of goods from the producer to the consumer is a subject that in one form or another directly or indirectly is much in the public mind today. Work was begun, therefore, in the study of market distribution. It is not to be understood, however, that the activities of the Bureau will be confined solely to that field in the future.

One commodity was selected upon which to begin an intensive study, much as a scientist selects a certain substance

or an engineer a certain form of construction for specialized investigation. For reasons explained more at length in the Bureau's first Bulletin, such as standardization of production, comparative simplicity of nature yet variety in distribution, the commodity first chosen for investigation was shoes, and the bulk of the attention so far has been devoted to the costs of retailing shoes under varying conditions. Other commodities will be later studied as the work progresses.

Comparisons, of course, could be of no value without a common unit of measurement, and this was supplied in a uniform accounting system, the product of a joint committee, composed of accountants of the highest reputation, members of the School's staff, and some of the leading shoe-men of Boston.

This undertaking, which brings the service of the University to bear upon the vital problems of the market place, is of great importance to both. It is not surprising that it has aroused widespread interest.

* * *

Professor Palmer's visit to the Middle Western Colleges with which Harvard is now for the second time exchanging professors has proved an unqualified success. To Professor Palmer's innumerable friends here the result is no more than was confidently expected. Harvard is fortunate in being able to send so admirable an exponent of her lecture method of instruction. His extraordinary lucidity, combined with his mastery of the Socratic manner, making his lectures clear and at the same time a stimulus to thoughtfulness and independence, has proved as alluring to his hearers at Grinnell and Beloit as to the many generations of students who have felt their spell at Harvard. And we hear from Grinnell of the equally marked influence of his personality. A writer in the *Grinnell Review* for May says, "There is something in his personality, in his

spirit which makes itself felt in the atmosphere and takes hold upon everyone within reach." And after enumerating Professor Palmer's services as a teacher, the same writer adds, "But the greatest debt comes because of his untiring gift of himself, his continual and unceasing revelation of the gentleman, the scholar, the Christian."

This exchange is based upon a certain sympathy and fundamental agreement. There is a community of ideals and of background between Harvard and the affiliated colleges which is very hard to put into words. Professor Palmer renders this unnecessary, since he sums it up in himself. He embodies the best of that New England tradition from which both Harvard and these colleges have sprung—a certain blend of humanism and idealism with moral seriousness and religious faith. To this type of culture is added in Professor Palmer's case a sympathetic imagination and a quickness of feeling that have made it possible for him to enter into intimate relations with the peculiarly individual life of the several colleges which he has visited. He has been neither a vendor of knowledge nor a mere ambassador from a distant place, but a friend among friends.

All of which can not fail to remind us of our own irreparable loss through Professor Palmer's retirement. We offer him our hearty congratulations and the thanks of Harvard men for this great service which he has added to a sum already immeasurable.

* * *

So much has been said at recent Harvard gatherings about opportunities for "self-help" at Harvard that the BULLETIN welcomes the opportunity of spreading further information about the valuable services being rendered by the Employment Office to the community both inside and outside of the University.

The office at Harvard has been in existence for over twenty-five years. Its

function is to find opportunities of work, to bring students in touch with employers and to stimulate the demand for this work. Those students who must support themselves either wholly or in part, fill out registration cards in the office, stating their qualifications and preference for the kinds of work available. Obviously, if the office is to command the support of employers it must consider for employment only men who, in its judgment, are well qualified for work. This the office endeavors to do regardless of the fact that it knows there are often other men who seem to be more in need. Last year over 1000 students registered, and their total earnings amounted to over \$100,000. The temporary positions filled numbered more than 2500 and represented about fifty kinds of employment. In addition to positions obtained through the aid of the office, many students secure work independently, and not infrequently hand these opportunities on to other students. The statistics published by the office do not, therefore, represent in full the actual work done or the total amount earned by Harvard students during the period under review.

The office is not only of material assistance to the students, it is also a convenience to the University: It is able to recommend experienced tutors, translators, proctors, secretaries, etc., and to distribute among competent students much of the typewriting and stenographic work.

Furthermore, the kinds of work are as varied as the men themselves, and it speaks as well for the quality of our youth as for the value set on a college education that so many are willing to make the double effort to earn their degree. Indeed few things are more inspiring than the sight of young men working their way through an educational institution,—men who must devote much time to the earning of money and who, in spite of this handicap, not in-

frequently win high grades and graduate with distinction.

Readers of the BULLETIN and others can help the office, the students, and themselves by calling on the Secretary for Employments when they need assistants.

* * *

The BULLETIN had occasion a few weeks ago to refer to the first number of *The Alcalde*, a magazine published by former students of the University of Texas. It now desires to extend its cordial welcome to the University of Virginia *Alumni News*, published by the Colonnade Club of the University. This club is an important alumni organization with over 900 graduates of the University as non-resident members. There is especial reason why the BULLETIN should extend a particularly warm welcome to the *News*, for the editors of the paper have paid the BULLETIN the compliment of making it, to a certain extent, a model for the form in which the *News* now appears. Since the alumni associations and their publications have the same general object, it is only by close co-operation and mutual support that they can be fully effective. For that and other reasons the BULLETIN hopes the *News* and the Colonnade Club will feel free to call upon its services whenever they can be of use.

* * *

The BULLETIN desires to call attention to the portrait of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow by Healy now hanging in the Living Room of the Union. The picture comes as a loan from J. B. Osgood Perkins, '14, a great-grandson, it is interesting to note, of the artist.

We are informed that the painting is now for sale; thus an admirable opportunity is presented to graduates, since the portrait is believed to be the only picture of Longfellow by Healy likely to be offered for sale. Further information on the subject may be had from F. W. Hunnewell, 2d, '02, Comptroller and one of the Secretaries to the Corporation, 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

Graduate School of Business Administration

The Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University was established almost two years ago at the initiative of A. W. Shaw, of Chicago, to gather, classify and describe facts about business. The Bureau has just issued its first Bulletin; it is a pamphlet of 16 pages, and has the following title "Object and History of the Bureau in brief, with some Preliminary figures on the Retailing of Shoes."

The following paragraphs are quoted from the Bulletin of the Bureau:

"The Bureau represents an approach to the scientific study of business, which up to the present time has developed in the main in an empirical, rule-of-thumb fashion. There is a general feeling that the time is now at hand for the businessman to have more scientific information to aid him in meeting and solving his problems.

"A university is peculiarly fitted for this work of business research, its standing and its impartial and impersonal position inspire confidence. It gives a guarantee that is accepted of the confidential treatment of individual data and it is distinctly non-competitive. It has the true spirit of research. It wants facts. It wants to be sure they are facts and it is willing to work for them.

But one other institution has the same general fitness for this work. This is the national government, the advantage of whose superior resources and authority might be said to be counterbalanced to some degree by certain disadvantages commonly associated with governmental work. Nevertheless, the entrance of the national government into this field of work can ultimately be expected and it will coöperate with those institutions already at work, just as the Department of Agriculture has coöperated with agricultural institutions of instruction and research.

"The Bureau of Business Research is not a laboratory although in its work it has a laboratory point of view. It seeks to get data in quantity from the records of many actual businesses. It seeks to reduce those data to a common basis of comparison, to classify them and to group them so as to

bring out, if existent, conclusions of more than individual application and then to search for underlying principles.

"In short, it aims to be one of the agencies for furnishing an organized body of knowledge about business for the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and indeed for other schools of business and for business in general.

"The analogy sometimes employed between the work of the agricultural experiment station for the agricultural college and for the farmer, and the work of this Bureau for the School of Business and for the businessman, holds fairly closely in so far as the agricultural experiment station works upon data furnished by farmers or experiments upon land lent by them. For similarly the Bureau of Business Research is collecting figures from businesses. It is at present engaged in collecting and analyzing the costs of shoe retailing. From these figures are prepared data (some of which are hereinafter presented) which will be of value to the Bureau and of benefit to the shoe trade.

"The statement as to the prevalence of rule-of-thumb methods does not apply with equal force to all branches of business. In manufacturing much has already been done in the direction of scientific study and standardization. But it is especially applicable to that great division of business, market distribution.

"One of the most pressing problems in business today is that of market distribution. It has been less explored, less standardized than production. There is a need for real facts about the different methods of distributing goods from the producer to the consumer and costs of those methods. These facts to date have not been brought together in any one place.

"Upon distribution accordingly the Bureau began work. In spite of the fact that this vast field offered many points of attack it was decided to concentrate all efforts at the start on one commodity—to study thoroughly all the methods by which it was distributed from producer to consumer and to learn the respective costs of those methods in different geographic sections, in

markets of varying population and under varying conditions.

"The commodity selected was shoes. Although compared with other commodities such as drugs and textiles, it is simple, nevertheless it is not simple in itself in its variety of product and methods of distribution which illustrate practically all the main channels from maker to user. It passes through wholesaler and retailer, through dealer only, and direct to user by the manufacturers' own stores and by mail. For its retailing we find all the main types of retailer,—the retailer with but one store and one commodity—footwear only; the department store in the city and the general store in the country with many commodities; the chain store—both manufacturers and non-manufacturers, local and interstate, with a varying number of stores handling footwear only.

The production of shoes has been fairly well standardized. Variations in production occur through changes in style rather than through changes in process. It is a staple for which as a whole there is a fairly even demand. There are fluctuations but they are caused by style changes and this cause of variation is a problem of distribution rather than of production.

"For these reasons the Bureau began its work upon the distribution of shoes and so far has given attention mainly to their retail distribution. The concrete task was to find out the operating costs of a large number of shoe stores and shoe departments, to group them according to the grade of goods and population of the community, and then to compare them.

"In the summer of 1911 agents visited shoe retailers in Ohio and Wisconsin and soon learned that practically no two retailers kept their accounts in the same way, and that many kept insufficient accounts. Some, for example, reckoned profits on the costs, and some on the selling price. Some charged salary for their own time and rent for their own stores, while others did not. Some meant one thing by selling expense and some meant another. Adjustments were made by the agents and serviceable figures were obtained, but the need of some common basis of comparison, some common measure was clearly seen.

"In other words, a uniform accounting system was needed by the shoe retailers just as it had been needed by the railroads and the printers. With such a system in use by shoe retailers differences in items would reflect differences in conditions rather than differences in accounting. The shoe dealers had none. This Bureau set itself to work in the fall of 1911 to provide such a system. A joint committee composed of accountants of national reputation and of shoe men most representative in Boston and vicinity was secured. As a result of their labors and counsel and that of the Bureau, the Harvard System of Accounts for Shoe Retailers was given to the trade early in 1912. It has been received most kindly by associations of the trade and by the retailer individually. Some twelve hundred retailers have written for it and also nearly two hundred wholesalers and accountants and about 150 stores have adopted it and are regularly sending to the Bureau their own figures in exchange for it. Its adoption by many representative stores of the country, already with good systems of their own, should be a fair test of its merit in practice as well as in theory.

"More agents of the Bureau were out in the summer and fall of 1912 in the East, on the Pacific Coast and in the Central West to explain and introduce the system and to secure figures direct from the books of shoe dealers.

"The results of their labors, together with returns by mail (many of which check with astonishing closeness to standards already being set up from the field agents' figures) have furnished the Bureau with comprehensive data from more than one hundred and thirty shoe stores representing every section of the country. Especially well represented are the eight large cities,—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati."

The Bulletin then goes on to give a brief statement in regard to the specific information collected by the Bureau about the retail shoe business. Important items are the percentages to net sales of gross profits; total operating expense, buying expense, selling expense, salaries and wages, advertising, deliveries, rent, interest, number of

stockturns, and yearly average of sales by each salesperson. The figures given the Bulletin are tentative and represent only a part of the data already collected, but in subsequent Bulletins the Bureau will give more nearly complete and basic statistics and also special information. The Bulletins will be issued four times a year.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Board of Overseers to take effect September 1, 1913:

O. M. W. Sprague to be Edmund Cogswell Converse Professor of Banking and Finance. This appointment is the first one made to the new chair. Dr. Sprague received his A.B. in 1894, the A.M. in 1895, and his Ph.D. in 1897, all from Harvard. He was instructor in political economy during the year 1900-01, instructor in economics from 1901 to 1904, and assistant professor of economics during the year 1904-05. From 1905 to 1908 he was professor of economics at the Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. Since 1908 he has been assistant professor of banking and finance.

James H. Woods to be Professor of Philosophy. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1887, S.T.B. from the Episcopal Theological School in 1890, and Ph.D. from Strasburg in 1896. He was instructor in anthropology from 1900 to 1902, instructor in philosophy from 1901 to 1903 and from 1904 to 1908, instructor in the philosophical systems of India during the year 1903-04, and since 1908 has been assistant professor of philosophy. In 1906 he was Paddock Lecturer on Comparative Religion, at New York University.

Charles H. C. Wright to be Professor of the French Language and Literature. He received the A.B. from Harvard in 1891, B.A. from Oxford in 1895, and M.A. from Oxford in 1899. He was instructor in French from 1895 to 1902, assistant professor of French from 1902 to 1912, and a year ago was appointed associate professor of the French Language and Literature.

Joseph Warren to be Professor of Law. He received his A.B. in 1897 and the LL.B.

in 1900, both from Harvard. From 1907 to 1910 he was assistant secretary to the Corporation. Since 1909 he has been at different times instructor in Government, lecturer on persons and on criminal law, instructor in the law of agency, and instructor in law.

Paul Terry Cherington, to be Assistant Professor of Commercial Organization. He received the degree of S.B. in 1902 and that of A.M. in 1908, both from the University of Pennsylvania. From 1908 to 1911 he was instructor in economic resources, and since 1911 has been instructor in commercial organization.

The following have been reappointed:

Julian Lowell Coolidge, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Roger Bigelow Merriman, Assistant Professor of History.

Robert Means Yerkes, Assistant Professor of Comparative Psychology.

Edward Hale has been appointed editor of the General Catalogue of the Divinity School. He received the degree of A.B. in 1879 and S.T.B. in 1886, both from Harvard. From 1888 to 1896 he was assistant in homiletics, during the year 1896-97 was instructor in homiletics, and from 1897 to 1906 was assistant professor of homiletics. He is now minister of the First Church in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The following have been appointed Preachers to the University for the academic year 1913-14: Edward Scribner Ames, S.T.B., Ph.D.; Albert Parker Fitch, A.B., D.D.; Rufus Matthew Jones, A.M., Litt.D.; George Alexander Johnston Ross, M.A.; and Elwood Worcester, Ph.D., D.D.

LAW SCHOOL DINNER

The senior class of the Law School had a dinner at the Union last Thursday night. The speakers were, Professor Williston, Professor Round, and Dean Thayer of the Law School, Moorfield Storey, '66, J. T. Williams, editor of the Boston *Transcript*, and Ex-President William H. Taft.

Professors J. L. Coolidge, E. V. Huntington, and G. D. Birkhoff, of the Division of Mathematics, have been elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Schools and the College

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I do not know whether it is fair to speak for a second time on the same question, but I should like to correct what seems to me a serious misconception in your editorial of May 14. It would seem to be obvious to anyone that the teaching of freshmen which is now properly and naturally adapted to boys of the *average* age of 19 will not be adapted to boys of the *average* age of 16.

I fully appreciate and endorse the "new plan," not the least because for the first time it cordially recognizes that we secondary school masters are trying to do honest work in the education of boys, and are an essential part in the educational system of the country. I wish that Harvard would extend the same kind of cordial recognition to the small college. You may be interested to know that within each of the last three years Columbia has admitted between 80 and 100 boys to advanced standing, coming from 80 or 90 different colleges throughout the country. To me Harvard's position as *the* national university ought to mean the attraction of many hundreds in this way. The ideal position I should like to see her filling is not as the rival of other colleges which your words imply; but the apex of the whole pyramid of education. I think it would be perfectly possible for Harvard to admit students from other colleges in a much more liberal way than she does at present to mutual advantage. (I could give numerous detailed instances of what I mean if there were space.) My observation has shown me that far from regarding such liberality as "tempting their students away from them" they are proud to have their students come to her when they come to the point of needing the larger opportunity. I should be very sorry to see Harvard lower one iota her high ideals.

Very truly yours,

F. GARDINER, '80.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have been very much interested in the letters in the BULLETIN about the advisability of sending boys to college at

sixteen or seventeen years of age. As far as I have seen, no one has really stated what is, I think, the only valid objection to the plan: namely, as Harvard was in my time, and as far as I know conditions have not materially changed, a freshman when he reached Cambridge was subject to little or no control. As long as he kept up his studies sufficiently not to get into trouble with the office, and did not make too much of a disturbance in his room, or attract the attention of the police in Cambridge by excessive riotousness on the streets, he could do pretty much what he pleased with his time and amuse himself in any way he saw fit, get back to his room at any hour in the night he pleased or not get back at all. This same condition of affairs held through College and the Law School. Now, how many boys of sixteen or seventeen are fitted to be turned loose in Cambridge with all the temptations of Boston next door and subject to practically no control? Not many, unless boys have changed materially from what they were twenty years ago.

Might I offer the suggestion that boys be sent to Cambridge at sixteen, but that all freshmen and sophomores be compelled to live in freshman and sophomore dormitories where they shall be under a certain amount of restraint as to their goings and comings, and where the door shall be locked at a certain hour every night with instructions to the proctor to make occasional inspections to see that the boys are in their rooms after lock-up. I understand that some system of this sort is in use in English colleges, and I do not see why we should not apply it to the two younger classes in Cambridge. At the end of a boy's sophomore year he ought to have found himself sufficiently to be given the full amount of freedom which all undergraduates now have.

There is another suggestion I should like to make on the problem of the boy getting through college so late, and that is, require every man who intends to get the A.B. degree to do it in three years,

and require the A.B. degree from all candidates for admission to professional schools. Any man can do the work now required for the A.B. degree in three years and still have plenty of time left for all the athletics and other fun that he needs. Men who are not going to the professional schools and want to put in four years in College could be given some other form of degree.

In closing I wish to add one word in favor of the Harvard Legal Aid Society. If this plan is properly carried out it will be of incalculable benefit to the Law School men themselves, for it will supply the needed practical experience which a graduate of the Harvard Law School so sadly needs the moment he gets into regular practice. The graduate of the School can probably write a most excellent brief for the Massachusetts Supreme Court on a point of law, but he has no earthly knowledge of how to defend Tim Murphy who is up before the criminal court on a charge of assault and battery, or how to collect the money owed to Smith & Brown by John Jones, or to dig out the evidence in one of the ordinary personal injury cases. It is this sort of work that falls to the lot of a young lawyer in his first few years at the bar.

Yours truly,
ELLERTON JAMES.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your editorial in a recent BULLETIN is on a subject of immediate interest, but from my point of view it has missed the mark.

In brief,—the purpose of the preparatory school is to give instruction in those subjects which can best be taught by the school, and the purpose of the college is to give instruction in those subjects which can best be taught by the college. If the former subjects can be acquired by boys by the age of sixteen, and the reasons that at this age they are not “ready” for college lies in the social conditions and methods of instruction, of the college, the remedy does not lie in increasing either by addition or padding the school curriculum, but by changing the college social system and methods of instruction.

If it is not possible for Harvard, because of her size or any other reason, to make this change, she should recognize the fact and endeavor to make it easy for men to come to her from smaller colleges where the methods of instruction may be better for the immature youth than those at Harvard.

Yours very truly,
ROGER AMORY, '10.

Boston, May 19, 1913.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As one who in the latter years of the last century had an intimate connection with intercollegiate debating and retains a lively interest in the subject, may I be permitted to add a word to the discussion in your columns?

In the name of university training why should the original criticism be taken seriously. Undergraduate debaters are not engaged in any world-reforming crusade, and it is difficult to see what personal opinion or belief has to do with the presentation of arguments for or against a question so propounded as to be suitable for intellectual discussion. It is probably fair to say that nine out of ten subjects chosen for intercollegiate debates are carefully chosen and skilfully worded with the intent of raising questions upon which men of intelligence may easily find arguments on either side. If a broad-minded and well-read professor of economics lays both sides of a theory before his class and leaves to the individuals their choice, shall he be condemned as a teacher because he does not show them the “truth”? It may well be that in debating courses or even in contests a fellow may be more in sympathy with the points on one side than with those on the other, but, as mental training in research, original reasoning and expression, the support of the unattractive side may be greatly superior for that man.

And therein lies the value and benefit of the exercise; if a man cannot treat it as such, but must rely upon partiality of feeling to aid him in argument, he is

not fitted for the debating platform, however strong he may be as a public speaker. There is a code of ethics in undergraduate debating that in my time existed and undoubtedly still exists: distortion of facts, misleading references taken from the context of authorities, misquotation of opponents, these and like practices are to be frowned upon as tricks beneath the standards of intercollegiate contests—and their exposure shown to be a minor kind of ammunition. In four years' association with the debaters I can recall practically no instance of the intentional use of such subterfuges.

In conclusion and *ad hominem* it can not be denied that a man trained in thorough analysis, clear expression, discrimination in phrasing, and massing of material is better fitted for the battles for truth than is he whose "ardent convictions" are not supplemented by the experience that undergraduate debating gives.

H. D. BUSHNELL, '98.

New York, May 22, 1913.

ON LAND INSTEAD OF SEA

The Navy Department has abandoned the plan for taking college students on a cruise this summer, but the War Department announces that it will hold two camps this summer, one at the Gettysburg, Pa., National Park, from July 7 to August 29, inclusive, and the other at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., from July 1 to August 29 inclusive, for the military instruction of college students.

The purpose of the War Department is to increase the present inadequate personnel of the trained military reserve of the United States by a class of men from whom, in time of a national emergency, a large proportion of the commissioned officers may be drawn. The camps will give a healthy, out of door life for the summer vacation at small expense.

Students over seventeen years of age and physically qualified will be allowed to participate in the instruction. Their attendance at camp must be for the entire period unless compelled by actual

necessity to leave. They must submit to the rules and regulations of military discipline. They must bear the expenses of transportation to and from camp, the cost of uniforms and subsistence (about \$1.75 a week). The government will supply free of charge, cots, blankets, tentage, cooking outfits, a complete infantry equipment for each man, ordnance property, and such other articles as may be found necessary.

The instruction and military exercises will be confined as far as is practicable to the morning, and will take on the average about four hours a day. The work will include camping, marching, instruction in military policy, and shooting practice on a target range. The afternoons and evenings will generally be at the students' disposal.

CLASS DAY TICKETS

Application blanks for tickets for the various Class Day exercises may now be obtained at the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, and at the usual places in Cambridge. Applications will be received until 6 P. M. June 7. The prices of the tickets will be: Stadium, \$1.50 each; Memorial, \$1 each; Yard, 35 cents each. A graduate will be allowed to buy no more than five tickets of each kind, but one extra Yard ticket and a special Stadium ticket will be sent to every graduate when his application is filled. There will also be sales of tickets for graduates at the office of the Alumni Association on Friday, June 13, and at the lodge of the '77 Gate in Cambridge on Saturday, June 14, and on Class Day, June 17.

THE DINING COUNCIL

The following men have been elected to the Dining Council for the year 1913-14: from Foxcroft Hall, E. P. C. Currier, uC., of Amesbury, Mass.; G. C. Walker, 2L., of Akron, O.; and L. O. Wright, '14, of Auburndale, Mass. From Memorial Hall, W. J. Bingham, '16, of Lawrence, Mass.; H. T. Moore, 2G., of Macon, Mo.; and Q. Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J.

Graduate School of Medicine

The first number of the *Monthly Announcement of the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine* was issued on May 15. The purpose of the publication is set forth as follows on its editorial page:

"The *Monthly Announcement of the Graduate School of Medicine* is intended to serve as an official means of communication between the School and those who are interested in graduate medical instruction. It originates in the need of more frequent opportunities to make announcements than are furnished by the usual catalogues, published once or twice a year. Many details about courses are not known long enough ahead to be stated in the catalogue. This is especially true of clinical courses at the hospitals. There will also be changes to be announced from time to time in the courses which are offered in the catalogue. Some courses must be omitted because of the illness or absence of instructors. More important still are the announcements of new courses and special lectures, which will be organized as opportunity offers.

"The fundamental idea is to furnish reliable, up-to-date information each month to those contemplating a course of graduate study. The field of usefulness of the *Monthly*, however, is much wider. The editorial page will discuss problems of medical education,—especially those of graduate instruction. The policy and the plans of the Graduate School can be discussed more fully in the *Monthly* than is practicable elsewhere. The *Monthly* will properly concern itself with what is going on at the Harvard Medical School to advance medical knowledge, and with items that may be of interest to the Harvard medical alumni and to those who have been students in the Graduate School of Medicine.

"The *Monthly* will be issued throughout the year, on the fifteenth of each month, and will deal especially with courses for the following month.

"By an arrangement with the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, the *Month-*

ly will serve as a medium of communication between the Association and its members. In the issues of June, September, December, and March space will be given to the Association for items of interest to the alumni. These numbers will be called alumni numbers and will be sent to all members of the Association.

"Although single numbers of the *Monthly* will be sent free of charge to anyone who requests information about courses, it is felt that many physicians will be sufficiently interested to become subscribers and receive the *Monthly* regularly.

"This is especially true of physicians in or near Boston who, through the system of coupons, may wish to attend exercises from time to time. The *Monthly* will enable them to know what exercises are open for coupon tickets each month and the number of coupons to be charged for each exercise. In this way many physicians may derive benefit from the School, although too busy to attend full courses.

"The holders of coupon-books will receive the *Monthly* for one year on the payment of one coupon. Students who have attended one full monthly course at the Graduate School are entitled to receive the *Monthly* for one year free of charge."

The Graduate School of Medicine now issues for its students a book of coupons, the slips of which may be used to obtain admission to the courses or to separate lectures in the School.

The system of coupons was designed to give elasticity to the course of study by allowing physicians to attend single exercises, when they do not wish to take a whole course. The student in the Graduate School may thus get more variety, and may plan a course of study that more nearly meets his individual needs. The physician near Boston, who is too busy to take a whole course, may take the part in which he is most interested, or he may attend a single exercise when he can spare the time.

Each coupon book contains 20 coupons

and sells for \$15. Books may be obtained by graduates of recognized medical schools by applying at the office of the Dean of the Graduate School of Medicine, 240 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

All general clinics and many special courses are open to holders of coupon tickets. One or more coupons will be charged for a single exercise, according to the character of the course. One column in the Schedule of Courses is used to indicate the courses in which single exercises are open to the holders of coupon tickets. The numbers in this column indicate the number of coupons required for each exercise. By consulting this table in the Monthly a physician can readily ascertain what exercises in a given subject are available at any time.

The *Monthly Announcement* of the School will contain from time to time a tabular list of the courses given in the School, with a few important items about each, and will also tell whether one coupon or more will be required for admission to the exercises in the various courses. By consulting this list a physician who wishes to take a special course in the Graduate School of Medicine can see when the lectures or clinics are held and how much each will cost.

The summer term of the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine will be held from June 1 to September 30. Courses will be given in anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, biological chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, medicine, pediatrics, roentgenology, neurology, psychiatry, surgery, genito-urinary surgery, orthopedic surgery, proctology, anaesthesia, obstetrics, gynaecology, dermatology, syphilis, ophthalmology, laryngology and rhinology, otology, legal medicine, and life insurance.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION

Twenty-two former students at the Bussey Institution dined together at the American House, Boston, on May 9. George H. Crosbie, '10, was the toastmaster. The speakers were: Dr. William H. Ruddick, M.D. '68, B.A.S. '81, and Isaac S. Whiting, '82, both members

of the committee to visit the Bussey Institution; Dr. C. A. Wheeler, '81, M.D. '83; and Wilfred Wheeler, '98, secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from Elisha W. Morse, '97, who is now in the dairying division of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, from Dr. William G. Farlow, '66, who in 1874 was appointed professor of botany at the Bussey Institution, and from B. M. Watson and Nathaniel T. Kidder, '82, both of whom formerly taught at the Institution.

It was voted to form a permanent organization of the former students of and instructors at the Institution, and the following were appointed a committee to have the matter in charge: Dr. William H. Ruddick, George H. Crosbie, Richard H. Harwood, '09, Herbert J. Miles, '07, and Edwin R. Wyeth, '07. The committee met on May 15 and organized by the election of Dr. Ruddick as chairman and Mr. Crosbie as secretary and treasurer. Both former and present members of the Bussey Institution will be eligible for membership in the association. It is proposed to have a meeting place in the College Yard on Commencement Day.

The address of the secretary of the association is George H. Crosbie, 79 Milk Street, Boston.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

At the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, in St. Louis, on Friday and Saturday of last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh. Vice-presidents, Samuel E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester, Mass; Herbert L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia; Thomas R. Paxton, LL.B. '74, of Princeton, Ind.; Dr. Carroll E. Edson, '88, of Denver; Richard B. Montgomery, '90, of New Orleans; Albert T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis; Dr. Thomas W. Huntington, M.D. '76, of San Francisco; and Herman Gade, of Christiana, Norway. Secretary, C. M. Bard, '09, of Minneapolis. Treasurer, Parmely W. Herrick, '04, of Cleveland.

The Harvard University Press

The Harvard University Press announces the following books as in preparation:

"Essays on English Agrarian History in the Sixteenth Century," by Edwin Francis Gay, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

"Studies in Anglo-Norman Institutions", by Charles Homer Haskins, Ph.D., Litt.D., Gurney Professor of History and Political Science and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

"Hyperbolic Functions of Complex Variables", by Arthur Edwin Kennelly, S.D., A.M., Professor of Electrical Engineering.

"Essays on Chaucer", by George Lyman Kittredge, A.B., LL.D., Litt.D., Professor of English.

"The Way of Salvation" (Buddhaghoṣa's Treatise on Buddhism), translated from the original Pali into English by Charles Rockwell Lanman, Ph.D., LL.D., Wales Professor of Sanskrit.

"The Search for Salvation in the Greek and Roman World", by Clifford Herschel Moore, Ph.D., Professor of Latin.

"Judaism at the Beginning of the Christian Era", by George Foot Moore, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Frothingham Professor of the History of Religion.

"The Works of Vitruvius", translated by the late Morris Hicky Morgan, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Classical Philology; prepared for publication by Albert Andrew Howard, Ph.D., Pope Professor of Latin, and Herbert Langford Warren, A.M., Nelson Robinson, Jr., Professor of Architecture.

"A Bibliography of Municipal Government", by William Bennett Munro, LL.B., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Municipal Government.

"The Harvard Expedition to Samaria", by George Andrew Reisner, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Egyptology and Director of the Palestinian Expedition.

"The Scientific Work of Morris Loeb", edited by Theodore William

Richards, Ph.D., S.D., LL.D., Chem.D., M.D., Erving Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory.

"Architectural Acoustics", by Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., S.D., Professor of Physics and Dean of the Graduate Schools of Applied Science.

"The Principles of Business Policy", by Arch Wilkinson Shaw, Lecturer on Commercial Organization.

"Cases on Constitutional Law", by Eugene Wambaugh, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Langdell Professor of Law.

"The Yoga-System of Patañjali, or the Ancient Hindu Doctrine of Concentration of Mind", translated from the original Sanskrit by James Haughton Woods, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy.

The Harvard University Press has already published ninety-five books, including the following volumes:

"Lectures on Legal History", by the late James Barr Ames, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Law Faculty.

"Railroad Reorganization", by Stuart Daggett, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Railway Economics, University of California.

"A Bibliography of British Municipal History", by the late Charles Gross, Ph.D., LL.D., Gurney Professor of History and Political Science.

"A Manual of American History, Diplomacy, and Government", by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Eaton Professor of the Science of Government.

"A Survey of Equity Jurisdiction", by the late Christopher Columbus Langdell, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Law Faculty.

"The Seignorial System in Canada", by William Bennett Munro, LL.B., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Municipal Government.

"Three Philosophical Poets", by George Santayana, Ph.D., Litt.D., recently Professor of Philosophy.

"Chivalry in English Literature", by

William Henry Schofield, Ph.D., Professor of Comparative Literature.

"Banking Reform in the United States", by Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague, Ph.D., Assistant professor of Banking and Finance.

"State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff", edited by Frank William Tausig, Ph.D., LL.B., Henry Lee Professor of Economics.

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES

The annual memorial service to commemorate the sons of Harvard who fell in the Civil War will be held in Sanders Theatre, at noon on Friday. General Hazard Stevens, '64, will deliver the address.

The invited guests, including Harvard men from all departments of the University who served in the war, officers of the University, members of the Harvard Memorial Society, and other graduates and undergraduates, will assemble in front of University Hall at 11.30 A. M., and, on the arrival of Charles Beck Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, will march to Sanders Theatre.

After the exercises the Harvard survivors of the war are invited to meet at luncheon in Memorial Hall.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS

The various museums of the University are open to the public on the days and hours given below:

Museums of Comparative Zoölogy and Botany, and the Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants and Flowers, week-days from 9 A. M. till 4.30 P. M., Sundays from 1 till 4.30 P. M.

Mineralogical Museum, and the Geological Museum, Thursdays and Sundays from 1 till 4.30 P. M., Saturdays from 9 A. M. till 4.30 P. M.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 4.30 P. M.

Semitic Museum, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Germanic Museum, Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., Thursdays and Sundays from 1 till 5 P. M.

The Collection of Classical Antiquities in

Sever Hall, rooms 25 and 27, Tuesdays from 2 till 5 P. M.

Fogg Art Museum, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1 till 5 P. M.

The Social Museum, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 8.30 A. M. till 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 8.30 A. M. till 1 P. M.

The Botanic Garden, daily, from sunrise to sunset.

Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 2 till 5 P. M. Saturdays from 9 A. M. till 12 M.

Museum of the Harvard Dental School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 2 till 5 P. M.; Saturdays from 9 A. M. till 12 M.

HOLLIS HALL CELEBRATION

Progress has been made in the plans for the celebration on Saturday, June 14, of the 150th anniversary of the erection of Hollis Hall. The principle feature of the day will be a pageant depicting the history of Hollis Hall and Harvard College in general. Professor George P. Baker has written the text for the pageant and will have charge of it. About 80 men will take part. It will be given in the quadrangle back of Hollis.

From 2 o'clock the men who now room in Hollis will keep open house for the graduates. At 3.45 the pageant will begin. At 7 o'clock a procession of men who have lived or now room in Hollis Hall will form in front of the Hall and march to the Union where a dinner will be served. President Eliot and President Lowell will be among the speakers.

TENNIS TEAM WON AND LOST

The university lawn tennis team was defeated by Princeton, 6 points to 3, at Princeton, on Monday of last week, but on Saturday it defeated Yale at Longwood, 7 to 2. Harvard won five of the singles matches and two of the doubles from Yale.

The Base Ball Nine

Harvard defeated Princeton at baseball, 7 to 0, at Princeton last Saturday. Harvard's victory was due chiefly to the excellent pitching of Felton, who was at his best, to free hitting by Harvard and poor fielding by Princeton. Only three scattered singles were made off Felton, and he struck out 17 batters. As usual he was very wild and it looked several times as though he would force in a run or two, but he escaped that disaster, although he gave eight bases on balls. The Princeton batters who hit the ball did not send it far; the Harvard outfielders had only two put-outs, both by Hardwick. On the other hand, Wood, who pitched seven innings for Princeton, was not at all effective, and the hard hitting of the Harvard men also caused several errors by the Princeton players; and yet if it had not been for brilliant fielding Harvard would have scored more runs. Young, the Harvard catcher, was conspicuous; he held Felton well, threw finely to second, and made four hits in five times at the bat. Ayres, Clark, and Wingate also hit the ball hard and often. Hardwick was the only Harvard player who did not make a base hit.

Harvard's first run was made in the third inning. Young made a hit to left field and went to second as the ball rolled past Greene. Felton went out without advancing the runner, but Alsop sent him to third on an out at first. Then Captain Wingate made a hard single to right and Young scored. In the fifth inning Tomes, Young, Felton, and Alsop made hits in succession, and then after Wingate and Clark had been retired Ayres made another hit; two runs came in in that inning. Harvard made another batting rally in the seventh. Wingate, Clark, Ayres, and Gannett hit safely. At that point Copeland began to pitch for Princeton. Hardwick and Tomes then went out, but Young made his fourth hit and the ball got away from Pendleton. The result of these hits and errors was that Harvard made four runs. There was no more scoring.

The nine won two other games last week. Pennsylvania was defeated, 3 to 1, at Philadelphia on Monday, and the Pilgrims were

beaten, 11 to 6, on Wednesday. The Pennsylvania game had been postponed from Saturday. Pennsylvania led until the ninth inning when hits by Frye and Alsop and four errors by Pennsylvania gave Harvard three runs.

The summaries of the games follow:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	1	2	2	0	0
Clark, 2b.	5	1	3	3	1	0
Ayres, 1b.	5	1	3	4	0	0
Gannett, r.f.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Young, c.	5	2	4	16	2	0
Felton, p.	4	0	1	0	5	1
Totals,	42	7	16	27	8	1

PRINCETON.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Laird, r.f.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Worthington, s.s.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Pendleton, c.f.	4	0	1	3	0	1
Reed, 3b.	2	0	1	4	1	0
Rhoades, 1b.	2	0	0	11	0	1
Greene, l.f..	3	0	0	2	0	1
Gill, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4	1
Wall, c.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Wood, p.	2	0	0	0	5	0
Copeland, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	27	0	3	27	13	4

	Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,		0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	—7
Princeton,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Harvard 6. Sacrifice hits—Alsop, Greene. Stolen bases—Wingate. Two-base hits—Reed. Bases on balls—Off Felton 8, off Wood 1. Left on bases—Harvard 7, Princeton 7. Struck out—By Felton 15, by Wood 3, by Copeland 2. Passed ball—Young. Time—2h., 15m. Umpires—Sternberg and Kelly.

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, c.f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	0	1	2	2	0
Clark, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	0
Ayres, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0	0
Gannett, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Frye, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
*Tomes, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Young, c.	3	0	0	14	1	1
Felton, p.	2	0	2	0	2	0
Hitchcock, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Phillips,	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals,	31	3	7	27	7	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.				
Martin, r.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0				
Coleman, l.f.	4	0	1	2	1	0				
Coryell, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	1				
Minds, c.f.	4	0	2	2	0	0				
Toomey, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0	0				
Glendenning, s.s.	3	0	0	2	1	0				
Pedan, 1b.	3	1	1	9	0	1				
Gordon, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Schwert, c.	1	0	0	5	0	1				
Koons, c.	0	0	0	2	0	1				
Imlay, p.	2	0	1	0	7	1				
***Haley,	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Totals,	29	1	5	26	10	5				
Innings,		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Pennsylvania,		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pennsylvania 1. Sacrifice hits—Schwert, Imlay, Felton, Coleman, Minds, Alsop, Wingate, Ayres, Frye. Two-base hits—Tomes, Pedan. Bases on balls—Off Imlay 5, off Felton 2. Left on bases — Harvard 7, Pennsylvania 5. Struck out—By Imlay 5, by Felton 12, by Hitchcock 1. Hit by pitched ball—Frye. Double play—Pedan unassisted. Passed balls—Young. Wild pitch—Felton. Time—2h., 15m. Umpires—Adams and Sternberg.

*Tomes out in seventh for bunting third strike.

**Batted for Felton in ninth.

***Batted for Glendenning in ninth.

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, c.f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	0	1	4	1	1
Clark, c.	5	1	2	9	2	0
Ayres, 1b.	5	2	2	8	1	0
Gannett, r.f.	3	2	2	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	3	3	2	1	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	5	1	1	2	1	2
Phillips, 2b.	4	1	0	1	0	1
Frye, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Hitchcock, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Totals,	38	11	12	27	8	4

PILGRIMS.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.				
Wadsworth, 2b.	5	0	0	3	2	3				
Babson, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0				
McLaughlin, s.s., p.	3	1	1	0	2	2				
Potter, 1b., s.s.	4	0	1	8	1	0				
Skilton, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0				
Dexter, l.f.	4	3	3	1	0	0				
Clifford, c.	2	1	1	7	2	0				
Haydock, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2	1				
Hicks, p., 1b.	3	0	0	1	4	0				
Minot, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0	0				
Totals,	33	6	8	24	13	6				
Innings,		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,		1	0	0	1	2	4	3	x	—11
Pilgrims,		2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	—6

Two-base hit—Dexter. Three-base hit—Dexter, Clifford, Alsop, Hardwick. Home run—McLaughlin. Stolen bases—Wingate, Gannett, Hardwick, Phillips, Wadsworth 2. Base on balls—Frye 3, Hitchcock, Hicks 2, McLaughlin. Struck out—By Frye 3, by Hitchcock 7, by Hicks 3, by McLaughlin 3.

CORNELL WON THE BOAT RACE

Cornell beat Harvard by almost six lengths in the race for university eights at Ithaca last Saturday. The times for the two miles were: Cornell, 10 minutes, 29 seconds; Harvard, 10 minutes, 51 seconds. The Harvard freshmen later defeated the Cornell freshmen by about a length and a half over the same course. The times of the freshman eights were: Harvard, 10 minutes, 48 seconds; Cornell, 10 minutes, 53 seconds. The striking feature of these races was that the Harvard freshmen made faster time than the university eight.

The race for the university crews was decided practically at the start, for Cornell went ahead on the second stroke and kept on gaining. Harvard was a length behind at the half-mile flag, and two lengths at the mile, and the distance between the two shells steadily increased until the end of the race. The time of the Cornell crew was the fastest ever made in a race over the course.

The Harvard freshmen had their race well in hand from the first; although they rowed a much slower stroke than their opponents they had little difficulty in taking the lead, and at the mile they were two lengths ahead. The Cornell freshmen made a vigorous spurt over the last half-mile and cut down Harvard's lead by about half a length.

The four crews were made up as follows:

Harvard university.—Stroke, B. Harwood, '15; 7, H. H. Meyer, '15; 6, A. M. Goodale, '13; 5, L. Curtis, Jr., '14; 4, G. M. MacVicar, '15; 3, H. A. Murray, Jr., '15; 2, F. H. Trumbull, '14; bow, Q. Reynolds, '14; cox., Captain C. T. Abeles, '13.

Cornell university.—Stroke, E. H. Dole; 7, L. Chapman; 6, B. C. Spransy; 5, B. A. Lums; 4, W. W. Butts; 3, J. H. Munn; 2, Captain E. S. Bates; bow, L. Eddy; cox., M. L. Adler.

Harvard freshmen.—Stroke, L. S. Chichester; 7, C. E. Schall; 6, J. A. Gilman; 5, E. Soucy; 4, K. G. B. Parson; 3, T. P. Potter; 2, D. P. Morgan; bow, R. Lyman; cox., A. Kreger.

Cornell freshmen.—Stroke, A. Gilman; 7, R. Wells; 6, W. C. Cool; 5, G. B. Lanman; 4, M. N. Shelton; 3, J. H. Allen; 2, B. C. Duffey; bow, E. W. Kleinert; cox., D. H. Chandler.

Alumni Notes

'52—Rev. Charles Taylor Canfield died at Walpole, N. H., on February 8.

'77—Alexander T. Bowser, minister of the First Unitarian Church in Richmond, Va., is living at 101 North Harrison Street. His church is on the corner of Floyd Avenue and Harrison Street.

S.T.B. '78—Charles Parker Lombard, who had been for a long time identified with the Unitarian Church, died at his home in Plymouth, Mass., on May 17.

'85—Charles W. Birtwell, executive officer of the American Federation for Sex Hygiene, Boston, has been appointed a member of a commission recently created by the Massachusetts Legislature to investigate the so-called white slave traffic.

'88—Albert F. Holden, of Salt Lake City and Cleveland, one of the best known mining engineers in the country, and formerly part owner of the *Boston Traveler*, died at his home in Cleveland on May 18.

'93—John S. Humphreys is president of Burleson College, Greenville, Tex.

Gr. '94-'95—Charles D. White, A. B. (Princeton) '91, is United States minister to Honduras. His permanent address is care of the State Department, Washington, D. C.

A.M. '97—Arnold A. F. Züllig of Watertown, Mass., died in Westboro on May 15.

'98—Charles W. Bronson is engaged in general engineering work. His office is at 614 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash., and his home address is 2106 Queen Anne Avenue, Seattle.

'98—Arthur P. Gifford is in the lumber business at 285 Bridge Street, Salem, Mass.

'03—Philip D. Atwater was married in New York City on March 8 to Miss Florence S. Morison.

'04—Harold C. Chapin is with the National Carbon Company, Cleveland, O. His home address remains 97 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

'04—Allen M. Sumner is a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, and is at present on board the U. S. S. "South Carolina." His permanent address is the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

Ph.D. '04—Frederic W. Carpenter, now at the University of Illinois, will after September 1 be at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

A.M. '04—Josiah Keely is assistant superintendent of mining of the West Virginia division of the Consolidation Coal Company. His headquarters are at Fairmont, W. Va., and his home address is 1308 Seventh Street, Fairmont.

Sc. 1904-06—Geoffrey Winslow is consulting engineer and manager of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

'05—Willard Lewis is with the Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga. His permanent address remains Walpole, Mass.

'06—Alexander R. Magruder, formerly at the United States Embassy in Rome, is now at the United States Legation, Copenhagen, Denmark.

M.D. '06—The permanent address of Herbert W. Johnson is R. F. D., Derry, N. H. For a time he practised medicine at Greenacres, Wash.

A.M. '06—David F. Edwards is with the Olds Motor Works, Lansing, Mich.

'07—Somers Fraser, M.D. '11, is on the staff of the Boston Lying-in-Hospital, 24 McLean Street, Boston.

'07—Knower Mills, who has been for some time with the United States Forest Service has gone from Quincy, Calif., to Nevada City, Calif.

M.D. '07—Russell T. Congdon is practising at Wenatchee, Wash.

'08—Austin B. Mason has left Big Creek, Calif., and is working on a large water power plant that is being constructed on the Missouri River. His present address is care of C. T. Main, Great Falls, Mont.

'08—Paul Woodman is with the Bowers Rubber Company, Pittsburg, Calif.

'09—Charles E. Inches, Jr., who is with White, Weld & Company, bankers, of New York, is at present at 402 Fidelity Trust Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'10—Claiborne M. Garrett, formerly in St. Louis, is now at 63 East Division Street, Chicago.

'10—Barclay M. Higginson, who was with the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing & Power Company, is with the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Can.

'10—Alfred R. Meyer was married in Boston on May 10 to Miss Helen Hornblower.

'10—Byam Whitney was married in Milton, Mass., on May 10 to Miss Madeline T. Brewer.

'11—Charles E. Dunlap, who has been in Berwind, W. Va., is now with the New River & Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, 404 National City Bank Building, Charleston, W. Va.

'11—Durr Friedley is in the decorative arts department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His address is 46 East 41st Street, New York City.

'11—William H. Myer, formerly in Pittsfield, Mass., is now at 104 Jay Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

LL.B. '11—William M. Timmons is practising law in Minneapolis. His address there is 1507 Park Avenue.

'12—Samuel L. Mills is at 80 Pierce Street, San Francisco, Calif.

'12—Curt H. Reisinger is in the financial department of Crossman & Sielcken, coffee brokers, 90 Wall Street, New York City.

'12—Theodore R. Schoonmaker's address is 615 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

'12—Norman R. Sturgis is studying architecture abroad. Until September 1 his address will be 14 Elm Place, South Kensington, London. After that he may be addressed in care of Baring Brothers, 8 Bishopsgate Street, London, E. C.

'12—Harold I. Thompson is at 818 West Adams Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1913.

NUMBER 35.

Opinion and Comment

The BULLETIN desires to call to the attention of its readers the report of the committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs on the Relations with Secondary Schools, which is printed elsewhere in this week's issue. The committee have done their work with great care and thoroughness; consequently they have written a most timely account of student conditions in Harvard College. It is hoped that the report may be published in pamphlet form and be given wide distribution; the facts presented should be called to the attention of graduates and many others.

To Harvard men familiar with the conditions in Cambridge the report will not contain anything strikingly new. Others, including many alumni, need to be told, however, again and again that Harvard is not a "rich man's college", whatever that may mean, and that undergraduate activities are not in the control of a few boys who come to Harvard from New York or Boston by way of some boarding school. For every reason, therefore, we take pleasure in extending our hearty congratulations to Mr. J. D. Phillips, '97, and his associates for their useful work.

* * *

The report above referred to is only typical of the good work that has been done

in the past, and especially during the last year, by the various committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs. The graduates who had the privilege of attending the St. Louis meeting will doubtless be ready to subscribe to the truth of the statement. The reports add largely to our knowledge of the conditions in Cambridge and also of the relations of the Associated Clubs to the University. Where so many of the documents were illuminating, it may be invidious to quote any specific examples, but we wish to refer not only to Mr. Phillips's, already spoken of, but also to that presented by Mr. Alfred M. Allen, '82, of Cincinnati, on the Relations with the University, and the one on scholarships to which Mr. F. W. Burlingham, '91, of Chicago, has given so much attention. These reports will undoubtedly appear in the proceedings of the seventeenth annual meeting and should be read by all those who are interested in the affairs discussed.

* * *

The success of the business meetings, ably conducted by President Shillito, was typical of the whole St. Louis gathering. It was the third time that the delegates had been entertained by the Harvard Club of St. Louis. Those who were present at the second annual meeting of the Associated

Harvard Clubs in St. Louis in 1898 will doubtless find few points of resemblance in the two meetings except the hospitality of the hosts and the eagerness of all concerned to serve the University; nor would the pioneers of fifteen years ago have dared to hope that the Associated Harvard Clubs would so soon grow into a body of such influence and importance as it now has become. The hearty thanks of the graduates are due not only to the members of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, collectively and individually, but to President Shillito, Claude Bard, '01, the efficient secretary, the vice-presidents, and the various committees who for the past year have been working to attain the results evident to all on May 23-24. In congratulating President Shillito on the success of his administration we desire to extend our best wishes to Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, who will, we are sure, continue and extend the influence of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

* * *

The appointment of Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, as the Harvard Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin deserves more than a passing notice. Coolidge has already served as the Harvard representative at the Sorbonne and other French universities where his lectures on "The United States as a World Power" were enthusiastically received.

It is not, however, as a lecturer or, indeed, as a student of history, that Coolidge has contributed his greatest service to the University, important as these services have been. Since the autumn of 1893 when Coolidge returned from Europe to teach history to freshmen and others he has taken an ever-increasing interest in the book collections in the University until in 1909 and 1911 he was by successive appointments, as chairman of the Library Council and Director of the University Library, made responsible for the libraries in the University.

As the BULLETIN has had occasion more than once to point out, there is probably no man to whom the Library owes more

than to him. Through his generosity and untiring energy the collections on the history of Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Scandinavia, Germany, France, North Africa, Portugal, India, and South America (particularly Chile and Brazil), have grown to great proportions, and at least two of them, the Ottoman and the Hohenzollern, are among the most complete in existence. Thanks also to his foresight, the Harvard College Library has a larger proportion of the works mentioned in the so-called Richardson list than any other library in this country; in fact out of the 2200 titles, the total mentioned by Mr. E. C. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University, Harvard has over 1950.

Professor Coolidge is responsible, furthermore, for the acquisition of some important private libraries such as the Riant, von Maurer, Mont. Hunter, and Olivart, to mention only the larger ones. The BULLETIN takes pleasure in congratulating Professor Coolidge on his appointment and wishing him a happy and fruitful experience in Berlin.

* * *

The BULLETIN published in its last issue a letter from Mr. Ellerton James, '95, on the general subject of the proper age for admission of boys to Harvard College. Mr. James remarks: "As Harvard was in my time, and as far as I know conditions have not materially changed, a freshman when he reached Cambridge was subject to little or no control. As long as he kept up his studies sufficiently not to get into trouble with the office, and did not make too much of a disturbance in his room he could do pretty much what he pleased with his time and amuse himself any way he saw fit, get back to his room at any hour in the night or not get back at all." These words represent the views of a graduate who is sadly behind the times. As a matter of fact conditions have very much changed since Mr. James was an undergraduate.

In the last decade, and especially in the last four or five years, the old machinery has been developed and new machinery has been invented to look out not only for freshmen, but for all other undergraduates.

From 1891 to 1895, when Mr. James was an undergraduate, there was for instance, no Assistant Dean in charge of the freshman class; there was no Union, no Phillips Brooks House, no Cosmopolitan Club, no Western Club, no Student Council, and what is more to the point, not the same spirit of co-operation between administrative officers and undergraduates and among the undergraduates themselves. In the early nineties that spirit, under Dean Briggs's fostering care, was undoubtedly budding and during his deanship it was developing, to be extended during the past ten years by Dean Hurlbut and his colleagues.

Furthermore the system of instruction, which has changed so materially in the last fifteen years, enables the teachers to reach the students in individual conferences in a way to which the Harvard undergraduates of earlier times were unaccustomed. Then too, even the most hurried summary should not forget to mention the development of the work of the board of advisers to which Professor C. P. Parker has given his enthusiastic attention for so many years. It is true that the Freshman Dormitories will undoubtedly make a great contribution to the lives of the freshmen, but until they are opened and extending their facilities to the members of the class of 1918, we desire to assure fathers, graduates, and others, that a freshman is "subject to a great deal of friendly control" and that he cannot often come back to his room or not as he pleases without somebody in authority knowing it.

* * *

Professor E. M. East, of the Bussey Institution, has recently arrived at some interesting discoveries in vegetable heredity

which have an important economic bearing. He has ascertained, for instance, why first generation crosses are always more vigorous than pure breeding strains, and has proposed a method of corn growing from first generation hybrids that has given excellent results. The yields have been increased from ten per cent. to one hundred per cent. over the better yielding of the two parents.

In collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Connecticut Agricultural Station, Professor East has produced a hybrid-tobacco from a cross between the varieties "Sumatra" and "Havana" that gave tobacco of better qualities and a fifty per cent. higher yield last year. This is suited to the sunny tobacco districts of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Another hybrid from "Broadleaf" and "Cuban" gives a much higher yield than "Broadleaf" and promises to be of a better quality.

This work is only further evidence of the importance of the investigations now being carried on in Jamaica Plain. We advise all graduates interested in such matters to put themselves in touch with the Bussey Institution.

* * *

The BULLETIN desires to congratulate Jerome D. Greene, '96, one of its former editors, on his appointment as a trustee of the new Rockefeller Foundation. We regret to note, however, that he has resigned from the Board of Overseers and that consequently after next Commencement Day will no longer attend the meeting of that important body. Although Greene has been a member of the Board only two years and for that period, the junior member, he has attacked its problems with characteristic energy. As chairman of the special committee of seven to report on the efficiency and activities of the Board he and his colleagues have been over the ground thoroughly and have, we are informed, introduced changes which have contributed much to the usefulness of the meetings.

Associated Harvard Clubs

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in St. Louis on Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24. The meeting was in every way one of the most successful the organization has had. Hundreds of Harvard men from all parts of the country were present, the business meetings of the association were well-attended and brought forth discussions which are certain to benefit the University, and the hospitality of the Harvard Club of St. Louis was something never to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to enjoy it.

The visitors registered at the Jefferson Hotel, which was the headquarters of the Associated Clubs. Thursday evening several informal class dinners were held at the University Club. The business meetings of the Clubs took up most of Friday; the reports of the various committees were presented and many matters of importance were considered. The report of the Committee on Secondary Schools is printed, practically complete elsewhere. The Committee on Scholarships reported that eleven scholarships of \$300 each had been provided for as many different states of the Union. In addition to these new state scholarships 38 Harvard Clubs now maintain 51 scholarships of an average amount of \$236 each.

At 3.30 in the afternoon the whole company went to Sunset Inn, where dinner was served. About 120 private automobiles were used to convey the party. After dinner the graduates saw and heard a performance of "The Perpetual Student", a burlesque written for the occasion by Eugene Angert, LL.B. '99, and Miss Josephine Angert. The music was composed by Max Zach, for many years a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and leader of the "Pop" concerts in Boston, and now director of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The parts were taken by members of the St. Louis Harvard Club, and Mr. Zach conducted. The cast was as follows:

Marblehead Huidekoper, the Perpetual Student, S. L. Swarts, '88
Mike McFadden, janitor, Melville A. Burke, G. '08
Prof. Alcibiades Xerxes Matum, professor of eugenics, E. M. Grossman, '96
William Matum, D. K. Catlin, '99
Wallie Matum, Theron E. Catlin, '99
(His twins.)
Mrs. Matum, his wife, Geo. F. Steedman, '92
Prof. Hugo Dunsterberg, professor of applied phrenology, Ralph McKittrick, '99
Priscilla Dunsterberg, his daughter, Wm. C. Stribling, Jr., '13
Prof. Emil Heiballberg, exchange professor of the University of Bonn, C. R. D. Meier, '05
Heffelfinger, a pretzel hound, By himself
Helen Holworthy, Horace M. Swope, '05
Gertrude Hollis, Harold Pettus, '12
Bill Sprinkley, football captain, Dexter Tiffany, Jr., '95
Prof. A. Bushyhart, Chas. H. Stix, '01
Prof. Windball, Oliver F. Richards, '99
Prof. Skittredge, H. A. Gifford, '12
Dean Priggs, Gustavus Tuckerman, '82
Ebenezer Wigglesworth, 1823, Albert T. Perkins, '87
Gideon Geddes, 1781, H. A. Gifford, '12
Jedidiah Aspinwall Saltonstall, ??57, Oliver F. Richards, '99
(Three oldest living graduates.)
Cabot Churchill Adams, '88, J. L. Swarts, '07
Nurse, Harold W. Simpkins, '07
Goodies—Oliver F. Richards, '99; L. M. Hall, '94; George F. Steedman, '92; E. H. Steedman, '95; A. P. Hebard, '89; Dutro Plumb, '08; J. L. Swarts, '07; Gustavus Tuckerman, '82; H. A. Gifford, '12; Charles H. Stix, '01; Thomas R. Akin, '90; Marsh Pitzman, '03
Radcliffe Girls—Roger N. Baldwin, '05; William Dee Becker, '99; James Taussig, Jr., '10; Joseph Dickson, Jr., L. '99, Kenneth G. Carpenter, '08; Arthur Schwab, '04.
Students—Walter Fischel, '02; Ellis Fischel, '04; Charles H. Morrill, '01; George Oliver Carpenter, Jr., '02; John S. Lehmann, '07; E. S. Harrison, '04.
Business Manager, Horace M. Swope, '05.
Costumes and scenery, John G. Cole, '01.
Scenery painted by Toomey and Volland.
Costumes in second act, Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney.

The production was a great success. It was full of hits which the audience appreciated, the music was bright and tuneful, and the performers did their parts well. It was late when the party returned to the city.

On Saturday morning the delegates and guests marched from the Jefferson Hotel to the river landing where they went on board the steamer "Gray Eagle" for a

trip up the Mississippi River. At the levee the party was greeted with cheers from the Yale and Princeton men in St. Louis who had gathered to see the Harvard contingent start on the excursion. Entertainment of various kinds was provided on board the boat. At another business meeting held during the trip up the river the following officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh. Vice-presidents, Samuel



Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83.

E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester, Mass.; Herbert L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia; Thomas R. Paxton, LL.B. '74, of Princeton, Ind.; Dr. Carroll E. Edson, '88, of Denver; Richard B. Montgomery, '90, of New Orleans; Albert T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis; Dr. Thomas W. Huntington, M.D. '76, of San Francisco; and Herman Gade, of Christiania, Norway. Secretary, C. M. Bard, '01, of Minneapolis. Treasurer, Parmely W. Herrick, '04, of Cleveland.

It was voted that the annual meeting in 1914 should be held in Chicago, and in 1915 at San Francisco. The suggestion was made and at once adopted that in 1915 a vessel, chartered for Harvard

men, sail from New York via the Panama Canal to San Francisco.

The "Gray Eagle" tied up at the levee on the return trip in plenty of time for the annual dinner of the Associated Harvard Clubs which was set for 7.30 at the Jefferson Hotel. W. L. R. Gifford, '84, president of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, was toastmaster. The speakers were: President Lowell; H. A. Leekley, '96, of Muskogee, Okl., president of the Harvard Club of Oklahoma; P. D. Haughton, '99, coach of the football eleven; V. Mott Porter, '92, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; and Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99.

T. W. Slocum, '90, in behalf of the Harvard Club of New York City, presented to Dr. Eaton, the newly elected president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, a great silver drinking cup. During the dinner the St. Louis Yale Alumni Association sent to the Harvard men a huge basket of crimson roses tied with blue ribbon; this token of friendship was received with loud cheers for Yale and the singing of "Here's to Good Old Yale." The dinner ended the festivities of the two-days' session.

JEROME D. GREENE, '96, RESIGNS

Jerome D. Greene, '96, has sent in his resignation as a member of the Board of Overseers, to take effect on Commencement Day, 1913. Greene was elected in June, 1911, for six years and, therefore, would have had four more years to serve on his present term. The alumni will be called on to fill this vacancy on Commencement Day, and, accordingly, there will be printed upon the official ballot for the election of Overseers the names of the twelve, instead of ten, persons receiving the highest number of votes for nomination. The alumni on Commencement Day will vote for five members of the Board for a term of six years and one member of the Board for a term of four years. This arrangement is entirely lawful under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the rules and by-laws of the Overseers although the vacancy created by Greene's resignation had not occurred at the time that the alumni were requested to submit names.

The Rich and the Poor at Harvard

At the recent meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, the Committee on Secondary Schools presented, through its chairman, James Duncan Phillips, '97, a report, which is here printed practically in full:

"Last year your committee made a study of the amount of money earned by students at Harvard; of the amount received in scholarships; and, to some extent, of the kind of men who worked their own way through college. But the committee felt that more evidence was needed; that the question ought to be studied more fully, in order effectively to meet the old charge that boys who had money to spend, or who came from Boston and its vicinity, or from certain schools, held all the important positions in the social life at Harvard, so that nobody else had a chance. This is what is ordinarily meant by the charge that Harvard is a rich man's college. Of course, rich men send their sons to Harvard. They know that Harvard affords the finest opportunity for real education in the whole country and they hasten to take advantage of its opportunities. So also do fathers of moderate means, and fathers with no means at all. Viewed from the standpoint of mere number, Harvard is probably far more of a poor man's college than it is a rich man's, but the important question is, do the poor boys have the same chance there as the wealthy ones? This is the question we set out to answer, and your committee is glad to report, after making a careful investigation of the careers of men who may fairly be called the leaders in the last four classes, including 1913, that evidence is in hand to demonstrate that these charges of preference for the wealthy are absolutely groundless.

"There are no statistics anywhere as to the actual number of men who work their way in whole or in part through college, and we believe that in the nature of things these figures cannot be obtained. Not all the men will reply to any questionnaire, and even if they do reply, we question whether they always

take account of their lesser earnings. In making this investigation your committee selected a group of 292 men in the classes of 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, representing the most prominent men in each class. This selection included (1) the class officers; (2) the most prominent scholars, namely, those who were taken into Phi Beta Kappa in junior year; (3) the men who made a major varsity team in their sophomore year; (4) the principal officers of the college magazines; (5) the senior members of the student council; (6) the senior members of the governing board of the Union; (7) debaters against Yale and Princeton; and (8) certain leading members of the musical clubs. A blank was sent to each man asking for information.

Answers were received from 192 men (sixty-five per cent. of the total), and we believe that these are thoroughly representative of the whole group. A classification of the returns indicates that among these 192 college leaders there were 39 high scholars, 76 athletes, 92 men connected with the magazines, 30 men connected with the musical organizations, 122 class officers and 6 debaters. One hundred and thirty-six belonged to two or more clubs. Of course, many men were leaders in two or more forms of activity, and there are, therefore, a large number of repetitions in the above count, but it will be noticed that every form of college activity is well represented.

"These men came from every part of the country, and their places of residence were as follows:

California,	5	Minnesota,	2
Canada,	2	Missouri,	7
Colorado,	3	Mississippi,	1
Connecticut,	3	N. H.,	1
Hawaii,	2	New York	28
Illinois,	4	North Dakota	1
Indiana,	1	Ohio	4
Iowa,	3	Oregon,	1
Kansas,	1	Pennsylvania,	9
Kentucky,	1	Rhode Island,	3
New Jersey,	1	Tennessee,	1
Maryland,	3	Texas,	1
Massachusetts,	103	Vermont,	1
Mexico,	1	Virginia,	1
Michigan,	2	District of Columbia	2

"By comparing this table of residence with the table of residence of the entire undergraduate body of the University, we find that the percentage of Massachusetts men in this group of prominent men is smaller than in the whole college, while the percentage of men from New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri and California (which are the four states having the next largest representation in the prominent group) is larger among the prominent men than it is in the University at large. In other words, the men from a distance figure more largely than those from the immediate vicinity, and the man from Missouri, to quote a concrete instance, seems to stand three times as good a chance of being prominent as the man from Massachusetts, for 3 1-2 per cent. of the prominent men are from Missouri, while only 1 1-8 per cent. of the whole undergraduate body is from Missouri. This would seem to explode the theory that a man must come from Massachusetts in order to attain prominence at Harvard.

"In the matter of expenditure some very interesting facts have come to light. Among the 192 men, 2 average an expenditure of over \$2,000 a year. The minimum expenditure appears to be about \$450 per annum for men who do not live at home. A few men who did live at home spent only a little over \$200 per annum. The average expenditure for the entire group was \$1,013 a year; the freshmen averaging \$915, the sophomores \$1,003, the juniors \$1,042, and the seniors \$1,101.

"Out of the 192, 113 (over 59 per cent.) earned some part of their expenses, 45 received scholarships with financial stipends, 22 received honorary scholarships, and 68 who did not receive scholarships earned considerable sums of money outside. The 113 men who earned money made a total of \$102,067 during their four years, of which \$23,535 came from scholarships and \$78,532 from outside sources, an average of \$208 apiece for scholarships, and \$695 from outside sources for the whole group of 113 money earners. One student earned \$3,350 in his four years, finishing his

college course \$900 richer than he began, and 5 other men earned more than they spent. Twenty-seven men earned exclusive of scholarships over \$1000 and eight of these earned more than \$2000. If the earnings are divided by the number of men who earned money instead of by the entire group of 192 men, the average earnings amount to over \$900 a year per man. It is surprising to discover that some of the men who spent very considerable sums (even exceeding \$1,500 a year) earned a large part of it, and that many more than half of all these leading men earned at least a part of their way through college.

"Among these 192 men, 26 graduated cum laude, 10 magna cum laude and 3 summa cum laude. Eighty-four of them interested themselves in some form of religious or social service—in other words they did without remuneration something for the betterment of the community.

"It is interesting to trace the careers of one or two men whose records show excellent results. The first is from an inconspicuous place in Pennsylvania. He received \$100 from the Price Greenleaf aid his first year, and during his four years earned \$3350, while he spent \$2450, thus actually saving \$900 by going to college. He belonged to the track team, edited one of the college papers, was a class officer and a member of the student council, as well as a member of the Institute, the D. K. E., and the Hasty Pudding. Another man from Kansas got \$200 of Price Greenleaf aid to start on and then proceeded to earn \$2425, which exceeded his expenses by \$175. He was a varsity track team man, president of the student council, and first marshal of his class, as well as a member of the Institute, the D. K. E., Signet, Hasty Pudding, and of the governing board of the Union.

"To summarize briefly these results, it appears:

"(1) That the leaders in undergraduate life at Harvard are drawn from all parts of the country in very nearly the same ratio as the whole student body, and that the attainment of such leadership does

not depend in any degree upon the locality from which the student hails.

"(2) That the 'rich man's college' myth, the theory that wealthy boys dominate the life of Harvard, is effectively dissipated, since about 60 per cent. of these college leaders, and among them some of the most successful and prominent, earned at least part of their expenses, making an average of \$900 per man, while six of them actually earned more than they spent.

"(3) That the lavish spenders who do attain undergraduate prominence are relatively very few, and that the amount a man is able to spend has almost no relation to his chances of becoming a leader in undergraduate life, but that such a result depends almost entirely upon his abilities and his character.

"(4) That undergraduate leadership at Harvard is in the hands of youths who are hard-working, high-minded, natural leaders who give large promise of honorable and serviceable living in the American Commonwealth."

PROFESSOR COOLIDGE AT BERLIN

Archibald Cary Coolidge, '87, Professor of History and Director of the University Library, has been appointed Harvard exchange professor at the University of Berlin for the first half of the next academic year. Professor Coolidge will lecture in English on some phase of American politics. Coolidge is well fitted for foreign service since he has had an unusually cosmopolitan experience. From the autumn after his graduation until the summer of 1893 he was almost constantly in foreign parts; working under Professor von Holst at the University of Freiburg, from which he received his Ph.D. in 1892, and at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris; acting at St. Petersburg and at Vienna as a Secretary of Legation and in Paris as private secretary to his uncle, Hon. T. J. Coolidge, '50, then Minister to France; in studying languages; and in travelling in Europe, Russian Central Asia, Persia, and the Far East.

Coolidge's period of residence abroad same to an end in the autumn of 1893 when he became an instructor in history at Har-

vard, lecturing that year in History 1, and soon offering courses in the history of Eastern and Northern Europe. His long vacations he spent in travel, visiting Tomsk in the summer of 1895 before the Trans-Siberian railway had reached that city. Since then he has twice been around the world. In the year 1906-07 he gave at the Sorbonne and other French universities a series of lectures on "The United States as a World Power", which were later published in book form. In the meantime (1899) he had become assistant professor of his-



Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87.

tory; in 1906 he gave in Boston a Lowell Institute course on "The Expansion of Russia." In 1908 he was made full professor of history and that year went to South America as a delegate of the United States and of the University to the congress at Santiago de Chile. The following year he reduced the amount of his teaching that he might become chairman of the Library Council, a new position created to bring him in closer contact with Library affairs, and not long afterward he became Director of the University Library and so has direct control, under the Corporation, of the great book collections of the University.

Professor Coolidge is the ninth exchange professor to represent Harvard at the University of Berlin.

Program for Commencement Week

The program for Commencement week, June 15-20, is given below. Certain appointments are subject to change, but ample notice of such changes will be given in the BULLETIN, the newspapers, and elsewhere. The arrangements are:

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

11 A. M.—Morning service in Appleton Chapel. Preacher, Rev. William J. Thompson, of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

12.30 P. M. — Service in Appleton Chapel for the members of the Class of 1888 conducted by members of that class.

4—Baccalaureate service for seniors in Appleton Chapel. President Lowell will deliver the sermon. The class hymn, written by Daniel Sargent, of Wellesley, will be sung.

5-6.30—Reception by President and Mrs. Lowell to the seniors, at 17 Quincy Street.

MONDAY, JUNE 16—PHI BETA KAPPA DAY.

9.45 A. M.—Business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in Harvard Hall.

11—Laying of the corner stone of the Harry E. Widener Memorial Library.

11.30—The procession of members of the Society will start for Sanders Theatre; the line will be formed by classes in order of seniority.

11.45—University meeting in Sanders Theatre. The President of the University will announce the award of academic prizes for the year 1912-13.

12—Phi Beta Kappa exercises in Sanders Theatre. Oration by Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, S.T.D. '99, of Cambridge. Poem by George Edward Woodberry, '77, of Beverly. Hon. Francis Joseph Swayze, '79, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, will preside.

The members of the Class of 1888 will take an outing in the country and will be entertained at luncheon.

2 P. M.—Phi Beta Kappa dinner in the Union.

8-1—Senior spread and dance in Me-

morial Hall. The Delta west of Memorial will be bordered with private boxes, and none but ticket-holders will be admitted. Refreshments will be served on the Delta from 9 until 12. George F. Plimpton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed head usher for the spread.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17—CLASS DAY.

9 A. M.—Service in Appleton Chapel for the seniors, conducted by Professor George Herbert Palmer, '64.

11—Class Day exercises, in Sanders Theatre. Prayer will be offered by Professor George Herbert Palmer. Oration by Daniel Sargent, of Wellesley. Poem by Amos Philip MacMahon, of Mexico City. Ode by William Roger Burlingame, of New York City.

2 P. M.—First Yale-Harvard baseball game, in New Haven.

The members of the Class of 1888 and their wives will be entertained at luncheon by one of their number, and will later attend the exercises in the Stadium.

2—The Yard will be cleared, and none but ticket-holders will be admitted between 2 and 11.

4—Exercises in the Stadium. Ivy Oration by Paul Merrick Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

5.30-7.30 — Phillips Brooks House spread on the quadrangle between Holden Chapel and Phillips Brooks House.

6-10—Spread in the Union, open to members only.

8-11—Dancing in the Gymnasium and in Memorial Hall. One set of tickets will admit the bearer to both.

9—The Glee Club will sing on the front steps of Sever Hall.

Dinner of the alumni of the Dental School at Young's Hotel in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18—REUNION DAY

This day will be left open for class reunions and dinners and for the triennial meetings of the associations of various graduate schools. Rooms for these will be assigned in Hollis, Holworthy, Stoughton, and Thayer.

11—Annual meeting of the Harvard

Law School Association in Langdell Hall, where the Dunn Library will be on exhibition. At noon the members of the Association will form in procession in front of the Law School and march to the Harvard Union where a luncheon will be served.

11.30—Radcliffe College Commencement exercises, in Sanders Theatre.

The members of the Class of 1888 will be entertained at luncheon, at the Hotel Copley Plaza, Boston, and later will attend the Yale baseball game. The twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the class will be held at the Algonquin Club, Boston, at 7 P. M.

12 M.—Luncheon of the alumni of the Harvard Divinity School, in Divinity Hall.

3 P. M.—Second Harvard-Yale baseball game, on Soldiers' Field.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19—COMMENCEMENT.

10 A. M.—The President and Fellows, Overseers, Faculties, and other officers of the University will meet the invited guests and alumni of the University in Harvard Hall.

10.15—The academic procession will form in the Yard.

10.30—Commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre.

12 M.-2 P. M.—Buffet luncheon in the Faculty Room, University Hall, open to the guests of the University and to the members of the Alumni Association having tickets.

12.30—Annual meeting of the Medical School Alumni Association, in Harvard 5; this will be followed by a spread in 49 and 50 Thayer Hall at 1.15.

12—Luncheon and annual meeting of the Lawrence Scientific School Association, in University 16.

12.30-1.30—Chief Marshal's luncheon in the Union.

1.30—The Alumni and guests will assemble at Harvard Hall.

1.45—The procession will march to the meeting of the Alumni in the quadrangle east of Sever Hall.

6.30—Annual dinner of the Lawrence Scientific School Association, at the Colonial Club, Cambridge.

8—Concert of the Harvard Club of

Boston, Symphony Hall, Boston. All visiting graduates are invited. The entire hall, including the balconies, has been engaged by the club with the Symphony orchestra and the regular restaurant service.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Yale-Harvard boat races at New London, Conn.

9.15 A. M.—Freshman eight-oar race.

9.45—University four-oar race.

3.30 P. M.—University eight-oar race.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Third Yale-Harvard baseball game. This game will take place only in case each team has won one of the two earlier games; it will be played in New York.

NOMINATION OF OVERSEERS

The postal ballot for the nomination of Overseers closed with the first mail on June 2. This year there are five vacancies to be filled for the full term of six years and one vacancy for a term of four years because of the resignation of Jerome D. Greene, '96. The names of the first twelve men are placed on the ballot since there must be put in nomination at least twice as many names as there are vacancies. The names of the candidates will be arranged on the official ballot according to their standing on the postal ballot as follows:

George Herbert Palmer, '64, of Cambridge.

William Roscoe Thayer, '81, of Cambridge.

Frederick Cheever Shattuck, '68, of Boston.

Harlan Page Amen, '79, of Exeter, N. H.

Frederick Perry Fish, '75, of Boston.

Langdon Parker Marvin, '98, of New York.

Rodolphe Louis Agassiz, '92, of Boston.

John White Hallowell, '01, of Boston.

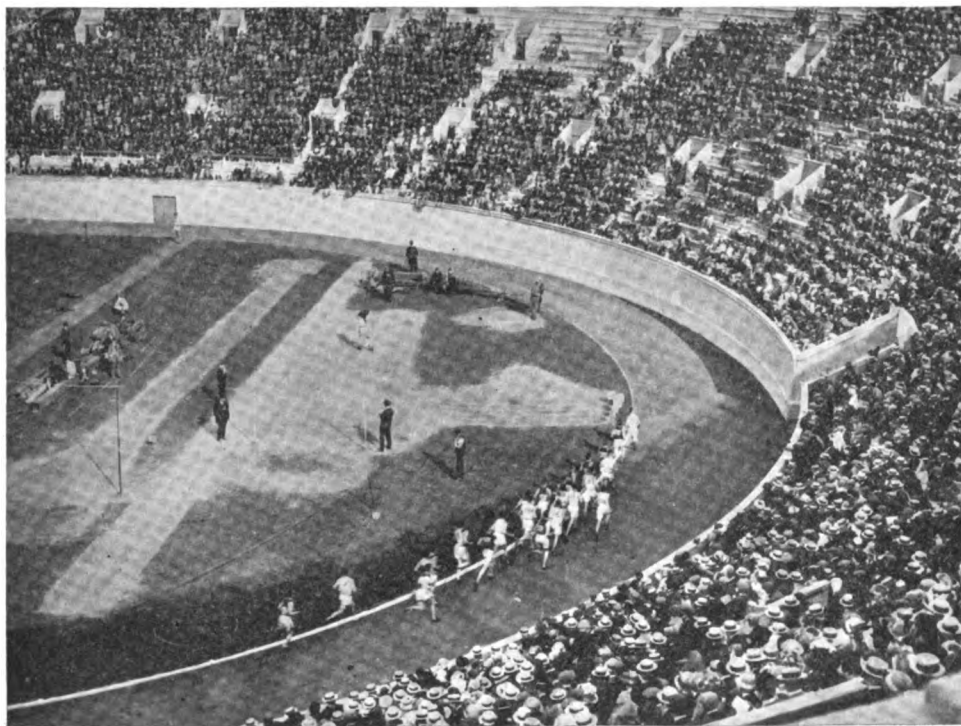
Charles Harrison Tweed, '65, of New York.

Grafton Dulany Cushing, '85, of Boston.

Frederick Winsor, '93, of Concord, Mass.

Carl August de Gersdorff, '87, of New York.

Pennsylvania Won the Intercollegiate Meet



Third lap of the Two-Mile Run.—Brodt, Cornell, leading; Copeland, Harvard, second.

The University of Pennsylvania won the intercollegiate track and field meet in the Stadium last Saturday. Harvard made a surprisingly good showing and was only 2 1-2 points behind Pennsylvania. Michigan took third place in the meet, and then came Cornell, Dartmouth, Yale, California, and Wesleyan, in the order mentioned. The scores of the competing teams were: Pennsylvania, 24 points; Harvard, 21 1-2; Michigan, 19; Cornell, 17 1-2; Dartmouth, 14 1-2; Yale, 10 1-2; California, 10; Wesleyan, 10; Princeton, 6; Columbia, 4; Brown, 3; Penn State, 1; Syracuse, 1.

Pennsylvania's strength in the dashes was the deciding factor in the meet. The Pennsylvania runners won first and third places in the 100-yards dash and first and fourth places in the 220-yards dash; these two events gave Pennsylvania 13 points. In addition, Pennsylvania won first place in the 2-mile run and first place in the broad jump. Another

point was picked up in the mile-run.

Harvard took only one first place—in the hammer-throw, which was won by Cable. But Camp tied for first place in the high jump, and the general excellence of the team showed itself in the second and third places won by the Harvard men. Harvard scored in seven events. The experts estimated before the games that Harvard would score not more than a dozen points.

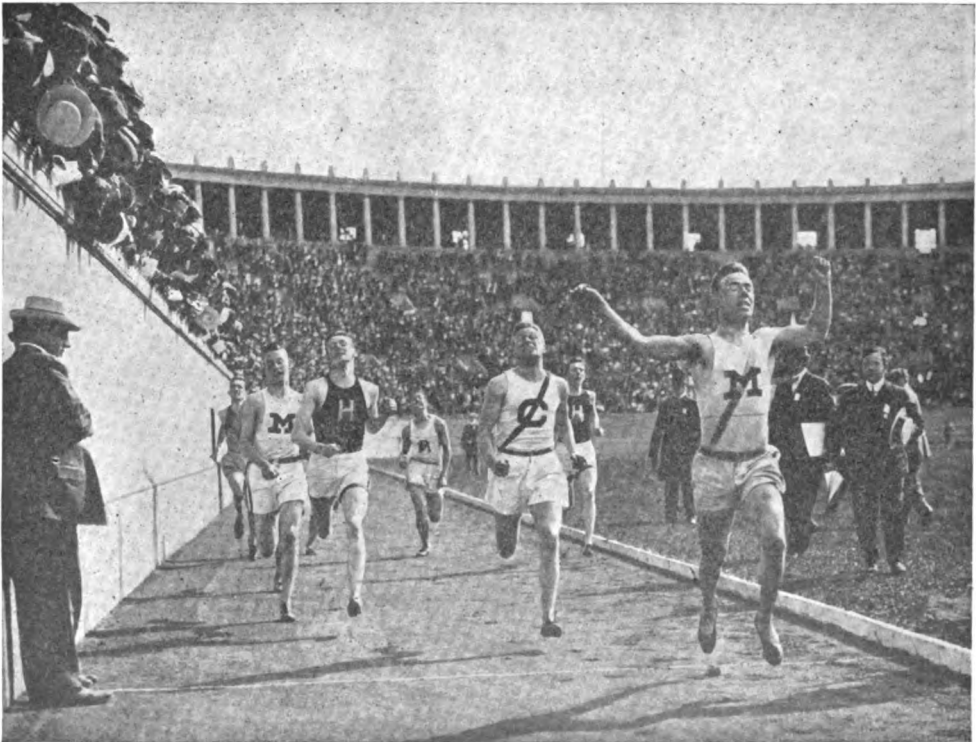
The most sensational race of the afternoon was the mile-run. Jones, of Cornell, won this event and broke the American amateur record which he himself had made in the Stadium two years ago. His time last Saturday was 4 minutes, 14 2-5 seconds; this was just one second faster than his time in 1911. Taber, of Brown, who finished second, made a good race, but could not keep up with Jones when the latter made a spurt in the last quarter. Jones won by about seven yards. Taber did not take part in

any of the trial heats on Friday but saved himself for the mile-run on Saturday. Jones, however, ran in one of the preliminary heats of the half-mile on Friday, but was at his best on Saturday. After winning the mile-run, he went into the half-mile also and was in front much of the way in that race. But, as the runners entered the straightaway on the last lap, Brown, of Yale, made a tremendous spurt which took the others by surprise and gave him a lead of at least 20 yards when the finish line was only about 75 yards away. Then Jones began to run, and, in spite of the strength he had spent in the mile-run, he rapidly gained on Brown and was only about one stride behind when the Yale man broke the tape.

The record in the mile was the only one broken on Saturday. But Patterson, of Pennsylvania, ran the 100-yards dash in 9 4-5 second, thus equalling the intercollegiate record made years ago by Wefers, of Georgetown, and Craig, of Michigan. In the 220-yards dash Lip-

pincott, of Pennsylvania, equalled the record of 21 1-5 seconds, also made by Wefers and Craig. Wendell, of Wesleyan, won both the hurdles races, and ran the low-hurdles in 23 3-5 seconds, thus equalling the intercollegiate record made in 1898 by Kraenzlein, of Pennsylvania.

Wendell was the only competitor who won two first-places on Saturday. Jones, as has been said, won first place in the mile and second place in the half-mile. Patterson won first place in the 100-yards dash and fourth place in the 220. Lippincott took first place in the 220 and third place in the 100. Camp was the only Harvard man who won a place in more than one event. He tied with Beeson, of California, for first place in the high jump, and tied with Van Kenen, of Cornell, for fourth place in the pole-vault. Thus Camp scored 4 1-2 points. His performance was noteworthy because he was taking part in both these events at the same time; first he had a trial at the pole-vault and then



Finish of the Quarter-Mile.

he stepped to the adjoining run-way and tried the high jump. Moffat, of Harvard, tied with Sargent, of Michigan, and Simons, of Princeton, for third place in the high jump. Each of these three men won one point.

Barron, of Harvard, ran a pretty race in the quarter but was not quite strong enough to keep up with Haff and Cozzens. Boyd, of Harvard, won third place in the two-mile run; he, too, needed a little more strength.

Harvard took second and third places in the high hurdles; Potter, of Yale, who would under ordinary circumstances have finished at least as well as third, stumbled over one of the first two or three hurdles in the final heat, completely lost his stride, and stopped running. Thus Jackson and Cummings, who had won places in the preliminary heats finished second and third in the final race without any contest; neither was fast enough to worry Wendell much. Harvard had its hard luck in the low hurdles; Jackson was disqualified for knocking down three of the hurdles in his preliminary heat. Capper, of Harvard, made a splendid finish in the half-mile, and in the last few yards of the race took third place away from Marceau, of Dartmouth.

The summary of the events follows:

100-Yards Dash—Won by J. E. Patterson (Penn.); second, O. A. Reller (Cor.); third, D. F. Lippincott (Penn.); fourth, J. E. Bond (Mich.). Time, 9 4-5s.

220-Yards Dash—Won by D. F. Lippincott (Penn.); second, H. H. Seward (Mich.); third, J. E. Bond (Mich.); fourth, J. E. Patterson (Penn.). Time, 21 2-5s.

440-Yards Run—Won by C. B. Haff (Mich.); second, A. B. Cozzens (Cor.); third, W. A. Barron, Jr. '14; fourth, P. Jenson (Mich.). Time, 48 2-5s.

Half-Mile Run—Won by G. E. Brown (Y.); second, J. P. Jones (Cor.); third, F. W. Capper, '15; fourth, F. R. Marceau (Dart.). Time, 1m, 55 1-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. P. Jones (Cor.); second, N. S. Taber (Br.); third, P. S. Harmon (Dart.); fourth, L. C. Maderia (Penn.). Time, 4m, 14 2-5s. (New world's amateur record, breaking his own record of 4m, 15 2-5s., made in 1911).

Two-Mile Run—Won by W. M. McCurdy (Penn.); second, C. M. Smith (Mich.); third, R. St. B. Boyd, '14; fourth, C. A. Keyser (Penn. State). Time, 9m, 45 3-5s.

120-Yards High Hurdles—Won by J. I. Wendell (Wes.); second, A. L. Jackson, '14; third, J. B. Cummings, '13. Time, 15 3-5s. (No fourth place).

220-Yards Low Hurdles—Won by J. I. Wendell (Wes.); second, W. F. Potter (Y.); third, G. A. Braun (Dart.); fourth, E. L. Brady (Col.). Time, 23 3-5s.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by L. A. Whitney (Dart.), distance 47 ft., 2 5-8 in.; second, R. L. Beatty (Col.), distance 47ft., 1 3-8 in.; third, A. W. Kohler (Mich.), distance 46 ft., 4 7-8 in.; fourth, H. G. Kanzler (Cor.), distance 45 ft., 8 1-2 in.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by T. Cable, '13, distance 156 ft.; second, K. Shattuck (Cal.), distance 151 ft., 2 1-2 in.; third, W. T. Englehorn (Dart.), distance 150 ft., 2 in.; fourth, A. W. Kohler (Mich.), distance 147 ft., 9 1-2 in.

Running High Jump—Tie between E. Beeson (Cal.), and J. B. Camp, '15, height 6 ft., 1 1-8 in.; second, tie between A. W. Moffat, '13, W. E. Sargent (Mich.), and J. F. Simons (Pr.), height 5 ft., 11 1-4 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. L. Mercer (Penn.), distance 23 ft., 3 7-8 in.; second, F. Allen (Cal.), distance 22 ft., 10 1-2 in.; third, J. A. Whinery (Cor.), distance 22 ft., 9 in.; fourth, W. P. Thomson (Syr.), distance 21 ft., 11 1-2 in.

Pole-Vault—Won by T. Fiske (Pr.), height 12 ft., 8 in.; second, tie between S. G. Wagoner (Y.), and M. S. Wright (Dart.), height 12 ft., 4 in.; fourth, tie between H. H. Van Kennen (Cor.), and J. B. Camp, '15, height 12 ft.

VARSITY CLUB

The Varsity Club has elected the following officers for next year: President, F. W. Thayer, '78; vice-president, Q. Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J.; secretary, H. S. Thompson, '99; members of the executive committee: for three years, G. B. Morison, '83; for two years, John Richardson, Jr., '08; for one year, J. W. Hallowell, '01, R. T. P. Storer, '14, of Boston, and S. P. Clark, '14, of Milton.

FENCERS' CLUB

The Fencers' Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. T. Vaughn, '15, of San Antonio, Tex.; vice-president, J. A. Aylen, '15, of Ottawa, Can.; secretary-treasurer, B. Nichols, '15, of Worcester.

The average attendance during the year in the freshman class in general athletics has been about 40. W. F. Garcelon, LL.B. '95, and Paul Withington, '09, had charge of the class.

The Base Ball Nine

The baseball nine played only two games last week. On Friday it was defeated by Brown, at Providence, 9 to 4, and on Saturday Harvard won from Phillips Andover, at Andover, 4 to 0. A game with Dartmouth was to have been played on Soldiers Field on Wednesday, but on account of the rain it was postponed to Thursday and on the latter day was called off in the last half of the third inning, at which time Harvard was ahead, 1 to 0.

The effective pitching of Cram, the Brown pitcher, defeated Harvard at Providence on Memorial Day. Harvard made only four hits, three of which came in the last inning when Harvard scored three runs. The poor fielding of the Andover team was in large measure the cause of its defeat at the hands of Harvard on Saturday. The summaries of the two games follow:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Clark, 2b.	4	1	2	3	1	1
Ayres, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0	0
Gannett, c.f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Hardwick, r.f.	3	1	0	3	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Young, c.	2	0	0	2	1	0
Hitchcock, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Hardy, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frye, p.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Totals,	28	4	4	23*	8	1
BROWN.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Crowther, s.s.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Loud, r.f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
Dukette, 2b.	3	2	2	3	4	0
Snell, c.	3	1	1	7	1	0
Eayres, c.f.	3	2	2	0	0	0
Reilley, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Waterman, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Andrews, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0	1
Nash, l.f.	3	1	1	3	1	0
Cram, p.	4	1	2	0	4	0
Totals,	30	9	10	27*	16	1
Harvard,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Brown,	1	0	0	1	0	4

Two base hits—Dukette, Ayres, Tomes. Three base hits—Loud, Dukette, Eayres, Cram, Clark. Sacrifice hits—Wingate, Dukette, Eayres, Crowther. Stolen bases—Loud, Eayres, Andrews, Nash, Struck out—By Cram 7. Bases on balls—Off Cram 6, off Hitchcock 2. Hits off Hitchcock,

6 in 5 1-3 innings; off Hardy 3 in 2-3 of an inning, off Frye, 1 in 2 innings. Balk—Cram. Umpires—O'Reilly and Sternberg. Time 2h., 15m. Attendance—6000.

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	3	2	1	2	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	0	1	1	1	0
Clark, 2b.	5	0	1	1	3	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	2	1	9	0	0
Gannett, r.f.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Phillips, c.f.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Young, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Oshorn, c.	1	0	0	6	0	1
Hitchcock, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Frye, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals,	33	4	6	27	10	1
ANDOVER.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Scudder, c.f.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Eadie, r.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Murray, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	1
Sheehan, c.	4	0	1	4	3	0
Early, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Kinney, s.s.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Wiley, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	0
Snell, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3	1
Grant, p.	2	0	0	0	3	1
*Swett,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals,	31	0	5	27	13	5
Harvard,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Andover,	0	1	1	1	0	0

Sacrifice hits—Gannett, Scudder. Stolen base—Alsop. Two-base hit—Ayres. Three-base hit—Swett. Bases on balls—Off Grant 4. Struck out—By Grant 3, by Hitchcock 2, by Frye 9. Hit by pitched ball—Alsop. Wild pitch—Grant. Time—1h., 35m. Umpire, Jordan.

*Batted for Early in the ninth.

HARVARD FRESHMEN WON

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen at baseball on Soldiers Field last Friday morning, 7 to 4. Yale tried three pitchers but the Harvard men hit them freely and won without much difficulty. The score follows:

HARVARD 1916.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Fripp, 3b.	5	2	1	1	0	0
Heyer, s.s.	4	1	2	4	0	0
Mahan, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Nash, 1b.	4	1	1	6	2	0

Ervin, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2	0
Coolidge, c.f.	4	1	3	4	0	0
Demelman, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, r.f.	2	1	0	2	0	0
Simons, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cunningham, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safford, c.	2	0	1	6	1	0
Whitney, p.	2	1	1	1	3	0

Totals,	30	7	10	27	8	0
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YALE 1916.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Rumelin, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Vaughn, c.f.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Taylor, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Handy, s.s.	3	1	1	0	3	0
Mudge, c.	4	2	2	3	2	2
Cary, 3b.	3	1	2	1	3	1
Wilcox, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0	1
Way, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Watrous, p.	1	0	0	1	1	1
*Wells.	1	0	1	0	0	0

Totals,	31	4	8	24	11	6
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard 1916,	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	x—7
Yale 1916,	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0—4

Earned runs—Harvard 4, Yale 3. Sacrifice hits—Ervin, Safford 2, Whitney, Walsh. Stolen bases—Fripp, Heyer, 2, Mahan, Nash, Coolidge 3, Middlebrook, Mudge. Two-base hits—Heyer, Handy, Mudge. Bases on balls—Off Walsh 1; off Whitney 1. Left on bases—Harvard 8, Yale 2. Struck out—By Watrous 2; by Whitney 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Way: Clark, Whitney, Mahan; by Walsh: Clark. Passed balls—Safford. Time—1h., 50m. Umpire—O'Reilly.

*Batted for Handy in ninth.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

On May 28 an informal meeting was held in the Peabody Museum on Divinity Avenue, and the sod was turned to begin the building of the addition to the Peabody Museum which will complete the entire University Museum as originally planned. The company, having assembled in the North American Hall of the Peabody Museum, listened to a short address written by Professor F. W. Putnam and read by Dr. Charles Peabody. Professor Putnam, unfortunately absent on account of illness, recalled the first ceremony in connection with the beginning of the Museum when Governor Banks cut the sod, Professor Louis Agassiz turned it over, and Mrs. Agassiz put it into the wheelbarrow. Other

friends and students then did the same thing in turn.

In the present exercises President Lowell cut the sod which was lifted by Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, a daughter of Professor Louis Agassiz and a sister of the late Professor Alexander Agassiz, '55. After this, George R. Agassiz, '84, and Maximilian Agassiz, '89, followed in turn, as well as a number of other officers of the different departments of the University Museum.

The money for the addition has been raised by general contribution from friends interested not only in the Peabody Museum, but in the University Museum. The building will be pushed forward with energy and it is hoped that the new space for the collections will be available in the course of nine or ten months.

W. C. GREENE, '11, WINS PRIZE

The Charles Oldham Prize at Oxford has been awarded this year to William C. Greene, of Balliol College, Rhodes Scholar from Massachusetts, for an essay on "The Sea in the Greek Poets." This prize of sixty pounds is awarded annually for an essay on a subject connected with Greek and Latin literature, and is open for competition by members of the university who have not exceeded twenty-eight terms from their matriculation.

Greene, who is now keeping his eighth term at Oxford, was class odist and Latin salutatorian in 1911. A year ago he won the Newdigate Prize with a poem "Richard I before Jerusalem." During the last hundred years this prize has been won by John Ruskin, Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, and many other well-known writers. Greene was the first American to win this prize.

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES

Gen. Hazard Stevens, '64, delivered the address at the Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre last Friday. Mr. W. C. Lane, '81, president of the Harvard Memorial Society, presided, and Rev. E. C. Moore offered prayer at the beginning of the exercises. About 100 Harvard men who served in the Civil War were present.

Alumni Notes

'56—Francis Blake Rice died at his home in Boston on May 24.

M.D. '70—George E. Stackpole died in Brookline, Mass., on April 24.

'78—Charles F. Chamberlayne, LL.B. '81, died at his home in Schenectady, N. Y., on May 13.

'81—Charles H. Atkins has recently become pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church of Cambridge. The parsonage is at 38 Langdon Street.

'91—Fred A. Huntress is vice-president of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Company, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

'91—Harry McCormick Kelly is in the biological department of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

'91—Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, formerly in Sidney, N. Y., is now in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

'94—Joseph W. Blankinship is a botanical expert in Berkeley, Calif. His address there is 2525 Hilgard Ave.

'94—Percy Howland deMauriac died at Providence, R. I., on January 12.

'95—William B. Noyes is editor and proprietor of the *Times*, Shelton, Conn.

'97—Goldthwaite H. Dorr and Albert C. Travis, '04, have formed a partnership with Allan C. Rearick for the general practice of the law under the firm name of Rearick, Dorr & Travis. Their offices are at 71 Broadway, New York City.

'97—Francis H. Kinnicutt has become a member of the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts, 165 Broadway, New York City.

'99—Henry P. Dowst has a short story "Tragedy à la Carte" in the June *Red Book*, and another, "Hypnotizing Horsford", in the June *All Story Magazine*.

'05—George S. Woodward, superintendent of the Cambridge, Mass., plant of the American Rubber Company, was married in Cambridge, on October 9, 1912, to Miss Edith Wood.

'07—Francis A. Bonner is assistant director of the Bureau of Railway News & Statistics, 1529 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

'07—George W. Bricka, general advertising agent, 114 East 28th Street, New York City, has recently published "Posters; A Critical Study of the Development of Poster Design in Continental Europe, England, and America" by Charles Matlack Price, '09. The edition is limited to 250 numbered copies.

'07—Arthur L. Mayer was married in New York City, on May 16 to Miss Lillie E. Stein.

'07—Charles F. Usher was married on April 26 at New York City to Miss Eugenie A. Morongue.

'08—Stuart Montgomery, LL.B. '12, who has been in the South until recently, is with the law firm of Warner, Warner & Stackpole, 84 State Street, Boston.

'08—Jesse H. Ordway is with the Contractors Mutual Liability Insurance Company, 10 Tremont Street, Boston.

'08—John Ritchie, who has been in Chicago, is now with the eastern office of the P. & M. Company, railroad supplies, 30 Church Street, New York City. His permanent address remains 268 Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass.

Ph.D. '08—Rollin C. Mullenix, A.B. (Wheaton College) '95, is teaching at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

'09—Charles W. Pooley is in the law office of Pooley & Bauer, 37 Church Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

'09—Joseph H. Stevenson is with the Colina Lumber Company, 1124 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, Calif. His permanent address remains, Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y.

'09—A daughter, Lois Wheeler Weeks, was born to Miles W. Weeks and Mrs. Weeks on April 13.

'10—George Lindsley Burr was married in New York City on May 15 to Miss Susan S. Strong.

'10—Rogers MacVeagh is practising law with Teal, Minor & Winfree, Spalding Building, Portland, Ore. His permanent address remains care of Charles MacVeagh, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

'10—James Taussig is one of the special agents of the Equitable Surety Company of St. Louis, of which his father, B. J. Taussig, has recently become president.

'10—Floyd Williams Tomkins, Jr., was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church on May 18 by the Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, '91, Bishop of Pennsylvania. The service took place in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

'10—Rev. Frederick A. Wilmot, who during the past theatrical season appeared at the Century Theatre, New York, as the royal astrologer in Pierre Loti's "Daughter of Heaven" and as one of Joseph's brothers in Louis N. Parker's Biblical drama, "Joseph and His Brethren," has accepted a call to be minister of the Third Universalist Church, West Somerville, Mass.

'11—Harold F. Moulton is with the *Daily Evening Item*, Lynn, Mass. His home address is 110 Washington Street, Lynn.

'11—Allan G. Waite is in McGill, Nev. His address there is P. O. Box 628.

A.M. '11—Ralph C. Whitnack, A.B. (Brown Univ.) '06, is instructor in economics at Brown University.

Ph.D. '11—Daniel W. La Rue is professor of psychology and pedagogy at the State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

'12—Henry Knox Hardon is with White, Weld & Company, bankers, 14 Wall Street, New York City.

'12—Vito G. Toglia is teaching Italian, Latin and Roman history at Bay Ridge High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. His permanent address remains New Rochelle, N. Y.

M.D. '12—F. C. W. Konrad, S.B. (Univ. Wisconsin) '10, is an interne in the Boston City Hospital.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913.

NUMBER 36.

Opinion and Comment

George Lyman Kittredge, '82, Litt.D. '07, Professor of English, completes this month his twenty-fifth year of service as a teacher at Harvard. The occasion was observed on Monday, June 9, when a large company of Professor Kittredge's friends gave him a dinner at Young's Hotel, Boston. Fifty of his colleagues and former pupils had prepared in his honor a book of studies in literature and philology, which was presented by Professor F. N. Robinson, '91, who also turned over to President Lowell a fund of between four and five thousand dollars to be used, under Professor Kittredge's direction, to buy books for the College Library. For these books a special book-plate has been designed by Pierre la Rose, '95.

The services thus recognized have been of exceptional value to the University. Since Professor Child's death, Professor Kittredge has had charge of English 2, which has become the most famous recitation course in College. That one hundred undergraduates should each year have heard one of the greatest English scholars expound the greatest English poet has helped mightily to give backbone to our bachelor's degree.

But Professor Kittredge's greatest service has been to graduate students and to

his colleagues. As Chairman of the Division of Modern Languages he has directed the administration of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, not merely in English but in the entire field of the Division. The very high regard in which this degree is held appears in the great number of students who come to the Graduate School to seek it: in English alone there are now nearly one hundred graduate students enrolled each year,—a number greater by far than are to be found in any other department. Further testimony to the value of this degree appears in the large number of holders of it who have risen to be heads of departments of English in other universities. Of these there are at least twenty-five scattered about the country, applying the methods which they have learned and sending many of their most promising students to our Graduate School. Such men are not likely, whatever their special fields, to forget the training in method which they have received in the study of Chaucer, Popular Ballads, and Metrical Romances. One has only to read the prefaces of monographs in English written by men who have studied in our Graduate School to see how uniformly they agree with the distinguished scholar who recorded a debt to Professor Kittredge "for aid so various that space

fails * * * not only to record the instances, but even to enumerate the kinds." And yet in the midst of all these generous labors, Professor Kittredge has found time for a great deal of work, the variety and learning of which command the admiration of scholars. In the bibliography of Professor Kittredge's works appended to the above mentioned studies in his honor, there are, in fact, no fewer than one hundred and forty titles.

Not merely all who are interested in the thorough study of English, but all friends of scholarship in other fields, rejoice in this opportunity to do honor to one of our most distinguished figures.

* * *

The BULLETIN prints elsewhere in this week's issue Dr. Carroll Dunham's highly interesting report to the Board of Overseers on the work being done at the Bussey Institution. Experts in economic entomology and plant and animal heredity have long since realized the high quality of the work being done in Jamaica Plain by Professors W. E. Castle, Theobald Smith, Wheeler, East, Mr. Brues, and others, but the alumni generally and the public have known little of their achievements.

Of these matters there can be no more competent witness than Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, who, at the meeting of the Visiting Committee of the Bussey Institution, said: "Everyone who has followed the development of the biological sciences would, I think, agree with the statement that the progress of any one of these sciences is bound up inevitably with the promotion of the others. I believe that this fact is particularly true and emphatic in regard to those branches of biological science that have a practical application and I naturally think of this relationship in connection with the important questions affecting the welfare of human beings and the higher animals in relation to health and disease.

"Therefore, I entertain a strong feeling not only that many of the problems thus involved can best be solved in connection

with animals and possibly even with the plants rather than with man himself, but I also have the conviction that whatever real advance is made with these lower forms of living things will come to be utilized immediately in the promotion of the interests of man himself. It is in large measure for that reason that I have followed with such active interest the new development of the Bussey Institution—a school that I regard as standing at the very foundation of discovery and the application of discovery in animal and vegetable physiology and pathology."

* * *

In speaking of Professor Smith's work in comparative pathology Dr. Flexner observed: "Moreover, by virtue of the circumstances that within the Bussey group comparative pathology is represented by so distinguished a person as Professor Smith, it is inevitable that the broader outlook which I have indicated will be made to bind together the interests of the biology of the lower and of the higher forms of living beings. I merely wish that it might be found possible to unite Dr. Smith's abilities even more actively with the Bussey Institution. We need very much in this country a school of comparative pathology that rests upon comparative physiology and biology. If this potential asset of the Bussey could be utilized to the fullest extent I have no doubt that the interests of the University, and concomitantly of the country, would be promoted in an unmistakable and definite way."

* * *

Of the development of the Bussey Institution and its possibilities Dr. Flexner said: "The fancy which I love to entertain imagines the Bussey placed upon a firm and adequate economic foundation and extended in scope so as to include immediately the subject of comparative pathology in its full extent, while in due time and as the need arises, still other subjects of study and teaching will be added, some new, to be placed along side those now existing, and others, new or different, to take the place

of those now established but that have come to the end of their fruitfulness.

"No one is, I think, wise enough to plan concretely a school that shall be living at the time of its foundation and yet remain actively alive for any long period thereafter. On the other hand we may have the wisdom, if we command the interest and determination, to modify the plan according to the development of a large and growing subject such as that of biological science—a subject now so well represented by the staff of the Bussey Institution. Any generation of men has fulfilled its duty when it has done the best it can for its time; the pressing needs of the Bussey are now before us and their early realization is our task as well as our hope."

* * *

This year 4854 ballots for the nomination of Overseers were received as against 4726 in 1912, 5530 in 1911, 5756 in 1910, 4425 in 1909, and 2883 in 1908. Although the figures on the whole have shown an encouraging increase since 1908, yet there is much room for improvement. Just why more graduates do not vote the BULLETIN has never been able to understand. Of course a number of graduates fail to receive their ballots; others may mislay them; a few may object to the selection of the candidates and therefore do not vote; and still others feel reluctant to vote for men about whom they do not know more. Even after all allowances are made, however, there must be several thousand graduates who receive the ballots and have not interest enough to indicate their choice. Possibly there may be other reasons. If so, the BULLETIN desires to know what they are. In any event if the postal ballot for selecting Overseers for nomination is to be really successful, a much larger proportion of the alumni would be heard from each year than at present.

* * *

In the geographical distribution of the 4800 odd votes received Massachusetts comes first with 2033; New York is second

with 998; and Pennsylvania is third with 203. Then come, in order, Illinois, 159; Ohio, 115; California, 113; Missouri, 95; New Jersey and the District of Columbia 86 apiece; New Hampshire, 84; Connecticut, 69; Maine, 61; and Washington, 57. Other states represented by 25 or more ballots are, in order: Rhode Island, 49; Maryland, Michigan and Wisconsin, 39 apiece; Indiana, 37; Colorado, 34; Minnesota, 32; Iowa, 28; and Oregon, 25. Every state and territory are represented besides Canada, France, England, Cuba, Mexico, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, Denmark, and the British West Indies. There was hardly time for graduates living in the Far East to return their ballots before June 1, or otherwise Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, at least, would have appeared in the list.

* * *

The Harvard Club of Boston will have its customary entertainment at Symphony Hall, Boston, on Commencement evening. This year, however, the Club seeks to emphasize the musical, rather than the vaudeville, side of the program. Under the direction of Messrs W. A. Locke, 69, the Chorister of the Club, and E. S. Dodge, '73, and with the assistance of the Symphony Orchestra, the concert should be of unusual excellence. We believe that this change of emphasis will appeal to the graduates who will doubtless find the occasion even more enjoyable than in former years.

* * *

There has been opened in the Print Room of the Fogg Museum an exhibition of work done by students in the free-hand drawing courses of the Fine Arts Department. The exhibition illustrates a new experiment in the adaptation of the teaching of drawing and painting to the requirements and limitations of the college curriculum—an attempt to make this teaching correspond to that of other subjects given in the College of somewhat similar nature.

The Bussey Institution

On April 3 the Overseers Committee to Visit the Bussey Institution dined together at the Tavern Club, Boston, to meet President Lowell, Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, Dean Sabine of the Graduate Schools of Applied Science, and members of the Bussey Institution staff; all together there were eighteen men present. The BULLETIN prints below, almost in full, the report of Dr. Carroll Dunham, M.D. '87, chairman of the Visiting Committee, which was presented to the Board of Overseers at their meeting on May 14. The report reads as follows:

The Bussey Institution has now fully taken its allotted place in the Graduate Schools of Applied Science, both in teaching and in research. Its ability is proved, and its usefulness is recognized. There is a more considerable demand for men who have been taught there than it can supply with its present equipment. It has made valuable contributions to science, and is eager to devote its energies to investigations which promise to throw light on principles of fundamental importance in applied biology.

We have to report that the Bussey Institution has made an admirable record of accomplishment on very slender means. Adequate financial support should now be secured. Certain studies closely related to those pursued should be added to the curriculum, thereby strengthening both the Institution and the research equipment of the University.

The subjects studied at the Bussey are economic entomology, and heredity or genetics, both of plants and animals. The mere titles of these subjects indicate the change that has taken place in the study of biology. Twenty years ago living things were treated as objects to be described and classified; a comparatively simple task. While such morphological and taxonomic methods have not lost their value, they may be grouped as static. Today the emphasis has shifted to the living. Biological methods are dynamic. Life is viewed as a process, not as a thing. The living being is a creature of dynamic relations; related to its environment, of whatever nature that may

be, inorganic, vegetable, animal, or all three.

Now, while static work was simple and cheap, dynamic work is complicated and must be costly. The objects of study must be studied while alive. Their dynamic relations must be subjected to accurate observation. They must be definitely controlled in various ways for the purposes of experimentation; that is to say, the experimenter must be able to create and maintain environment for his plants and animals. Not only must he be able to do these things, but in many experiments, such as those in heredity, the living objects of study must be observed during several successive generations.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the growing complexity and cost of biological research is associated with a diminishing usefulness to man. Precisely the reverse is true. The gain is a gain in knowledge; a perception of principles which underlie processes,—principles which could not be discovered by merely static methods of study, and have only been arrived at by studying life as a process. Furthermore, the study of the life-process has come to include abnormal changes in it; not health only, but disease, is studied dynamically, and light is thrown upon disease-phenomena by those of health, and conversely. The biologic-dynamic conception draws together all living creatures by community of nature.

The problems of agriculture deal with the phenomena of life. Whether the farmer seeks to improve his stock by breeding, to protect his animals and plants from disease or destructive insects, or to modify the physical and chemical conditions of his land, his methods will be in the long run advanced in consequence of advancing knowledge of fundamental biological process. This relation between practice and investigation is the root-idea of the Graduate Schools of Applied Science.

At this point the question may be asked, —how our increasing knowledge of the life-processes can be restricted in its beneficial influence to any chosen department, such as agriculture? The answer is that it cannot

be so restricted. It is, in fact, a chief characteristic of the biological sciences that sooner or later, their development must affect all the interests of mankind. A few instances may be cited.

Recent discoveries prove that certain insects, or insect-like animals, are necessary intermediate hosts and also transmitters of specific infectious diseases, among which are yellow fever, the malarial fevers, and African sleeping sickness, as well as splenic, or, "Texas" fever of cattle. The common house-fly is now known to be as dangerous to us as the great carnivora were to prehistoric man, for it is a common carrier of disease-producing organisms. It is matter of special interest to us that the stable fly has been found to be a transmitter of acute infantile paralysis, by a series of experiments carried on by the Bussey Institution, the Harvard Medical School, and the Massachusetts State Board of Health, working together.

The control of the gypsy moth is a problem far from solution; but the most hopeful approach seems to be the biological one. This alien insect finds in New England an environment much more favorable to it than it has in Europe. It may be that the destruction of our coniferous forests, by disturbing the proportion between evergreen and deciduous trees, has created an environment peculiarly favorable to the gypsy moth. Its control should become a conservation problem, to be studied by our economic entomologists and foresters working together, with State and Federal co-operation in producing conditions unfavorable to this pest. Possibly this problem can be solved only by considerably modifying the character of our permanent forests.

Another instance of the ever-widening applications of biological research is the study of genetics, including heredity. The farmer and gardener have long sought to improve the quality of plants and animals by breeding profitable or interesting varieties. Extraordinary results have been attained by empirical methods; yet exact scientific investigation by experimental testing of hypotheses has within a few years opened up vistas unimagined. Castle's transplantation of the black ovary into the albino female, subsequently mated to an

albino and producing three litters of black offspring, is probably a classic experiment. Biffen's success at Cambridge, England, in breeding a wheat immune to rust, is very encouraging. It is among the imagined possibilities of the future that hereditary diseases or weaknesses may be eliminated by exact methods based on the study of biological processes. One of the students of genetics at the Bussey is about to apply his special training to the study of the heredity of cancer, in coöperation with the Harvard Medical School.

We may observe also that the social effects of gains in exact knowledge are of great importance. Genetics, for example, precisely studied, must tend to bring about more responsible, more profound, and nobler habits of regarding reproduction. Truth is a spiritual fire. In a great University fitting the young for life, and handing on the torch from generation to generation such a social and ethical influence is invaluable.

But we have sufficiently expressed our sense of the importance of the work being done at the Bussey, and of its far-reaching influence as a centre of scientific research, and a training school for capable teachers, investigators, and specialists. It remains to make specific statement of its needs, and to recommend certain additions to the subjects now studied.

The Bussey library is quite inadequate. Books needed by the students and staff are lacking, and are in many instances not obtainable elsewhere; the files of periodicals are scanty, there is no librarian. An income large enough to buy needed books and journals, and to provide a librarian is a pressing requirement.

A proper animal house and an insectary are needed. Many hundreds of small mammals are kept in the basement because there is no proper place for them. It is imperative that they be kept clean and healthy, results hitherto fortunately attained, though under adverse conditions.

The Institution lacks facilities for publishing the results of its work. There should be a generous research fund.

A moderate number of scholarships, yielding not less than \$500. each, assignable to Bussey students, would be of great value. There are none at present. Capable men,

having every qualification except independent means, have been lost for lack of such useful foundations. Able men have been saved to science and started on useful careers of investigation by scholarships in other advanced schools doing research work. We regard the need of scholarship endowment as an important one.

A house where meals could be supplied to students and instructors, and containing a common room and a few lodgings is needed. For the present such a building could probably be rented for a moderate sum.

These are the immediate needs of the Bussey. Its strength and usefulness would be increased by adding three subjects closely connected to those now studied. These are cytology, biological chemistry, and comparative pathology.

Cytology, the study of cells, considers these living units, from which all creatures are derived, and of which they are composed, as "the key to all ultimate biological problems."

Biological chemistry and physical chemistry are not less essential to the student of living processes. Chemistry and physics are divided and subdivided merely for convenience, for all material things are subject to the principles elucidated by them. If special wheats can be produced by exact methods of breeding, the food values of the new varieties are not less important to know than their productivity. The chemist is needed by the cytologist, and both are needed by the student of genetics.

Comparative pathology, including the study of diseases of plants and animals, and investigation of fundamental processes of disease as disturbances of the normal activities of life, is the third subject suggested as intimately related to the Bussey studies. There exists at present, on the George Fabyan foundation in connection with the Medical Faculty, a chair of comparative pathology occupied by one of the most distinguished living pathologists. Its development is seriously handicapped because this department has no rural laboratory where the comparative pathologist can conduct his work dynamically. It would be an inestimable advantage to the studies already established and to those which will

be added in the future if the experimental part of this department could be transferred under an arrangement with the Medical School to the Bussey, where proper facilities could and should be provided for Dr. Smith's work. Such a development of this department would increase its efficiency and its scope, contributing to the solution of problems in human medicine, while doing research work in biology essential to the advancement of sound veterinary medicine in this country. There is no place in the United States where comparative pathology is adequately taught. Some such strengthening and broadening of the working efficiency of this department would make fuller use of the abilities of an investigator of remarkable endowment, and would at once raise this branch of the scientific work of the University to the highest level.

Attendance at the Bussey Institution has quadrupled since 1908. It was 15 in 1908-9; 36 in 1909-10; 57 in 1910-11; 38 in 1911-12; and 60 in 1912-13. During this year Professor Castle is also giving a course on eugenics, open to undergraduates, with an attendance of 139.

The Forestry Department is to move from Cambridge to Forest Hills. The present Bussey building can be made to meet the immediate needs of this department. It will be a distinct advantage to bring the foresters and entomologists together, and especially so where they may profit by their close proximity to the Arboretum, with its living plants, its library, and its dendrological collection. This transfer promises increased efficiency through co-operation.

No attempt was made at the start to secure additional endowment, not because funds were adequate, but because of a conviction that the new Bussey should prove its worth before further means were sought for. The work during the past four years has been so important and of such high quality as to surprise those thoroughly qualified to judge, and to call forth their enthusiastic approval. The Bussey Institution is now unique in quality as well as in purpose.

We are convinced that the time has come to speak frankly of the needs of this growing institution, and to urge its claims

as a department of the University of proved value and remarkable promise. We have endeavored to set forth these claims without exaggeration, yet with the candid directness our careful consideration of them imposes on us as an obligation on our part both to the Bussey Institution and to the Board of Overseers.

For the Visiting Committee.

CARROLL DUNHAM, *Chairman*.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The Corporation at its recent meetings has called to the University some scholars now teaching elsewhere, and has also promoted a number of members of the University staff.

Ernest C. Moore, now professor of education at Yale, is appointed professor of education. Professor Moore received the degree of A.B. from Ohio Normal University in 1892, the degree of A.M. from Columbia University four years later, and that of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1898. Besides teaching in the University of California, where for two years he was Dean of the Summer Session, and at Yale, where for the past three years he has been professor of education, he served for four years as superintendent of schools at Los Angeles. He was associated with Professor Hanus in 1911-12 in the New York City school inquiry.

Edward Brinley Adams, '92, has been made Librarian of the Law School to take the place of John H. Arnold, A.M. (Hon.) '02, Librarian of the School since 1872, who has resigned. Adams received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1892 and the degree of LL.B. five years later. After leaving the Law School he practised law, first in Colorado Springs, and later in Boston, where for a time he was in the office of Arthur Lord, '72. He was lecturer on property in the Law School in 1902-03 and for the last four years has been Librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston.

Benjamin McA. Anderson, Jr., now instructor in economics in Columbia University, has been appointed assistant professor of economics. Dr. Anderson graduated from the University of Missouri in 1906, receiving the degree of A.M. from

that institution in 1910, and that of Ph.D. from Columbia in 1911. Besides teaching at the State Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the high school in Columbia, Mo., and at Missouri Valley College, he served for four years as head of the department of history and political economy at the State Normal School, Springfield, Mo.

Among the promotions may be mentioned that of Professor Lincoln F. Schaub, A.B. (Charles City, Ia.) '01, A.M. (Iowa University) '03, LL.B. (Harvard) '06, who becomes professor of commercial law. Professor Schaub has been assistant professor of commercial law since 1909 and secretary of the Graduate School of Business Administration since 1908.

Dr. W. J. V. Osterhout, A.B. (Brown) '93, Ph.D. (University of California) '99, is made professor of botany. For the last four years he has served as assistant professor of botany. From 1896 to 1909 he taught botany at the University of California.

Irvah L. Winter, '86, is made associate professor of public speaking. Professor Winter has been teaching public speaking at Harvard since 1899.

Percy W. Bridgman, '04, Ph.D. '08, instructor in physics for the last three years, is made assistant professor of physics.

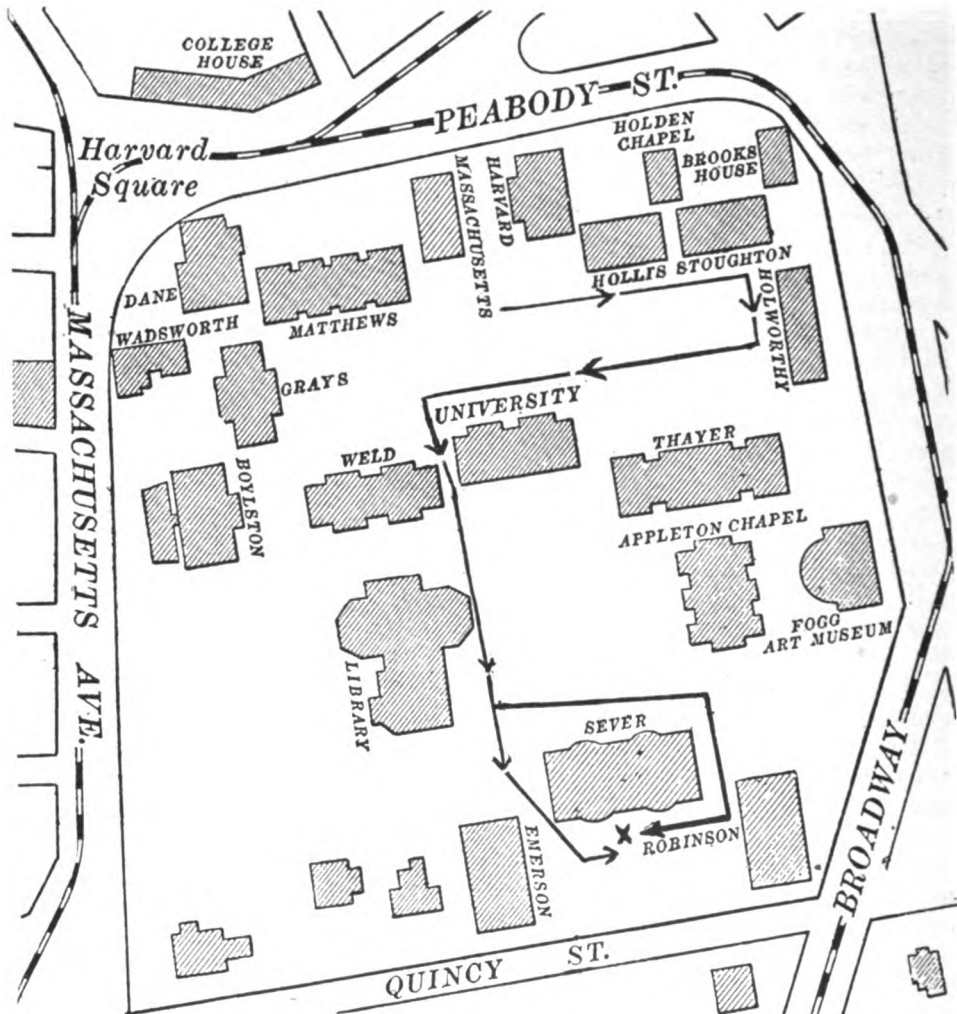
1905 REUNION

The Class of 1905 will have the regular Commencement spread in Holworthy 16, from 12 to 2 o'clock. A special car will leave Harvard Square at 2.15 for the Oakley Country Club where the class will have an athletic carnival with the class of 1902. A baseball game has been arranged, as well as tennis matches and a golf match. Supper will be served from 6 to 7 o'clock. Special cars will transport both classes to Symphony Hall for the Pop concert given under the auspices of the Harvard Club of Boston. All 1905 men are urged to attend.

MENORAH SOCIETY PRIZE

Edward Davidson Coleman, '14, of New York City, has been awarded the \$100 annual prize of the Menorah Society.

Commencement Day



The Yard Showing the Route of the Procession on Commencement Afternoon.

The BULLETIN prints above a diagram of the Yard, showing the place of meeting of the Alumni Association on Commencement afternoon, and also the route of the procession from Harvard Hall thither.

The graduates and invited guests will assemble at Harvard Hall at 1.45 P. M. and march in procession to the Sever Quadrangle. This year both the north and south entrances to the Quadrangle will be used. The classes from 1838 to 1862, inclusive, will enter by the south gate; the classes from 1863 to 1887, inclusive, will use the north gate; the classes from 1888 to 1897, inclusive, will use the south gate; the remaining classes, headed by '98, will use the

north gate. Tickets (price, fifty cents) to the exercises in the Quadrangle, with coupon good for luncheon between 12 M. and 2 P. M. in University Hall, will be on sale to alumni personally applying for them at the north windows of Grays Hall, from 9 A. M. until 1.45 P. M. Tickets will be reserved until 1 P. M. for graduates of the College up to and including the Class of 1862. Tickets have been allotted to the classes from 1863 to 1888, both inclusive, and may be purchased from the respective secretaries of said classes up to 1 P. M. on Commencement Day. The allotments of tickets for the classes from 1889 to 1912, inclusive, will be on sale at Grays Hall.

All tickets remaining unsold at 1 P. M. will be sold to graduates in the order of their application. Officers of instruction of the Academic Department, though not graduates of the College, are entitled to purchase tickets.

Members of the Association who hold degrees other than A.B. are considered members of the class of the year in which they received their degree.

Dr. John Warren, '96, University Marshal, has issued the following announcement in regard to Commencement:

"Candidates for degrees do not themselves need tickets of admission to Sanders Theatre. A limited number of tickets are available for candidates for the use of their friends. These tickets will be distributed under the direction of the Deans of the various Schools. No candidate will receive more than one ticket.

"The doors of the Theatre are open to the public without tickets, after the Commencement procession has entered.

"Officers of government, members of Faculties, and guests of the Corporation are requested to assemble in Harvard Hall at 10 A. M. Alumni of not less than twenty-five years' standing who intend to join the procession should assemble in the same place. Alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing are requested not to join the procession, since there are no longer seats for them in the Theatre. The candidates for degrees, in gowns or dark clothes, will assemble under the direction of their respective marshals, at 10 o'clock. All speakers and the candidates for the degree of A.B., near the east end of Holworthy Hall; candidates for S.B., near the west end of Holworthy Hall; candidates for A.M., S.M., M.C.E., M.M.E., M.E.E., M.E., Met. Engineer, M. Arch., M.L.A., M.F., S.M. Chem., S.M. Zoöl., Ph.D., and S.D., in front of Stoughton Hall; candidates for D.M.D., D.P.H., M.D., LL.B., S.T.B., in front of Hollis Hall.

"The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day. Only holders of degrees, temporary members of classes, officers and present members of the University and guests of the Corporation or of the chief marshal of the alumni will be admitted. Women and children will not be

admitted. The Johnston, Meyer, McKean, Class of 1857, and the Class of 1877 Gates will be used for entrances.

"The Harvard Union will be open only to members on Commencement. A luncheon will be served from twelve to two. Since the Union cannot undertake to furnish luncheon for more than 500 people, preference must be given strictly in order of application. The price of luncheon will be 50 cents, and the money must accompany each application, which should be made at the office of the Union, or by mail addressed to the treasurer, before Monday, June 16. In case more members apply than can be accommodated, the money will be returned. Tickets will be held at the office of the Union, where they may be called for on Commencement Day."

COMMUNICATION

Editor of HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As you have kindly printed my report in full and have been good enough to write two editorials about it, I should particularly appreciate it if you would mention in the next issue who the other members of the Committee were besides myself, as I do not wish to monopolize the credit which may accrue to anyone from this report. The other members of the Committee were Henry W. Foote, '97, of Boston, Carl F. Prescott, '97, of St. Louis, Evan Hollister, '97, of Buffalo, and William H. Smiley, '77, of Denver.

Very truly yours,

J. D. Phillips, '97.

Boston, June 7, 1913.

NEW JERSEY CLUB

The Harvard Club of New Jersey held its second annual spring outing on June 4 at the Essex Country Club, West Orange, N. J. About 44 members were present. W. G. Peckham, '67, president of the club, C. G. Kidder, '72, Gerrish Newell, '98, John Reynolds, '07, and others spoke at the luncheon.

Professor Charles H. Haskins has been elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston.

The University Directory

Information about the men whose names are in the following list is desired for the forthcoming edition of the Harvard University Directory. The numerals printed after a man's name give the years in which he was registered in the College unless some other department of the University is signified. Information should be sent to C. C. Lane, University Hall, Cambridge.

1880-90.

Baggs, Charles Henry, 1883-4.
Barker, Fred Drummond, 1883-4. L. 1884-6.
Bates, Edward Craig, 1885-9 A.B.
Bodfish, William Henry, 1880-2.
Brown, Harry Clifford, 1881-2.
Brownell, Clarence Ludlow, 1885-6.
Buckbee, Henry Harbeck, 1888-9.
Buffum, Charles Wright, 1887-8.
Butterfield, Eleazar Stuart, 1887-9.
Clatur, Alfred Alonzo, 1887-8.
Collins, Edward Lyon, 1881-5 A.B.
Cooley, Harold Albert, 1888-9.
Curtis, Everett Bancroft, 1885-6.
Day, George Lawrence, 1889-90.
Enfiejian, Harootune, 1882-4.
Ferris, David Sands, 1882-3.
Fible, Micajah, 1882-3.
Fishback, George Welton, 1881-4 A.B.
Foss, Charles Addison, 1884-9. L. 1889-90 LL.B.
Foster, George Medary, 1884-6.
Garnett, Edgar Malcolm, 1883-7 A.B.
Gray, George Vernon, 1885-7.
Griffin, Livingston, 1885-8. L. 1888-9.
Hartshorn, Harry May, 1884-7.
Heaton, Charles Washington Irving, 1885-6.
Henry, Charles Ferdinand, 1884-5.
Heywood, Dwight Herbert, 1887-8.
Hills, William Doggett, 1888-90.
Hobbs, William Crosby, 1884-5.
Howard, William Willard, 1883-4.
Hurley, Thomas Bartholomew, 1885-8.
Jamieson, Henry Verner, 1888-9. M. 1890-2.
Johnson, Theodore Darwin Barton, 1885-7. M. 1887-90 M.D.
Kawasaki, Kinjiro, 1886-7.
Keuleyan, Stephen Artin, 1889-90.
Krauss, Alonzo A., 1880-1.
Lee, Angelo, 1886-91 A.B. G. 1891-2.
Lewis, Thornton, 1885-6.
Lintner, Howard Babcock, 1886-7.
Marshall, Daniel White, 1880-1.
Mathewson, George Washington, 1883-4.
Merrill, William Edward, 1887-8.
Milliken, Walter Louis, 1884-6. M. 1886-8.
Morrison, Bayard Hunter, 1883-7.
Nagle, William Henry, 1883-6.
Papazian, Garabed Havannes, 1887-9.
Partridge, Lasell Ellison, 1885-9 A.B. L. 1889-92 LL.B.
Pennington, Charles Haines, 1887-8. L. 1888-9.
Perkins, Edward Augustus, 1886-7.

Pushaw, Frank Leslie, 1883-4.
Rath, Franz, 1881-2.
Roberts, John Jones, 1882-5.
Robinson, James Henry, 1885-8.
Rogers, Frederick Adams, 1884-6.
Rogers, William Armstrong, 1880-2 A.B.
Rollins, Abbott Henry, 1886-9.
Seip, John Merwine, 1884-8 A.B.
Selby, Percy Walker, 1882-3.
Smith, Cleveland Houghton, 1882-5.
Stebbins, Frank Stanley, 1886-90 A.B. L. 1890-3 LL.B.
Stebbins, Philip Sherwood, 1887-90.
Stegman, Henry Martin, 1887-8.
Stevenson, Harry Jessop, 1889-90. S. 1890-1.
Stewart, William Bell, 1882-4.
Strader, Darwin Jefferson, 1884-6. L. 1886-9.
Sutcliffe, Thomas, 1883-4, 1885-6.
Swett, Ralph Keyes, 1886-7.
Taylor, John Stuart, 1885-6.
Thomas, James Rochford, 1887-8.
Thomas, John Willis, 1887-8.
Williams, Lewis Barker, 1888-90, 1891-3.
Wines, George Sterling, 1887-8.
1890-1900.
Alden, Darius Payson, 1899-1900.
Barrett, John Francis, 1892-3.
Bradley, Arthur Alexander, 1898-9.
Braman, Edward Richardson, 1892-3.
Brintnall, William Parsons, 1897-8.
Buchanan, Frank James, 1892-5 A.B.
Burke, Thomas Joseph, 1899-1900.
Chapman, John Lee, 1894-5. L. 1895-8 LL.B.
Clymer, William Braithwaite, 1890-4. G. 1894-5.
Colbert, John Joseph, 1895-6.
Daleen, Jonas Peter, 1892-5 A.B.
Demmon, Stephen Douglas, 1893-4.
Eakins, Olin Martin, 1893-5.
Foster, Arthur, 1892-4. L. 1894-5.
Fraser, Henry McPherson, 1890-4.
Frazer, William James Francis, 1898-1900, S. 1903-4.
Frazier, Moses, Leonard, 1896-7.
Freeman, Jacob Pool, 1896-7.
Frost, Robert Lee, 1897-9.
Gay, Morris L., 1898-1900.
Gillett, Murillo Harrison, 1894-5.
Gray, Gordon Larimore, 1898-1900 A.B. L. 1900-3 LL.B.
Greenough, William Edward, 1891-3.
Haga, Albert Orson, 1894-5.
Hall, Reuben John, 1898-1900.
Hardy, Charles William, 1895-6.
Hardy, Thornton Sherburne, 1895-9 A.B.
Hazelton, George Ebenezer, 1892-4.
Hosking, Arthur Nicholas, 1894-5.
Hudson, Allan Tomlinson, 1892-3.
Jones, Edward Horton, 1898-9.
Keating, James Albert, 1898-1901.
Lancaster, Henry Hay, 1899-1900, A.B.
Lefcowitch, Morris (now Morris L. Gay), 1898-1900.
Lincoln, John Sylvester, 1893-4.
McCoy, Frank, 1892-3.

Moore, Howard Burton, 1897-1900 A.B.
 Moore, Ross, 1899-1900.
 Moore, William Alexander 1897-9.
 Morse, Robert Henry, 1894-5.
 Nag'c, William Joseph, 1896-1900 A.B.
 Neal, Joseph Augustus, 1894-6.
 Nelson, Charles Albert, 1899-1900.
 Otis, Sidney, 1895-8.
 Paine, Charles Edwin, 1894-6.
 Parker, William, 1896-7.
 Prenner, Isidor, 1894-5.
 Read, Landon Cabell, 1893-4, 1895-7.
 Reese, Ward Winters, 1894-5, 1897-8 A.B.
 Ricker, David Living, 1898-9.
 Sadtler, Harry Albert, 1897-1900.
 Sander, Friedrich, 1896-7.
 Shaw, Arthur Woodbury, 1899-1900.
 Simpson, Clarence David, 1899-1902.
 Sleeper, Herbert Alwyn, 1891-3.
 Slye, Ralph, 1895-6.
 Smith, Ralph Emory, 1897-1900.
 Spargo, Edwin Baker, 1894-6.
 Stanton, Edwin McMaster, 1893-4.
 Stensland, Theodore, 1894-8 A.B. L. 1898-1901.
 Stevens, Harry Francis, 1892-4. L. 1894-5.
 Walter, Albert, 1897-8.
 Waters, Leeds Vaughan, 1891-2.
 Watson, Guy Moody, 1897-1900.
 Wesson, Stuart, 1893-4.
 Whitehead, George Daniel, 1892-3. M. 1893-4.
 Wise, Arthur Heston, 1894-6.
 Young, David Thomas, 1894-6.
 1900-10.
 Berg, Abraham John, 1902-3.
 Cohen, Samuel Nathaniel, S. 1900-3. C. 1903-4 A.B.
 Corsant, Lorne, B. 1906-7. C. 1907-8.
 Dearborn, William Alvah, 1900-3.
 Elliott, Frank Thomas, 1902-3.
 Ellner, Joseph, 1904-5.
 Fleming, Andrew Jackson, 1904-6.
 Falkins, Lewis Johnson, 1902-3. L. 1903-5.
 Fullonton, Robert Dudley, 1905-7.
 Grantham, Herbert Albert, 1902-4.
 Gustafson, David, 1904-5.
 Leathers, Ward Gibson, 1906-7.
 Lee, John Williamson, 1900-4 A.B.
 Lincoln, Frederic Herbert, 1900-1.
 Miller, Percy Raymond, 1901-2.
 Moat, John Edlington, 1903-4.
 Neef, John Douglas, 1904-5.
 Omita, Ichihiko, 1905-6.
 Perkins, Charles Callahan, 1905-9 A.B.
 Pike, Albion Davis, 1904-7.
 Ruggles, Charles Sprague, 1903-4.
 Sanford, Rowland Rufus, 1904-5. G. 1900-1. M. 1906-8.
 Sherman, Harold, 1901-2.
 Shore, Samuel Isaac, 1907-8.
 Simon, Albert Philip, 1901-4.
 Sullivan, Humphrey Joseph, 1902-4.
 Thompson, Eugene Lloyd, S. 1903-5. C. 1905-7 A.B.
 Timmins, Arthur Joseph 1901-5 A.B.
 Tourian, Kevork Garabed, 1900-3 A.B. G. 1903-4, 1905-6 A.M.

Tuttle, Everett Warren, 1903-4.
 Wakita, Kaichiro, 1900-1.
 Waterbury, Howard Ernest, 1903-5.
 White, Joseph Osborne, S. 1905-6. C. 1906-7
 Wilkins, Norman, 1901-2.
 Williams, Johnson Willie, 1906-7.
 Wolf, Albert Jacob, 1901-2.
 Zimmerman, Charles, 1901-3.

PRIZES FOR ECONOMIC ESSAYS

A committee composed of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, chairman; Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University; Professor Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Horace White Esq., New York City; and Professor Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University; offers through the generosity of Messrs. Hart Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, four prizes for the best studies in the economic field.

The committee suggests the following subjects, but others may be chosen if first approved by the committee:

The competitive relations of the Suez and Panama Canals.

A study of the economic conditions preceding and following the crisis of 1907.

Price regulation by governmental authority.

A theory of public expenditures.

A study of shipping combinations in ocean transportation and their influence on rates.

How far has the regulation of freight charges affected the development of railways in the United States?

A study on the changes of modern standards of living.

A study of the cost to the United States of its possession of the Philippine Islands.

The contestants will be divided into two classes. Class B includes only those who, at the time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college. Class A includes any other Americans without restriction; the possession of a degree is not required of any contestant in this class, nor is any age limit set.

A first prize of \$1000, and a second prize of \$500 are offered to contestants in Class A. A first prize of \$300, and a second prize of \$200 are offered to contestants in Class B. The committee reserves to itself the right to award the two prizes of \$1,000 and \$500 of Class A to undergraduates in Class B, if the merits of the papers demand it. The committee also reserves the privilege of dividing the prizes offered, if justice can be best obtained thereby. The winner of a

prize shall not receive the amount designated until he has prepared his manuscript for the printer to the satisfaction of the committee.

The ownership of the copyright of successful studies will vest in the donors, and it is expected that, without precluding the use of these papers as theses for higher degrees, they will cause them to be issued in some permanent form.

Competitors are advised that the studies should be thorough, expressed in good English, and although not limited as to length, they should not be needlessly expanded. They should be inscribed with an assumed name, the class in which they are presented, and accompanied by a sealed envelope giving the real name and address of the competitor. No paper is eligible which shall have been printed or published in a form to disclose the identity of the author before the award shall have been made. If the competitor is in Class B, the sealed envelope should contain the name of the institution in which he is studying. The papers should be sent on or before June 1, 1914, to J. Laurence Laughlin, Esq., the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

THE BASEBALL NINE

The university baseball team won its one game last week. On June 4 Williams was beaten on Soldiers Field by a score of 5 to 1. The game with Brown, scheduled for Saturday, was postponed on account of rain.

The defeat of Williams was the fourth in as many years. Felton pitched an excellent game, allowing but one scratch hit and striking out fourteen of the opposing batters. Hardwick's home-run in the first inning was one of the longest hits ever seen on Soldiers Field. The summary:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	5	1	1	1	0	1
Wingate, s.s.	5	1	2	0	0	1
Clark, 2b.	3	1	2	1	2	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	1	0	8	1	0
Gannett, r.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Young, c.	3	0	1	13	1	0
Felton, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals,	33	5	10	27	7	2

WILLIAMS.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Statler, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gillette, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	1
Ainslie, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3	0
Swain, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Lewis, c.	1	0	0	4	1	0
Prindle, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1	1
Higinbotham, l.f.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Brown, s.s.	3	1	0	5	2	1
Hodge, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutler, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Totals,	30	1	1	24	13	4

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—5
Williams,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Harvard 2. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Young, Felton. Stolen bases—Alsop 2, Lewis. Home run—Hardwick. Bases on balls—Off Felton 4, off Cutler 1. Left on bases—Harvard 8, Williams 6. Struck out—By Felton 14, by Cutler 4. Hit by pitched ball—Gannett. Passed ball—Lewis. Time—1h., 45m. Umpires—O'Reilly and Conway.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

W. M. Washburn, '15, of New York City, won the College tennis championship last week by defeating J. J. Armstrong, '14, of St. Paul, Minn., 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

In the finals for doubles E. H. Whitney, '15, of Brookline, Mass., and J. J. Armstrong, '14, defeated E. R. Hastings, Jr., '14, of Milton, Mass., and J. C. Devereux, '14, of Utica, N. Y., 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

W. A. BARRON, '14, TRACK CAPTAIN

William Andros Barron, Jr., '14, of Newburyport, Mass., has been elected captain of the University track team for 1913-14. Barron prepared for College at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass. His special distance is the 440 yards dash.

R. St. B. Boyd, '14, of Dedham, Mass., has been appointed captain of next year's cross-country team.

THE PERPETUAL STUDENT

The score of "The Perpetual Student", the comic opera by Max Zach and Eugene Angert, L.L.B. '99, presented by the Harvard Club of St. Louis at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, is now on sale. Graduates may obtain copies by sending \$1.10 to J. A. O'Reilly, Metropolitan Building, St. Louis.

The Crews at New London

NEW LONDON, CONN., June 10.—The Harvard crews have now been more than a week at their quarters up river and about the same amount of time remains before their races with Yale on June 20. More changes have been made in the Harvard crews this year than in any other season within the recollection of the oldest follower of rowing, but coach Wray believes he has now picked out the best combination in every case, and the rest of his time this year will be spent in developing the crews instead of watching individuals.

After many mutations the university eight has been seated in the following order: Chanler, stroke; Stratton, 7; Goodale, 6; MacVicar, 5; Harwood, 4; Morgan, 3; Trumbull, 2; Reynolds, bow; C. T. Abeles, coxswain. Only two of these eight oarsmen were in the eight which defeated Yale last year. Those two are Goodale, and Reynolds, who rowed respectively 4 and 3 in Captain Strong's crew. Stratton rowed in the 1911 crew but last year he was crowded back into the four-oar. None of the other men in the boat have ever rowed a four-mile race. Every man in last year's university four is now rowing in the eight—Stratton, Chanler, Morgan, and Trumbull. MacVicar and Harwood were in last years freshman crew.

The chief difficulties of the coach this season have been in finding a stroke and a number 7. Pirnie, who stroked the freshman crew last June and was looked on as the most promising man for the corresponding seat in the university eight, has not been in good condition this spring, and after the race with Princeton and Pennsylvania he gave way to Harwood, who stroked the crew in the race with Cornell. Harwood in turn has been succeeded by Chanler, who stroked the four last year. Chanler may be said to be a product of the English rowing system as he learned to handle a sweep at Eton, the best-known of the English rowing schools. He is a light man, and not as robust as the strokes who have sat in the Harvard shells of recent years, but he has dash and spirit, and the beat and time of the eight have improved since he took his place in the shell.

It has been even more difficult to find a number 7 than it was to discover a stroke; Reynolds, Morgan, and Meyer have been tried in that place but none of them were satisfactory. Reynolds and Morgan rowed well enough, in fact they are two of the best oarsmen in the squad, but neither of them was sturdy enough for this position which is quite as important and as trying as that of stroke. Finally Stratton has been picked out and he will doubtless be kept at 7. He has won the place not because he is a remarkable oar but through his persistence and character. He is strong and enduring and will doubtless give a good account of himself in the race.

The crew as a whole is below the average of Harvard crews of the past few years. Strong, Metcalf, and Newton, who rowed respectively 6, 7, and stroke in last year's eight, have been sadly missed; they were exceptional men. This year's crew averages four or five pounds less than last year's and thus far has not developed, to compensate for the loss of strength and power, a very marked degree of smoothness. Last Saturday evening the crew rowed up river at top speed over the four-mile course and covered the distance in 21 minutes, 44 seconds; the time was only fairly good for the favorable conditions which prevailed during the time row.

The Yale university crew, on the other hand, is supposed to be the best that has been sent from New Haven in many years. The Yale men have been coached by Mr. Kirby and Mr. Gold, two well-known Oxford oarsmen and coaches. Consequently next week's race will be looked on by many people not only as a contest between Yale and Harvard but also as a test of the English and American styles of rowing. The Yale crew has improved very much since it came to its quarters here; last Friday night it rowed up river over the four-mile course in 21 minutes, 17 seconds, by far the best time made here this year. The Yale supporters feel much more confident than usual of winning the university race this year.

Frequent changes have been made in the Harvard university four oar since that

crew was made up about ten days ago. It is now rowing in the following order: Gardiner, stroke; Murray, 3; Fuller, 2; Carver, bow; A. T. Abeles, coxswain. Pirnie and Mills have been at times in the four but have been crowded out by the other men. Mills rowed in the university eight last year. The four-oar has not had much chance to get together, but it is hoped that its progress will be rapid in the next week.

The Harvard freshman crew has fallen off since it came to New London and is not rowing as well as it was at the time of the race with Cornell. J. W. Middendorf and H. S. Middendorf have been tried respectively at 5 and 4 in the places of Potter and Talcott but the new arrangement may not be permanent. The order of the crew is now as follows: Chichester, stroke; Schall, 7; Parsons, 6; J. Middendorf, 5; H. Middendorf, 4; Soucy, 3; Morgan, 2; Lyman, bow; Kreger, coxswain.

PI ETA REUNION

A reunion and dinner of Pi Eta men will be held on Saturday, June 21, at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St., New York City, at 7.30 P. M. Any one desiring to attend will kindly communicate with William T. Bostwick, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.

HONOR FOR C. A. NELSON, '60

A bronze medallion portrait of Charles A. Nelson, '60, reference librarian of Columbia University has been presented to that university in his honor, and a portrait medal is being prepared. In presenting the medallion to Columbia Professor A. D. F. Hamlin concluded his address with the following words:

"Mr. President, I have the honor and pleasure of asking you to accept for Columbia University, this bronze medallion portrait by Mr. Edward R. Smith, of the Avery Library, as a gift of friends who desire to honor Charles Alexander Nelson, for sixteen years reference librarian of Columbia University. Graduated fifty-one years ago from Harvard University, a veteran of the Civil War, an engineer, a professor of Greek, an author, and above all,

a student and lover of books; distinguished as a librarian in several great libraries before Columbia called him to larger service and wider opportunities, he has been always a servant of the public, and a friend and helper of his fellow-men."

LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The Harvard Law School Association will hold its annual meeting in Cambridge on Wednesday, June 18th. A business meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at 11 o'clock in Langdell Hall, where the Dunn Library will be on exhibition.

At 12 o'clock the members of the Association will form in procession in front of the Law School and march to the Harvard Union where luncheon will be served. The guests of the Association on this occasion will be the Hon. Frank N. Parsons, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and the Hon. John Clinton Gray, LL.B. '66, Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York.

The price of tickets to the luncheon, which are to be sold only to members of the Association, will be \$1.50 each. Tickets may be procured by mail by remitting the price to the secretary, Joseph Sargent, 50 Congress Street, Boston. If any tickets remain unsold on June 18, these will be on sale at the Law School between the hours of 10 A. M. and noon on that day.

SPEAKERS' CLUB.

At the annual election of the Speakers' Club, the following officers were chosen for next year: President, R. H. Pass, '15, of Syracuse, N. Y.; vice-president, W. O. Fenn, '14, of Cambridge; member of executive committee, R. W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis, Mo.

At the meeting of the American Mathematical Society in New York, on April 26, Professors Bôcher, Huntington, and Birkhoff, presented papers.

The Report of the Graduate Treasurer

The Graduate Treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association has recently issued the financial report for the year ending July 31, 1912.

For purposes of comparison, the tabulated figures as given below for the past year, are made up on the same basis as in 1911. These show a gain for the year ending July 31, 1912, of over \$27,000. The total receipts were \$157,359.18 as against \$112,097.93 for the year ending July 31, 1911, an increase of about \$45,000 due chiefly to University football profits. The statement shows a total profit of nearly \$28,000 as against a loss of \$10,000 for the previous year. The self-supporting sports were football, baseball, and hockey. The unusual increase in expenses on the tennis courts was due to resurfacing of a part of the courts. This statement does not include the guarantees paid to visiting teams or the expenses directly chargeable to separate games.

	1910-11.		1911-12.	
	Receipts.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Care of buildings and grounds,		\$11,094.72		10,331.66
General account,	2,346.33	13,764.00	1,707.19	17,710.86
Permanent improvements,		4,242.10		1,931.48
University Baseball,	19,579.63	12,063.51	17,881.13	13,575.73
University Boat Club,	4,221.60	16,279.91	3,621.60	15,884.75
University Football,	74,456.08	29,027.09	121,719.67	32,254.80
University Track Team,	2,776.80	10,001.81	3,458.29	10,427.02
Association Football,	20.00	1,381.48		1,702.56
Baseball, Second Team,	162.50	435.44		228.10
Fencing Team,	260.00	838.67	355.00	912.10
General Athletic Class,		112.50		309.40
Golf Team,		5.84		99.90
Gymnastic Team,	59.80	183.09	8.68	132.26
Hockey Team,	1,000.00	3,803.62	2,827.11	2,633.97
Lacrosse Team,		2,049.34	30.44	2,202.30
Lawn Tennis Team,	158.05	291.10	185.12	439.98
Lawn Tennis Courts,	3,845.00	2,060.52	3,026.30	3,902.67
Newell Boat Club,	956.00	2,923.50	734.00	2,302.13
Second Eleven,				751.19
Weld Boat Club,	1,075.00	4,038.24	1,061.00	3,544.26
Wrestling Team,	175.00	381.25	220.00	551.25
Freshman Association Football,		103.80	3.19	24.03
Freshman Baseball,	160.54	999.00	196.76	1,059.03
Freshman Crew,		2,721.43		2,794.02
Freshman Football,	794.25	2,891.75	114.55	3,125.47
Freshman Hockey Team,	34.10	315.57	109.15	331.70
Freshman Lacrosse Team,		101.35		71.37
Freshman Track Team,	17.25	788.48	100.00	1,007.06
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$112,097.93	\$122,920.82	\$157,359.18	\$129,431.05
Balance,	10,822.89			27,928.13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$122,920.82	\$122,920.82	\$157,359.18	\$157,359.18

President Lowell will deliver the Baccalaureate Address in Appleton Chapel on Sunday, June 15, at 4 P. M.

The social service report for the year shows that 347 Harvard men have had weekly appointments in some kind of work.

Alumni Notes

'64—George Glover Crocker, LL.B. '67, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission since 1894, died at his summer home in Cohasset, Mass., on May 26.

'70—Dr. Thomas M. Rotch presented a paper on "Three Types of Occlusion of Oesophagus in Early Life" at the meeting of the American Pediatric Society in Washington on May 6.

'94—Gardner Beals was married on June 3 to Miss Elizabeth G. Ludlam in Chestnut Hill, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Beals will make their home at 138 Marlborough Street, Boston.

'84—Frederic C. Cobb, M.D. '87, was married on May 28 to Dr. Evelyn Wyman Nagle at Chestnut Hill, Mass. They will reside at 520 Beacon Street, Boston.

'97—Davis H. Morris is district commercial manager of the Central Union Telephone Company, 33 North Third Street, Columbus, O. His home address is 1763 Oak Street, Columbus.

'98—Rudolph B. Flershem, district sales manager for the American Radiator Company with headquarters in Chicago, was married in Chicago on May 31 to Lucy Garrett Beal, the daughter of the Rev. D. C. Garrett, '82. Mr. and Mrs. Flershem will reside at 63 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

'99—Barton W. Currie is associate editor of the *Country Gentleman*, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. His residence is Bala, Pa.

'00—Cary T. Wright, Ph.B. (Drake) '98, is professor of economics at Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.

Ph D. '00—A. Piatt Andrew delivered the Page Lecture at Yale University on May 1. The title of his address was "The Essential and the Un-essential in Currency Legislation." This lecture has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Yale Review* of June, 1913.

'01—Lewis H. Brittin is manager of the general service department and efficiency department of the national quality lamp division of the General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland, O.

'02—Plumer Wheeler is manager of the Union Cap & Fuse Company, 1229 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

'03—Nelson S. Bartlett, Jr., was married on May 31 at Wellesley, Mass., to Miss Christina S. Hunnewell, the daughter of Henry S. Hunnewell, '75.

'03—Richard Washburn Child is with the Mississippi River Power Company, Keokuk, Ia. This company is under the management of Stone & Webster, and Child's permanent address remains care of Stone & Webster, Boston.

'03—Merton S. Keith, Jr., of Chandler Hovey & Company, Boston, was married on May 31 to Miss Mary I. Wilcox at Newtonville, Mass. After October 15 their home address will be 15 Walnut Street, Newtonville, Mass.

L. '03-'04—Henry Gorell Barnes, B.A. (Oxford) '03, became Lord Gorell on the death of his father last month. The late Lord Gorell was widely known, as Sir John Barnes, as a judge and

later as president of the probate, divorce and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice in England. The present Lord Gorell is a barrister in London.

'04—Frank R. Bauer is president of The Bauer-Lewis Company, successors to The Durable Company, manufacturers of automobile leather goods and back stay irons, Detroit, Mich.

'04—John H. Blodgett has become a member of the firm of Paine, Webber & Company, bankers and brokers, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston.

'04—Jess G. Perrin, A.M. '10, of Springfield, Mass., is spending a year abroad in travel and study. For the present he is at 2 Koenigstrasse, Leipzig.

A.M. '06—Christian Larsen, who had been for the last six years head of the department of English at the Utah Agricultural College, died at Logan, U., on May 10, after an operation for appendicitis.

'07—Alexander G. Grant, LL.B. '10, of Boston, the son of Robert Grant, '73, was married in Chicago on May 31 to Miss Catherine Delano, the daughter of Frederic A. Delano, '85.

'07—Charles E. Whitmore, assistant in English at Harvard, was married on May 31 to Miss Elizabeth M. Gardiner of Newton Centre, Mass. They will live in Cambridge.

'08—Guy Emerson, formerly in the Treasury Department at Washington, is now associated in business with Henry D. Lindsley, former president of the Southwestern Insurance Company and now engaged in land development and improvement in Northeastern Texas, at 1307 Southwestern Building, Dallas, Texas. Emerson, as secretary of the class, has recently published an address list corrected to March 20, 1913.

'10—A son, George Warren Delano, Jr., was born to George W. Delano and Mrs. Delano on March 8.

'11—William C. Greene, Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, who was awarded the Charles Oldham Prize at Oxford this year, has also been the editor of *The Blue Book*, the Oxford undergraduate literary review, and is a member of the library committee of the Oxford Union.

'11—Francis F. Lincoln was married in Flushing, N. Y., on May 19 to Miss Charlotte B. Treadwell. His address is Nethermuir Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

'11—Harold T. Pulsifer is on the editorial staff of the *Outlook*, New York. His home address is Houghton Farm, Mountainville, N. Y.

'11—Chester R. Union is with Price, Waterhouse & Company, chartered accountants, 54 William Street, New York City.

M.D. '12—John W. Abbott, A.B. (Bates College) '05, is assistant medical director of the Germania Life Insurance Company, 50 Union Square, New York City.

'12—Frederic Gooding is in the advertising department of the Boston *Herald*. His permanent address remains 10 Middle Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913.

NUMBER 37.

Opinion and Comment

Monday of this week was a day which will be long remembered in the history of the University. The laying of the corner stone of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, under the auspices of the University and the Phi Beta Kappa Society, marks an event the importance of which cannot be overestimated. The BULLETIN has had much to say on the significance of Mrs. Widener's great gift and of the future acquisition of the collection of books gathered together by Harry Elkins Widener, '07. We are glad to print below further words on the subject written by a distinguished bibliophile who is familiar with the Widener collection. On the larger aspect of the gift the BULLETIN cannot do better, on this occasion, than to quote in part an editorial written by the late John Hays Gardiner for the first issue of the paper this year. Mr. Gardiner said:

"All graduates of Harvard will rejoice with the officers of the University in the gift of the Harry Elkins Widener Library. Through the unstinting liberality of Mrs. Widener and her large conception of the possibilities of her gift we shall have a building which in size, in beauty, and in dignity will be worthy of a collection of books unequalled in the country for scholarly purposes. For years this great col-

lection has been crowded into a building which was wholly inadequate for its use, and which, worst of all, was not fireproof. Now it will be housed in a way not only to make it safe, but to make it available to scholars in the most convenient way. It cannot be too often pointed out that the university differs from the college, and performs important services of its own: the function of the college is to quicken and enlarge thought and to develop character in very young men; the function of the graduate schools and other departments through which the university comes into existence is to prepare grown men for active intellectual pursuits, and what is as essential for its usefulness to mankind, to advance knowledge. Therefore the library of a university is its very heart, and whatever strengthens the library powerfully aids the university in fulfilling its functions.

"The graduate whose life and whose death will be perpetuated by this splendid building, was a happy example of the worth of American university life. Harry Elkins Widener even as an undergraduate showed the enlightened love of books which is one of the most fortunate rewards of a college training, and even then he had begun to train himself for the pursuit which became his chief interest. With such assidui-

ty did he follow it that in the less than five years which was given to him after graduation he made himself a distinguished place among the collectors of books in English literature. Mere wealth could not have achieved this result. He knew how to buy because he loved the books, and because he spared no pains to make himself expert in the knowledge of rare and interesting editions. Few collectors have had the active personal delight in books which he had in his. He kept them with him in his own rooms where he could see them day and night; and he had in his pocket when he died one of the last treasures he had secured. Thus through his love for his books and the trained intelligence which he gave to gathering them the collection which he himself bequeathed to the University is not only valuable because of the rarity of the books contained in it; but it will immeasurably add to the distinction of the University Library through the personal associations of so many of its volumes with the authors or with former owners. This high distinction gives a singular fitness to the place which the collection will have at the centre of the library of a university devoted to the cultivation of the humanities.

"Beyond this special fitness, however, there is a further and higher fitness in the memorial to which the BULLETIN has already referred. It is good that a community of young men shall have constantly before them a reminder of that noble company of men who from the decks of the *Titanic* looked death in the face without flinching and without thought of themselves. It is most fortunate for Harvard that the chief building of the University is to be a monument to one of them, and to preserve the memory of their simple and unaffected heroism to all the future generations which shall pass through its doors."

* * *

Mr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the well-known book dealer and collector of Philadelphia, has in the *Graduates' Magazine* for June an

article on the treasures in the Widener Collection. He here points out the principal additions which have been made to the library of the late Harry Elkins Widener, '07, since his catalogue was published in December, 1910. Mr. Rosenbach's glowing accounts of some of the treasures make good reading. It does not take much of a bibliophile to warm up when he reads that one pamphlet is "one of two copies known, the other being in the British Museum"; or that another volume is unique since it is the presentation copy from the author; or that another volume is "the finest example known, being in the original vellum covers and in immaculate condition"; or that a certain presentation volume is unique "since presentation copies of the contemporaries of Shakespeare are practically unprocurable and can only be found in the great public museums of Europe."

* * *

Mr. Rosenbach's article should be read in full to be appreciated, but we cannot refrain from publishing his description of the Dickens collection in the Widener Library for the benefit of those who still turn to the great novelist for recreation and instruction.

Mr. Rosenbach says: "Mr. Widener was one of the most enthusiastic collectors of the works of Thackeray and Dickens and the library at Harvard will be enriched by some superb examples. It is doubtful if any public library, with the exception of the Forster collection in the South Kensington Museum, possesses such a remarkable assemblage of the manuscripts, letters and first editions of Charles Dickens. The knowledge possessed by Mr. Widener of all the bibliographical details, so necessary in making a study of Dickens, was profound. * * * Perhaps the most important and interesting of the Dickens relics are the original drawings made by Robert Seymour for the 'Pickwick Papers', formerly in the library of Augustin Daly. They are among the most famous illustrations of the Nineteenth Century as every one has received his impression of the ap-

pearance of Mr. Pickwick, not from Dickens's vivacious description, but from the pictures created by the unfortunate Seymour. In the volume containing these priceless drawings will be found a letter from Dickens to Seymour in which he speaks of 'our mutual friend Mr. Pickwick.'

"In addition to the drawings there are many things to delight the heart of the Pickwickian. There is the original agreement, appropriately engrossed on vellum, between Dickens and his publishers for writing it! And there is also the very copy of 'Pickwick' which the author presented to Sergeant Talfourd, to whom he dedicated the volume. Among the original illustrations are the tracings made by George Cruikshank for 'Oliver Twist,' sketches by Phiz and drawings by Luke Fildes for 'Edwin Drood.' In addition to the contract for 'Pickwick,' already mentioned, there are the publishers' agreements for 'Sketches by Boz,' 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' 'Barnaby Rudge' and 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' all signed by Dickens. There is an autograph letter of Dickens to Thackeray, one of Thackeray to Dickens, and a letter signed by both. The autograph manuscripts consist of the part written by Dickens for the 'Frozen Deep,' and the original prompt-book of 'Every Man in his Humour' in which Dickens acted. There are no less than twenty-eight volumes of his works which Dickens tenderly inscribed to his friends, probably the most extensive gathering of 'association' volumes that exists."

* * *

The BULLETIN desires again to refer to the publication of the volume of anniversary papers by colleagues and pupils of Professor George Lyman Kittredge in honor of the completion of his twenty-fifth year of teaching in Harvard University. The book contains forty-five contributions by distinguished scholars in honor of their friend and teacher, together with a bibliography of Professor Kittredge's own writings and a portrait frontispiece. The volume may be had from its publishers,

Messrs. Ginn and Company, 29A Beacon Street, Boston, or at the Harvard Coöperative Society, Cambridge.

* * *

We print in another column a list of the young men who have received the scholarships of the Harvard Club of Boston to be held during the academic year 1913-14, provided, of course, they are admitted to Harvard College as members of the Class of 1917.

Through the generosity of a friend of the University, who desires to remain anonymous, the Scholarship Committee was enabled to award five extra scholarships for next year, making a total of eleven instead of the customary six. It is to be hoped that in future years the Club or other graduates will render the same timely aid for the number of deserving applicants always exceeds the scholarships ordinarily available.

There is another way, however, in which graduates in Greater Boston can help the Club and the Scholarship Committee. At present the number of public high schools represented in the competition is too small. This year, for instance, only twenty odd schools out of the eighty-one eligible, were included in the list of candidates. There must be many deserving boys coming to Harvard or desiring a college education in the schools not on the list. Graduates in the cities and towns in question should see to it that the principals, the boys, and their parents are informed not only of the scholarships but of the Price Greenleaf Aid as well.

* * *

Professor George P. Baker, '87, deserves and is doubtless receiving the thanks of the graduates, especially of those who lived in Hollis Hall, for his work in connection with the successful pageant held on Saturday. The whole affair was a success from start to finish. Celebrations like the present one and that held last year in honor of the hundredth anniversary of Holworthy do much to quicken the interest of the graduates in the University.

The Harvard Medical School of China

It may not be generally known by Harvard graduates that there has been established at Shanghai a medical school known as the Harvard Medical School of China; and a description of the origin, purpose, organization, present condition, and needs of the School is the purpose of this article.

In 1907 several Harvard Medical School graduates and undergraduates proposed to establish in China an institution to further medical teaching and research. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Medical School Faculty a vote was passed expressing approval of this project. In 1909 Dr. Martin R. Edwards, M.D. '08, supported by private subscriptions, went to China, and investigated conditions there; and on his return presented a report to a self-constituted group of gentlemen interested in the scheme. It was decided that Shanghai should be the site of the proposed School. In 1910-11 Dr. Edwards obtained from private individuals in the United States and Hawaii subscriptions of over \$18,000 a year for five years. Since then the amount subscribed has been increased to about \$25,000. In May, 1911, the Medical School was incorporated, the incorporators being Charles Francis Adams, 2d, '88, the late Arthur T. Cabot, '72, Walter B. Cannon, '96, Henry A. Christian, A.M. '03, William T. Councilman, A.M. (hon.) '99, Edward B. Drew, '63, Charles W. Eliot, '53, Professor Edward C. Moore, Professor Milton J. Rosenau, Henry P. Walcott, '58, and W. Stewart Whittemore, '04. To the original Corporation there have been added William R. Castle, Jerome D. Greene, '96, Abbot L. Mills, '81, and Frank J. Symmes, '66. The president of the Corporation is Dr. Charles W. Eliot. The direction of the School's affairs is in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of E. B. Drew, W. B. Cannon, Charles W. Eliot, Edward C. Moore, and Milton J. Rosenau, with an office in Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge.

The Harvard Medical School of China receives no financial support from Harvard University, nor is it a branch of the University. The name "Harvard" is intended to indicate the professional standard

to which the School aspires and the source from which it sprung. The School is altogether secular, having no proselytizing object any more than its great prototype, the Medical School at Boston. On the other hand, it is, like all medical schools, a Christian, philanthropic institution. The cost of its maintenance per student is far beyond the individual tuition fee.

The purpose of the School is two-fold, (1) to give Chinese youth an opportunity of getting in their own country as good a medical education as can be had anywhere, training them as medical and surgical practitioners and public health officers, and (2) to promote the study of oriental diseases by research work. It is the hope of the Corporation that the Medical School may in time be recognized as among the best medical schools in the Far East, and may aid in raising the standards of medicine, surgery, and public sanitation all over China. The attainment of this aim must, of course, depend chiefly on the quality of the men sent out from America as instructors and investigators.

In the summer and autumn of 1911 five young medical men were appointed to constitute the faculty, and were sent to Shanghai. The School was opened early in 1912, so that it has now been in operation a year and a half. At first the classes were held in a rented building; but subsequently arrangements were made to co-operate with the Chinese Red Cross Society, and to take over the entire use and control of their administration and hospital buildings two miles from the centre of Shanghai. The students comprised at first a group of young men primarily connected with the Medical School of St. John's University, and later another group was added belonging to the School of the Red Cross Society. In the autumn of 1912 a class of new students was admitted by examination. The total number of students is now about thirty.

The faculty originally sent to China has been recruited by the addition of two physicians connected with the Red Cross Medical School, an able medical missionary of considerable experience in China, and a teacher of chemistry and physics. For

fifteen months, ending April 1, 1913, the Board of Health of the State of Washington had a medical man at work in the School, who beside teaching, engaged in the investigation of diseases peculiar to the Orient. Considerable interest in the purpose of the School has been manifested by the legislatures of the Pacific states, and it is not improbable that the example of the State of Washington may be followed by Oregon.

For its current expenses the School depends upon the sum above named, most of which has been pledged (by some sixty subscribers) for five years beginning with 1911. Of this amount about \$17,000 is absorbed by the salaries of professors and instructor, while the remainder has been required for passages to and from China and outfit of appointees, library, laboratories, apparatus, wages, clerk-hire, etc. The number of professors will have to be increased soon for the teaching of such subjects as dermatology, ophthalmology, and tuberculosis, and for extending research work in Asiatic diseases and in tropical medicine. The executive committee's expenses in Boston amount to \$600 a year.

The School premises consist of two acres of land in the outskirts of Shanghai, upon which stand one large brick building affording lecture-rooms, library, laboratories, and (on the upper floor) a small hospital with only twenty beds, and a second building used as a dormitory. These premises belong to the Chinese Red Cross Society; they are worth \$90,000. They have just been handed over to the faculty of the Harvard Medical School of China for a term of five years from May 1, 1913, for their sole use without charge for rent, but with the conditions that this faculty shall assume the education of twelve Chinese students hitherto under instruction by the Red Cross Society, and also that the faculty shall maintain and carry on the Red Cross Hospital mentioned above. The executive committee consider this arrangement fortunate and advantageous. It obviates for the present the necessity of erecting separate school and laboratory buildings. It is estimated that \$9,000 per annum for five years must be spent for the upkeep of this hospital and school of the Red

Cross Society, and in the care of the premises generally. Money to meet this liability is a prime need.

What the School further needs at once is at least two acres of land upon which to build a hospital. Obviously the Red Cross Hospital, with only twenty beds, cannot afford adequate clinical facilities for such a medical school as the Harvard Medical School of China aims to establish. Experience in Shanghai has shown that it is impracticable for our students to obtain the necessary clinical instruction at the hospitals already there. A hospital under the School's own control is indispensable. For such a hospital the demands of a rapidly increasing population are a further warrant; and Shanghai may be said to have at present no hospital exemplifying the latest and most approved design, appointments, and operating facilities. It is purposed to build a hospital of the best modern type, which shall serve as a model for future hospital construction in China. Already a gift of \$50,000 has been secured for a hospital. The sum necessary to buy the two acres of land now wanted for this hospital is \$20,000.

Besides the requirements above stated there is pressing need of an out-patient department in the populous centre of Shanghai, where the Chinese poor may receive treatment and our students may gain medical experience, and from which serious cases may be transferred to the main hospital in the suburbs. Such a department is universally recognized as an essential adjunct to a good medical school.

The cost of land for an out-patient clinic will be \$20,000; and the necessary building will cost \$15,000. The School has already received a gift of \$5,000 towards the provision of this clinic and of surgical apparatus. It is premature to determine at this time the staff necessary for this department, or the amount of money required annually for conducting it.

E. B. DREW, '63,
Chairman Executive Committee, Harvard Medical School of China.

Edward E. Cummings, '15, of Cambridge, has been elected to the literary board of the *Monthly*.

The Harry Elkins Widener Library

The corner stone of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library was laid by Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, with appropriate ceremonies on June 16. The occasion was made a part of the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After President Lowell, who presided, had made a few introductory remarks, Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, Director of the University Library, spoke as reported below. Thereupon Mrs. Widener spread the mortar for the corner stone. After singing by a chorus made up of members of the Glee Club and the Alumni Chorus, Judge F. J. Swayze, '79, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, a member of the Board of Overseers, and President of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, made a short address. The occasion was brought to a close with the singing of Fair Harvard.

Professor Coolidge said:

"Mr. President, Mrs. Widener, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Brothers of the Phi Beta Kappa:

"This is a notable day in the annals of Harvard. We are assembled to witness the laying of the corner stone of a building that will not only surpass in its splendid proportions any other that has been erected for us in the two hundred and seventy-seven years of the life of Harvard University, but it will also fill a long felt and grievous want, for it will furnish a place where our students can make the best use of every volume helpful to their education; a home for the treasures of learning and literature that have accumulated here in the course of generations, making those treasures accessible under ideal conditions to scholars and investigators and books lovers in future days. Thus our most crying need is the one that has been most generously met.

"But our deep gratitude on this occasion is sobered by the recollection that our good fortune has come to us under the shadow of an appalling calamity. The great monument to be erected here will commemorate a son of Harvard, who while still in his earliest manhood met a hero's end in one of the most touching tragedies of modern times. Life had seemed to hold out

to him the fairest promise. Secure in the affection of family and friends,—for he had won the respect, admiration and attachment of those who knew him, free from the harsh necessity of toiling for his daily bread, he could pursue the scholarly interests that were dear to him and gratify the refinement of his taste. A lover and seeker of the rarest books, and familiar with them in their minutest details, he had gathered together in a brief space of time a collection of choice volumes that has but few equals in the whole world. This collection that was so infinitely precious to him is coming by his desire to the University from which he had graduated not five years before. It will remain as a memorial of his love for his College in the centre of the superb edifice which will henceforth bear his name and which will link it imperishably with that of Harvard. With these thoughts in our mind we now thankfully but gravely greet the moment of the laying of the corner stone of the Harry Elkins Widener Library."

Judge Swayze said:

"Harvard College began with the gift of a library. Our gratitude to John Harvard for his gift is mingled with regret that we cannot see the books he read, and by handling them imagine ourselves in actual touch with him. His little library of two hundred and sixty volumes, large for the time and place, has been succeeded by one of the greatest collections of printed books in the world. Today the princely gift of another lover of learning, in loving memory of a young scholar of our own time, too soon and too tragically taken from us, makes it probable that our books will be preserved for centuries to the advantage of the thousands who are to follow us. Others have expressed the gratitude of the University. It is my good fortune as the representative for the moment of a Society that has always honored scholarship, to express the gratitude of those who in the splendor of the new building will remember the profitable hours spent in Gore Hall. The Library shares and will continue to share with our museums and gardens, our hospitals and laboratories, in the glory of mak-

ing this spot one of the intellectual centres of the world. Here books are not kept in prison but are open to the use of all without undue restrictions. We often echo the lament of Ecclesiastes, but it is only overmuch study that is a weariness of the flesh. It is as true today as when Cicero said it that books adorn us in prosperity, comfort us in adversity, delight us at home and do not hinder us abroad. Time discards 'the spawn of the press or the gossip of the hour', and the treasures remain. The field of learning widens but work becomes specialized and subdivided, and each scholar may know his part. All are under obligation to the munificence of past generations. The library of John Harvard cannot be preserved with the library of Harry Elkins Widener. We may, however, indulge the hope that as long as scholarship and learning are honored, and the wisdom of the past is cherished, the endless generations of future scholars will seek this spot and recall with the same grateful spirit with which we recall the names of Harvard and of Gore, the name of the donor of the enduring building to be erected here."

BOSTON CLUB SCHOLARSHIPS

The five scholarships of \$200 each offered annually by the Harvard Club of Boston have been awarded to the following men for the academic year 1913-14, provided they enter Harvard College next fall as members of the class of 1917:

Robert H. Allen, of the Roxbury Latin School.

Earle H. Bean, of the Melrose High School.

Richard Z. Crane, of the Quincy High School.

Leland L. Fitz, of the Melrose High School.

Arnold S. Potter, of the Lynn Classical High School.

The Charles Sumner Scholarship of \$200, given by Charles Sumner Bird, '77, of East Walpole, Mass., on the same terms as the Boston Harvard Club scholarships, and administered by the scholarship committee of that club, has been awarded to Wilford A. Walker, of the Woburn High School.

Through the generosity of a graduate,

who desires to be anonymous, the Harvard Club has been enabled to award for 1913-14 five extra scholarships of \$200 each, which have been assigned to the following candidates:

Henry C. Gill, of the Brockton High School.

William A. O'Brien, of the Brookline High School.

Justin B. Atkinson, of the Melrose High School.

Lyscom A. Bruce, Jr., of the Dorchester High School.

Forest B. Wing, of the Roxbury Latin School.

The scholarship committee has chosen the following alternates for the above scholarships:

John R. Gilman, of the Everett High School.

Hubert E. Ames, of the Somerville High and Latin School.

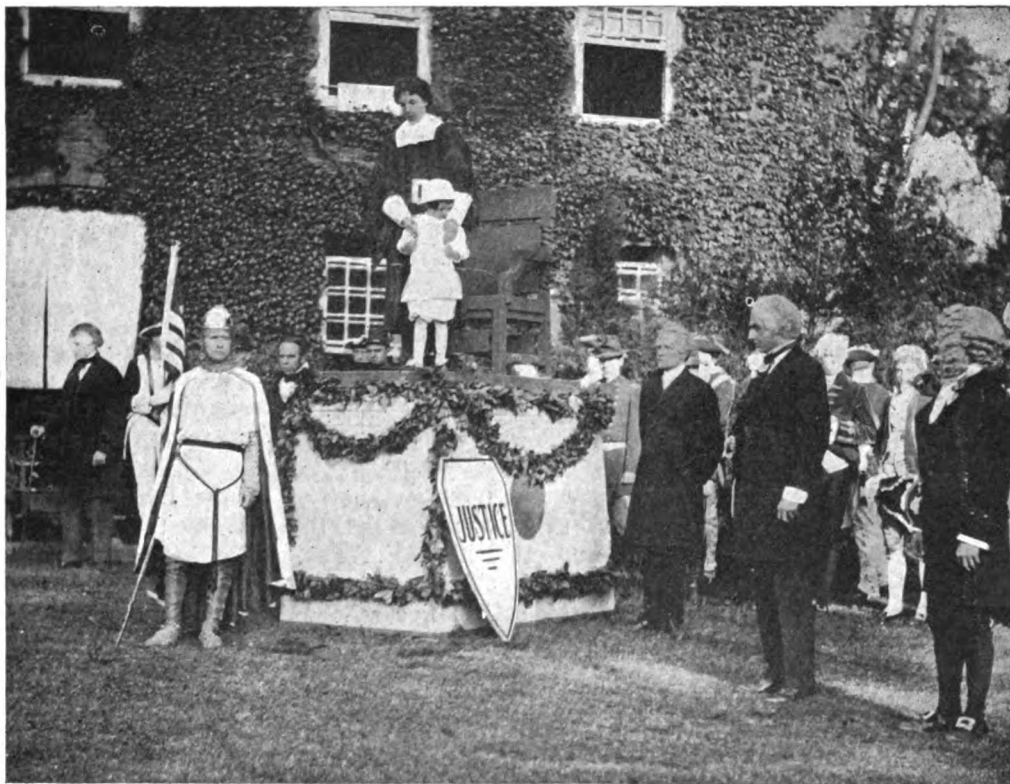
The five scholarships of the Harvard Club of Boston and the Charles Sumner Scholarship are offered every year to boys in public high and Latin schools within a radius of twenty miles from the State House who intend to enter Harvard College. The funds are available for the successful candidates during their freshman year in College. In awarding the scholarships the committee in charge weighs not only the school work of the applicants, but also their character and attainment.

DINNER TO PROFESSOR BYERLY

On June 4 a number of former pupils of Professor W. E. Byerly, '71, Perkins Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, gave an informal dinner in his honor at the Union Club, Boston. Professor E. H. Hall was toastmaster, and the speakers were Professor Byerly, President Lowell, President Eliot, Professor Böcher, and Professor E. B. Wilson, '99, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the close of the dinner Professor Byerly was presented with a gold watch as a gift from over 250 of his former pupils.

Professor G. H. Parker has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Hollis Hall Pageant



A Scene in the Hollis Hall Pageant.

A pageant behind Hollis Hall, followed by a large dinner in the Union, celebrated on Saturday the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the building of Hollis Hall.

The pageant was written by Professor G. P. Baker, '87. It was a portrayal of various episodes connected with the history of Hollis Hall and the student life connected with it at different times. The program of episodes was as follows: I. Prologue. II. Sir Thomas Hollis in London. III. Dedication of the Hall. IV. Revolutionary Scene. V. Harvard Washington Corps. VI. Commemoration Ode Scene. VII. Finale.

John Harvard, impersonated by L. de J. Harvard, '15, of London, indirectly descended from the founder of the University, watched over the succeeding episodes from his seat on an elevated chair, a copy of the statue of John Harvard in the Memorial Hall Delta. There he received a laurel from each of six famous men who

once lived in Hollis: Wendell Phillips, '31, Henry David Thoreau, '37, Charles Sumner, '30, R. W. Emerson, '21, Edward Everett, 1811, and W. H. Prescott, 1814. Then Hollis Hall Phillips, son of a Hollis Hall graduate, Henry F. Phillips, '04, was received with blessings by Harvard and the spirit of the Hall.

There were about 250 former Hollis men at the dinner. Professor Bruce Wyman, '96, LL.B. '00, of the Law School, served as toastmaster. Speeches were made by President Eliot, Judge F. J. Swayze, '79, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, H. M. Rogers, '62, Professor Baker, and President Lowell. F. E. Richter, '13, of Brooklyn, chairman of the committee in charge of the pageant, presented Professor Baker a clock in recognition of his services.

Professor Albert Sauveur has been appointed expert examiner by the United States Civil Service Commission.

Address by Mr. Justice Holmes

[Copyrighted, 1913, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.]

The following address was delivered by Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at the dinner of the Harvard Law School Association of New York City, on February 15, 1913:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: Vanity is the most philosophical of those feelings that we are taught to despise. For vanity recognizes that if a man is in a minority of one we lock him up, and therefore longs for an assurance from others that one's work has not been in vain. If a man's ambition is the thirst for a power that comes not from office but from within, he never can be sure that any happiness is not a fool's paradise—he never can be sure that he sits on that other bench reserved for the masters of those who know. Then, too, at least until one draws near to seventy, one is less likely to hear the trumpets than the rolling fire of the front. I have passed that age, but I still am on the firing line, and it is only in rare moments like this that there comes a pause, and for half an hour one feels a trembling hope. They are the rewards of a lifetime's work.

"But let me turn to more palpable realities—to that other visible court to which for ten now accomplished years it has been my opportunity to belong. We are very quiet there, but it is the quiet of a storm center, as we all know. Science has taught the world skepticism, and has made it legitimate to put everything to the test of proof. Many beautiful and noble reverences are impaired, but in these days no one can complain if any institution, system, or belief is called on to justify its continuance in life. Of course we are not expected, and have not escaped. Doubts are expressed that go to our very being. Not only are we told that when Marshall pronounced an act of Congress unconstitutional he usurped a power that the Constitution did not give, but we are told that we are the representatives of a class—a tool of the money power. I get letters, not always anonymous, intimating that we are corrupt. Well, gentlemen, I admit that it makes my heart ache. It is very painful, when one spends all the energies of one's soul in trying to do good work, with no thought but

that of solving a problem according to the rules by which one is bound, to know that many see sinister motives and would be glad of evidence that one was consciously bad. But we must take such things philosophically and try to see what we can learn from hatred and distrust, and whether behind them there may not be some germ of inarticulate truth.

"The attacks upon the court are merely an expression of the unrest that seems to wonder vaguely whether law and order pay. When the ignorant are taught to doubt they do not know what they safely may believe. And it seems to me that at this time we need education in the obvious more than investigation of the obscure. I do not see so much immediate use in committees on the high cost of living and inquiries how far it is due to the increased production of gold, how far to the narrowing of cattle ranges and the growth of population, how far to the bugaboo, as I do in bringing home to people a few social and economic truths. Most men think dramatically, not quantitatively, a fact that the rich would be wise to remember more than they do. We are apt to contrast the palace with the hovel, the dinner at Sherry's with the workingman's pail, and never ask how much or realize how little is withdrawn to make the prizes of success. (Subordinate prizes—since the only prize much cared for by the powerful is power. The prize of the general is not a bigger tent, but command.) We are apt to think of ownership as a terminus, not as a gateway—and not to realize that except the tax levied for personal consumption large ownership means investment, and investment means the direction of labor toward the production of the greatest returns, returns that so far as they are great show by that very fact that they are consumed by the many, not alone by the few. If I might ride a hobby for an instant, I should say we need to think things instead of words—to drop ownership, money, etc., and to think of the stream of products; of wheat and cloth and railway travel. When we do, it is obvious that the many consume them; that they now as truly have substantially all

there is, as if the title were in the United States; that the great body of property is socially administered now, and that the function of private ownership is to divine in advance the equilibrium of social desires—which socialism equally would have to divine, but which, under the illusion of self-seeking, is more poignantly and shrewdly foreseen.

"I should like to see it brought home to the public that the question of fair prices is due to the fact that none of us can have as much as we want of all the things we want; that as less will be produced than the public wants, the question is how much of each product it will have and how much go without; that thus the final competition is between the objects of desire, and therefore between the producers of those objects; that when we oppose labor and capital, labor means the group that is selling its product and capital all the other groups that are buying it. The hated capitalist is simply the mediator, the prophet, the adjuster according to his divination of the future desire. If you could get that believed, the body of the people would have no doubt as to the worth of law.

"That is my outside thought on the present discontents. As to the truth embodied in them, in part it can not be helped. It can not be helped, it is as it should be, that the law is behind the times. I told a labor leader once that what they asked was favor, and if a decision was against them they called it wicked. The same might be said of their opponents. It means that the law is growing. As law embodies beliefs that have triumphed in the battle of ideas and then have translated themselves into action; while there still is doubt, while opposite convictions still keep a battle front against each other, the time for law has not come; the notion destined to prevail is not yet entitled to the field. It is a misfortune if a judge reads his conscious or unconscious sympathy with one side or the other prematurely into the law, and forgets that what seem to him to be first principles are believed by half his fellow men to be wrong. I think that we have suffered from this misfortune, in State courts at least, and that this is another and very important truth to be extracted from the popular discontent.

When twenty years ago a vague terror went over the earth and the word socialism began to be heard, I thought and still think that fear was translated into doctrines that had no proper place in the constitution or the common law. Judges are apt to be naïf, simple-minded men, and they need something of Mephistopheles. We, too, need education in the obvious—to learn to transcend our own convictions and to leave room for much that we hold dear to be done away with short of revolution by the orderly change of law.

"I have no belief in panaceas and almost none in sudden ruin. I believe with Montesquieu that if the chance of a battle—I may add, the passage of a law—has ruined a State, there was a general cause at work that made the State ready to perish by a single battle or law. Hence I am not much interested one way or the other in the nostrums now so strenuously urged. I do not think the United States would come to an end if we lost our power to declare an act of Congress void. I do think the Union would be imperiled if we could not make that declaration as to the laws of the several States. For one in my place sees how often a local policy prevails with those who are not trained to national views and how often action is taken that embodies what the commerce clause was meant to end. But I am not aware that there is any serious desire to limit the court's power in this regard. For most of the things that properly can be called evils in the present state of the law I think the main remedy, as for the evils of public opinion, is for us to grow more civilized.

"If I am right, it will be a slow business for our people to reach rational views, assuming that we are allowed to work peaceably to that end. But as I grow older I grow calm. If I feel what are perhaps an old man's apprehensions, that competition from new races will cut deeper than workingmen's disputes and will test whether we can hang together and can fight; if I fear that we are running through the world's resources at a pace that we can not keep, I do not lose my hopes. I do not pin my dreams for the future to my country or even to my race. I think it probable that civilization somehow will last as long as I care to look

ahead—perhaps with smaller numbers, but perhaps also bred to greatness and splendor by science. I think it not improbable that man, like the grub that prepares a chamber for the winged thing it never has seen but is to be, that man may have cosmic destinies that he does not understand. And so beyond the vision of battling races and an impoverished earth I catch a dreaming glimpse of peace.

"The other day my dream was pictured to my mind. It was evening. I was walking homeward on Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury, and as I looked beyond Sherman's statue to the west the sky was aflame with scarlet and crimson from the setting sun. But, like the note of downfall in Wagner's opera, below the sky line there came from little globes the pallid discord of the electric lights. And I thought to myself the *Götterdämmerung* will end, and from those globes clustered like evil eggs will come the new masters of the sky. It is like the time in which we live. But then I remembered the faith that I partly have expressed, faith in a universe not measured by our fears, a universe that has thought and more than thought inside of it, and as I gazed, after the sunset and above the electric lights, there shone the stars."

PUBLIC SPEAKING ASSOCIATION

At a recent meeting in Cambridge of the teachers of public speaking and oral composition in the New England colleges an association was formed for the promotion of these studies. The following officers were elected: president, Professor I. L. Winter, '86, of Harvard; vice-presidents, Professors Thomas Crosby, Jr., of Brown, and J. W. Wetzell, of Yale; secretary-treasurer, Professor John Corsa, of Amherst.

The *Boston Evening Transcript* recently spoke of the new association as follow: "The purpose of the association, as stated in the constitution, is the enlarging of interest, the raising of standards, and the improving of instruction in public speaking and oral English in schools and colleges. The organizing of the society is the outcome of the greatly increasing interest in oral instruction all over the country. Not

many years ago English composition was poorly taught and had no important place in general education. Continued discussions in associations such as this led to a systematizing of the instruction and emphasized the need of trained teachers. False ideas and methods were done away with, and the teaching was adapted to the everyday needs of the average student. Oral reading and oral composition should be practiced for their cultural effect. The improvement made in the teaching of written English will soon be made in regard to spoken English, and the two will go hand in hand."

EXCHANGE PROFESSORS

President Lowell has received word that the following Exchange Professors from France and Germany respectively, will give instruction at Harvard during some part of the academic year 1913-1914.

Fernand Baldensperger, Professor of Comparative Literature at the Sorbonne, will represent the University of Paris. He received the degree of *Docteur-ès-lettres* from the University of Paris in 1899 and then for ten years was Professor of Modern Comparative Literature at the University of Lyons. He has been teaching at the Sorbonne for the last three years.

Professor Ernst von Dobschütz is the annual German Exchange Professor. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berlin in 1893 and that of Doctor of Theology from the same institution in 1909. At present he is Professor of the New Testament at the University of Halle. He has in addition taught at the University of Jena, the University of Strassburg and the University of Breslau.

LACROSSE CAPTAIN

Percival F. Brundage, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the university lacrosse team for next year. He prepared for College at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. Brundage played center on his freshman team and this year has filled the position of third attack. Although a mid-field man, he has shown ability to shoot goals, having scored in every game.

The Crews at New London



The University Crew on the Thames.

GALES FERRY, CONN., June 17.—The university crew has made steady progress since it came here from Cambridge two weeks ago last Monday; the change of environment, the opportunity for long rows, and the excellent work of Chanler at stroke have improved the eight so much that it bears little resemblance to the one which was defeated by Princeton and Cornell last month. The stroke has been lengthened, the finish is much harder than it was, and the check between strokes has decreased.

The best evidence of the improvement in the crew was the time row last Saturday evening. The eight rowed down river over the four-mile course in 20 minutes, 14 seconds. That time is very fast. The conditions were favorable; if they had not been, no crew could have covered the course in such good time. But few of the graduates who saw the time trial expected such an excellent performance. The time by miles was: one mile, 5 minutes, 5 seconds; two miles, 10 minutes, 15 seconds; three miles, 15 minutes, 15 seconds; four miles, 20 minutes, 14 seconds. The stroke was kept at 31 for the first three miles, but was gradually raised until it was 35, and there it was kept over the last half mile.

This time row has been a powerful stimulant for the men in the crew. In the early part of the season it had many misfortunes; it was beaten in two races, and often in the training on the Charles had to take the back-wash of the freshmen, but Captain Abeles and his men never gave up hope of developing into a good crew. Their fast time last Saturday has greatly encouraged the Harvard men and has put new life into them.

Conditions vary so much on this river that one fast time row does not prove that the crew which made it is always and under all circumstances a fast eight. Wind and tide differ every hour of the day. No one should assume, therefore, because Harvard went over the course in 20 minutes 14 seconds last Saturday night that Yale will be beaten in the university race next Friday. The fact is that under the able coaching of Mr. Gold, the Oxford man who is putting the finishing touches on the Yale eight, it has improved almost if not quite as much as Harvard. Yale has a most impressive swing and has shown great speed for distances up to two miles. Yale's fastest time trial was 21 minutes 17 seconds, but that was made upstream under conditions much

less favorable than those Harvard had last Saturday.

The Harvard freshman eight did not go very well during its first week here, but it too has improved lately. The substitution of the Middendorf brothers for Potter and Talcott was only temporary, and the latter two have been put back at 4 and 2 respectively.

A sudden change in the weather at the end of last week made some of the freshmen ill and caused some changes in the eight. Kreger, the coxswain, was out of the boat for a day, and Chichester, the stroke, also had to stop rowing for a while. Captain Morgan moved from 4 to stroke, and H. Middendorf rowed 4 in the eight while Chichester was sick. The freshman eight is unusually strong and quick. But so is the Yale freshman eight. Both these crews seem to be much above the average, and the race on Friday is likely to be one of the best of the day.

The race for university fours will be started at 9.15 next Friday morning, at the railroad bridge, and the crews will row two miles up river, finishing at the Navy Yard. As soon as possible after the four-oared race, the two freshman eights will row over the same course. The race for university eights is fixed for 3.30 P. M.; the two crews will start at the flag across the river from Red Top and will row four miles down river, finishing at the railroad bridge just outside New London.

All these races are set so near the turns in the tide that postponements are not at all unlikely. Unless the university race can be started by 4 o'clock it will be postponed until 7 and rowed upstream. If the morning races are postponed they will be rowed upstream in the evening if the university race is rowed promptly; but if the university race and the morning races also are postponed, the freshmen eights and university fours will probably have to wait until Saturday morning for their races.

THE BASEBALL TEAM

The University baseball team played two games on Soldiers Field last week and lost both of them. On Wednesday it was beaten by Holy Cross 7 to 2, and on Satur-

day it lost to the University of Pennsylvania nine by the score of 4 to 3.

The defeat by Holy Cross was due mainly to errors by the Harvard infield and the inability of the players to hit at opportune times. Harvard made thirteen hits as against five by the visitors, but was unable to score more than twice because of the brilliant playing of the Holy Cross infield. Frye pitched for six innings when he was succeeded by Felton. The Harvard team fielded slowly and lacked the snap which has characterized their work for the last two weeks. Cawley, at third base, and Murphy, the catcher, played especially well for Holy Cross.

The summary:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	0	2	1	4	0
Clark, 2b.	3	0	2	3	2	3
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Gannett, r.f.	4	1	4	3	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Phillips, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Young, c.	4	0	1	10	0	0
Frye, p.	3	1	1	0	1	1
Felton, p.	1	0	0	0	2	2
Totals,	36	2	13	27	11	6
HOLY CROSS.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Cawley, 3b.	3	1	0	0	8	0
J. Murray, r.f.	2	2	2	0	0	0
Ostergren, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0	0
O'Dwyer, 2b.	4	0	1	8	2	0
Saunders, s.s.	4	0	0	3	3	0
O'Brien, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Dolan, l.f.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Murphy, c.	4	1	0	1	3	0
R. Murray, p.	2	1	1	0	1	0
Totals,	30	7	5	27	17	0
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Holy Cross,	1	0	1	2	1	0
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	1	1

Earned runs—Holy Cross 2, Harvard 2. Sacrifice hits—Cawley, Ostergren. Stolen bases—Wingate, Ostergren. Three-base hits—Gannett, Ostergren. Bases on balls—Off Frye 5, off Murray 1. Left on bases—Holy Cross 6, Harvard 9. Struck out—By Frye 6, by Felton 4. Hit by pitched ball—Dolan. Double play—Clark to Ayres. Wild pitch—Felton. Time 1h., 50m. Umpires—O'Reilly and Conway.

The game with Pennsylvania, although full of excitement, was not very well played by either side. Captain Imlay pitched

well for Pennsylvania, as did Felton for Harvard. The latter succeeded Frye at the beginning of the third inning.

The summary:

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, lf..	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	0	0	1	1	1
Clark, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	1
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1	0
Gannett, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	0
Young, c.	4	0	1	11	2	0
Frye, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Felton, p.	3	1	1	1	6	0
Totals,	33	3	6	27	13	2

	PENNSYLVANIA					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Haley, l.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Coryell, 3b.	5	1	0	1	1	1
Minds, c.f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Armstrong, r.f.	4	1	2	3	0	1
Toomey, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3	2
Gordon, c.	4	0	1	12	0	1
Imlay, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Wallace, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0	0
Glendenning, s.s.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Totals,	33	4	6	27	8	5

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0-3
Pennsylvania,	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0-4

Sacrifice hits—Imlay, Wingate, Ayres, Tomes. Stolen bases—Haley, Minds, Wallace, Wingate. Three-base hits—Imlay, Alsop. Bases on balls—Off Imlay 2, off Frye 2, off Felton 3. Left on bases—Pennsylvania 10, Harvard 9. Struck out—By Imlay 12, by Felton 10. Hit by pitched ball—Hardwick, Toomey, Clark. Double play—Toomey to Glendenning. Wild pitch—Felton. Time—2h., 19m. Umpires—Sternberg and O'Reilly.

HARVARD DINNER IN LONDON

The Harvard graduates in London propose to hold a Harvard dinner, on Thursday, July 10, at the Imperial Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus. An invitation is extended to all graduates and undergraduates of the University, who plan to be abroad this summer, to be in London on July 10. Any Harvard man wishing to attend this dinner should send word to "Harvard, Imperial Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, London."

HARVARD CLUB IN MICHIGAN

The Harvard Club in Michigan had a joint field day with the Yale Club on June 6 at the Detroit Country Club. There

were 34 members of the Harvard Club present and 26 representatives of Yale. In the field meet which included a baseball game, tennis tournament, golf match, and sailboat race, Yale won 26 to 24. After the athletic events were finished the two clubs sat down to dinner. It was voted unanimously to make the joint meeting an annual occasion.

FOOTBALL MANAGERSHIP

As a result of the spring competition for members of the freshman class for the second assistant football managership the following men are retained and are expected to return early next fall: Wells Blanchard, of Concord, Mass.; L. P. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur Dixon, of Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Falvey, of Brookline, Mass.; R. H. Hale, of Winchester, Mass.; G. B. Henderson, of Boston; J. E. Lancaster, of Worcester, Mass.; and Winslow Sears, of Quincy, Mass.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Pennsylvania Club has elected the following officers for next year: President, S. P. Clark, '14, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; vice-president, R. N. Williams, '16, of Philadelphia; secretary, G. H. Miller, '15, of Glenside, Pa.; treasurer, P. Lowry, '16, of Erie, Pa.

THE WISCONSIN CLUB

The Wisconsin Club has elected the following officers for next year: President, C. Judson, '14, of Washington, D. C.; vice-president, P. C. Fahrney, uC., of La Crosse; secretary-treasurer, C. F. Ilsley, '15, of Milwaukee; Council, C. F. Ilsley, '15, and G. P. Ettenheim, '13, of Milwaukee.

THE CHESS CLUB

The Chess Club has elected the following officers for next year: President, L. R. Ford, 1G., of Rich Hill, Mo.; vice-president, W. B. Harris, '13, of Villa Nova, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Lange, '13, of Leipzig, Germany; captain, B. Winkelman, '15, of Philadelphia.

Alumni Notes

'56—Henry M. Neil and Mrs. Neil celebrated their golden wedding in Columbus, O., on June 5.

C.E. '80—Joseph Gore Cutler died at Walla Walla, Wash., on May 28.

'83—Professor Charles H. Grandgent has been elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston.

'84—Rome G. Brown delivered the commencement address before the graduating class of the College of Law of the University of South Dakota at Vermillion on June 11. This address, which was entitled "The Judiciary as the Servant of the People", has been printed by the American Bar Association for distribution as a campaign pamphlet against the judicial recall.

'85—Everett V. Abbot, LL.B. '89, has recently published, through the Houghton Mifflin Company, "Justice and the Modern Law."

'86—William Lord Smith was married on May 30 to Mrs. Edith DeMauriac in North Grafton, Mass.

'90—Norman Hapgood, formerly editor of Collier's Weekly, will take up the duties of editor of Harper's Weekly at its first issue in July.

'90—Rev. Edward Parker Kelly of Belcher-town, Mass., was married on June 11 to Miss Anna I. Pope at Spencer, Mass.

M.D. '90—Henry A. Shaw is now lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. He is at present stationed in Manila but his permanent address remains care of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

'92—Alexander Campbell King, captain of the U. S. Army, is at present located at the Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H. T.

'93—Arthur M. Wolfson, who has been in charge of the history department of the DeWitt Clinton High School in New York for a number of years, has been elected principal of the new Girl's High School in Manhattan.

'94—Herbert C. Marshall, Ph.D. '01, has moved from 43 to 27 Cedar Street, New York.

'94—Shigehiko Miyoshi is in the Government General of Formosa, with headquarters at Taihoku.

'96—Edward H. Wass is instructor of music and chapel organist at Bowdoin College. His present address is 42 Pleasant Street, Brunswick, Maine.

'97—Allan Forbes was married in New York to Miss Josephine M. A. Crosby on June 4. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes will spend the summer at Dark Harbor, Me.

B.A.S. '97—Elisha W. Morse, formerly instructor in natural history at the Bussey Institution, and later associate editor of the *Experiment Station Record*, is now in charge of the editorial work in the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

'98—J. Reese Crocker is with the Electric Controller & Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, O.

'98—Charles J. Flagg, LL.B. '01, has opened an office at Room 12, Manson Building, South Framingham, Mass., for the general practice of law.

'98—A son, James Goodrich, was born to Roy S. Goodrich and Mrs. Goodrich on June 3.

'98—Rev. Nathan R. Wood is Dean of The Gordon School of the Newton Theological Institution, 7 Montgomery Street, Boston, a training school for missionaries and ministers. His residence is 5 Bartlett Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

'99—Frederick Borden is now at 505 Hastings Street, West, Vancouver, B. C.

'99—Charles C. de V. Cornwell is a rubber planter in the Federated Malay States. His address there is Solita Estate, First Mile Sungkai Road, Bidor, Batang Padang, Perak.

'00—E. Howard George, LL.B. '03, of Boston, was married on June 2 to Miss Eugenia Plumly at Philadelphia.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M. D. '07 read two papers on May 22 before the Boston Society of Neurology and Psychiatry, one on the "Point in Jendressik's Method", and another on the "Autopsycho Analysis of a Phobia." On June 2 he read a paper before the staff of the Long Island (Mass.) Hospital on "Jendressik's Method of Eliciting the Knee Jerk."

'03—Russel S. Coutant was married on June 7 to Miss Alicia G. Leslie at Newburgh, N. Y. They will be at home after October 1 at Jackson Street, Bayside, L. I.

'03—Edmund W. Foote was married on June 7 to Miss Lucy E. Swift at Marblehead, Mass.

'03—Thomas H. Thomas, formerly of Dayton, O., is now living abroad. His permanent address is care the American Express Company, 11 rue Scribe, Paris.

'04—Fred W. Catlett, who has been conducting Professor Munro's courses in government at Harvard and Radcliffe during the second half-year, has returned to the practice of law in Seattle. His address is 1411 East Denny Way, Seattle, Wash.

'04—Thomas Roy Clark of Bradford, Pa., died on April 8 at the Sherman House, Chicago, while en route to California for his health.

'04—Joseph H. Oglesby was married on April 16 at Newark, N. J., to Miss Dorothy McGregor. His permanent address is Sea Girt, N. J.

'05—Gorham Brooks was married on June 7 at Lenox, Mass., to Miss Rosamond S. Dixey.

D.M.D. '05—Charles K. Field is practising dentistry at 14 Park Lane, London, W.

'05—Paul G. Henderson was married on June 2 at Oakmont, Pa., to Miss Suzanne Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson will be at home after August 15, at 1634 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

'05—Daniel T. O'Connell, LL.B. (Boston University) '08, received the degree of LL.D. from Boston University at the recent commencement exercises. He is associated in the practice of law at 53 State Street, Boston, with his brothers, Joseph F. O'Connell, LL.B. '06, and James E. O'Connell, '02.

'06—Rev. Henry H. Rowland is at Changhsien, North China.

'06—Harold K. Faber, M.D. (University of Michigan) '11, will be after July 15 at the Babies' Hospital, Lexington Avenue and 55th Street, New York.

Gr. '06-'07—Larkin D. Watson, formerly of Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C., is now vice-president of Gordon College, Barnesville, Ga.

'07—Curtis W. Cate, headmaster of the Santa Barbara School, Carpinteria, Calif., has just issued a prospectus of his school for 1913-14. During the past school year Cate has had eighteen boys in the school representing a very wide geographical distribution.

'07—Samuel Theodore Bittenbender was married on June 4 to Miss Susan E. Peirce at Egypt, Mass.

L. '07-'08—Frederick E. Biermann, A.B. (Columbia) '05, has recently been appointed postmaster of Decorah, Ia.

Gr. '07-'09—Paul W. Graff is in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., which is his permanent address. He was formerly in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

'08—Tienlin Chao, LL.B. '11, is professor of law at Peiyang University, Tientsin, China.

'08—Thaxter Eaton is in Vermont for the summer as agent for the department of child-helping of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Gr. '08-'09—John G. Magee, A. B. (Yale) '06, is at the American Church Mission, Nanking, China.

'09—Charles E. Inches, who is with White, Weld & Company, bankers, of New York, is at present at 704 Marine National Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'09—Lee Barroll is with the Crocker-Wheeler Company, Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

'09—Henry A. Erhard was married on April 26, in Brookline, to Miss Helen Weber. They are now living at 235 Rawson Road, Brookline, Mass.

'09—Alfred R. Heath has recently been placed in charge of the investigating department of Turner, Tucker & Company, Inc., 24 Milk Street, Boston.

'09—Robert M. Middlemass is at present playing with the Harry Davis Stock Company, at the Grand Opera House, Pittsburgh. Later in the summer he plans to begin rehearsing with Mr. Faversham, in whose company he expects to be next year.

'09—Louis M. Nichols, who since March, 1911, has been chief statistician of the Western Electric Company on the general sales manager's staff in New York, has been transferred to the office at Hawthorne Station, Chicago, where he is engaged on a special assignment to work in co-operation with the general merchandise department to effect a more economical distribution of merchandise stocks.

'09—Francis B. Duveneck was married on June 7 in Boston to Miss Josephine Whitney.

A.M. '09—S. L. M. Jee, S.B. (University of California) '07, is a member of the ministry of finance of China. At present he is stationed in London as assistant financial commissioner. His address there is care of the Chinese Legation. His home address is 42 A rue de Paris, Tientsin, China.

'10—Robert Burlingham, who has been studying medicine for the past three years, has been appointed an interne in the Government Hospital in the Canal Zone.

'11—J. C. Sen is in the department of finance and accounts in the state of Baroda, India.

'12—Paul J. Woodward is assistant to the advertising manager, H. Askowith, '07, of *The Craftsman*, 41 West 34th Street, New York City.

M.B.A. '12—Charles Le Deuc is foreign correspondent of the Emerson-Branting Law Implement Co of Rockford, Ill.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1913.

NUMBER 38.

Opinion and Comment

Charles S. Moore, '73, formerly Assistant Recorder of Harvard College, gave some interesting comparative statistics at the fortieth anniversary dinner of his class last week. He pointed out that in 1869-70 there were 563 undergraduates in Harvard College and that in 1912-13 there were 2308. The number of students in the Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, and Business Administration has shown an even more surprising growth. Forty-three years ago there were just six graduate students registered in what would now be called the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. During the past academic year there were 702 students in the graduate departments just mentioned.

Mr. Moore was able, also, to present some interesting facts in regard to the geographical distribution of students. Here the percentages show that there has not been the same amount of difference as in the numbers themselves. In the freshman year of the Class of 1873, 65 per cent. of the students in Harvard College, not the University, came from Massachusetts. Today that percentage has only been reduced to 59. It should be borne in mind, however, that the percentage outside of Massachusetts in the whole University is very much larger than in Harvard College.

Forty odd years ago only 27 per cent. of the students in the College came from states outside New England. This percentage has now increased to 38.

It is to be hoped that the new plan of admission will tend to increase the number of well-trained boys from distant parts of the country who are seeking the opportunities to be found at Harvard. This consummation will be reached more quickly if the Harvard Clubs continue their efforts to spread accurate information in regard to the admission examinations, scholarships, other forms of aid, and similar facts about which the country still knows too little.

* * *

The department of fine arts and the Fogg Museum have organized a society called "The Friends of the Fogg Art Museum." We are informed, furthermore, that notices in regard to this society and its objects have been sent to those graduates who have taken one or more courses in fine arts during their residence in Cambridge.

It appears that members of the society are divided into three classes as follows: Class A—those who will pay an annual subscription of not less than \$5.00; class B—those who do not want to commit themselves to the payment of a special amount

each year but who will be glad to have notices of what is going on in the Museum; class C—those who prefer to make a gift of \$500.00 or more toward a permanent fund, to be invested by the Treasurer of the College for the benefit of the Museum.

The BULLETIN is glad to take this opportunity of coöperating with the authorities of the Museum in spreading notice of the undertaking and in announcing that anybody interested may obtain further information by applying to Edward W. Forbes, '95, the Director of the Museum.

* * *

The BULLETIN has many congratulations to offer to the crews and to the baseball team, and especially to the captains of the various organizations, Mr. Robert F. Herrick, '90, the Baseball Advisory Committee, Mr. Wray, and Dr. F. J. Sexton, on the showing of their respective charges at New London, New Haven, Cambridge, and Brooklyn.

The victory of Captain Abeles's crew, the sixth straight which the Harvard varsity crews have won in New London, made the seventh victory in the nine years which Mr. Wray has been coaching in Cambridge. During that period, we believe, only two of his freshman crews have lost, those of the classes of 1909 and 1914. The four-oared crews have also had more than their share of victories, so altogether Mr. Wray may well be proud of his work. The BULLETIN shares the opinion of many graduates, however, that more frequent victories on other waters, either at Ithaca or on the Charles, would be highly acceptable. In congratulating Captain Reynolds on his election we desire to express a hope that his crew will duplicate the achievement of Captain Richardson's crew five years ago, and lead the Cornell crew over the finish line on the Charles next May.

The achievement of Dr. Sexton in turning out a winning baseball team is certainly one for hearty congratulation. The team as it played in the three games against Yale was one of the best nines which has ever represented Harvard on the diamond. Full

of determination and well-coached, it refused to be discouraged by adverse circumstances and would not be beaten. The material available for Dr. Sexton at the beginning of the season was in no way remarkable, but thanks to his skill and the backing of the Baseball Advisory Committee, Messrs. E. H. Nichols, '86, Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, and Channing Frothingham, Jr., '02, the nine constantly improved as the spring went on until it was at its very best at the end of the season.

The baseball team has, furthermore, the satisfaction of knowing that it upheld the standard set by Captain Wendell's football team, the cross country team, the hockey team, and the crew. Even if the track team lost to Yale in the dual games, it can reflect that it beat Cornell and was a very close second in the intercollegiate meet at Cambridge. Altogether the past year has been one of unusual success in athletics and encourages us to believe that the various major sports are on a firm foundation.

* * *

The university boat race at New London this year attracted more attention than usual because the Yale crew was coached by Mr. Kirby and Mr. Gold, both of whom have rowed in Oxford University crews and in more recent years have coached the Oxford eights which have defeated Cambridge on the course from Putney to Mortlake. The visit to this country of these two English oarsmen has roused widespread discussion about the merits of the English stroke and the American stroke, terms which are popularly used to describe the styles of rowing best exemplified at the moment perhaps by the Oxford University crews and the Cornell University crews respectively.

Many people thought that the Yale-Harvard race this year would determine once for all whether the English stroke or the American stroke was the better, although both the Yale men and the Oxford men said before the race that they did not expect Yale in one season to master thoroughly the English method of rowing and that

the most they could reasonably hope for was that the fundamentals might be acquired and a beginning made. It is doubtless true that the performance of the Yale crew in last week's race was not an adequate demonstration of the English stroke; the Englishmen have gone home probably as confident as ever that their way is more effective than ours, and the experts on this side of the ocean still hold to the contrary. But everybody who saw the race at New London will agree that it did not prove the superiority of the English stroke.

* * *

The only way of settling this mooted question is to have a four-mile race, or better still a series of races, between a first-class English university eight and a first-class American eight. One contest of this kind has already been rowed, but it was by no means conclusive. In 1906 Harvard sent its crew to England and it was soundly beaten on the Thames by the Cambridge University eight. None of the Americans who saw that race admit that it demonstrated the superiority of the English stroke; both they and the Harvard oarsmen who rowed were convinced at the time and still believe that Harvard would have won if it had used different tactics—if, in other words it had raced from the start instead of relying on its ability to catch up with Cambridge even if the latter had obtained a good lead in the first part of the contest. The preliminary time rows and all the other evidence which could be had on the spot indicated that Harvard was faster than Cambridge, and the Americans would have felt sure of victory if the race could have been rowed again.

The Englishmen rely also on the results of the short races which have been rowed on the Henley course between American college crews and crews selected for these special events by the English rowing clubs. Both Cornell and Yale have been beaten at Henley. But when Cornell rowed there twenty years ago Courtney, the Cornell coach, taught a stroke very different from the one he now uses; after his trip to Eng-

land he made a radical change in his style, and the Cornell crews of today are wholly unlike those of the early 90's. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that the fast English crews which row at Henley are made up of picked men, in most cases more mature than American undergraduates.

* * *

But if the English stroke is fast for short distances like the Henley course, it does not follow that it is effective for four miles. Both Oxford and Cambridge row in general the same kind of stroke and their races give no information about the merits of other styles. These races between the English crews are rowed as though they were short-distance events. The eights start off at a tremendously fast pace and keep it up until one crew has to succumb; after that both paddle over the rest of the course. The crew which is behind is so badly used up that it can not spurt, and the leader seldom goes further ahead, not so much because it does not want to as because it is almost as much exhausted as the other. Both eights, if the race is at all close, use all their energy in the first mile or two. That is to say, the English races themselves indicate that the English stroke is exhausting.

There can be no question that the American stroke as rowed by Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, and Harvard, appears to be much less wearing than the stroke which Oxford and Cambridge use; this difference was apparent in the race at New London last week and was just as clear in the two years during which Mr. Lehmann gave his best efforts towards the development of a winning crew at Harvard. The English stroke was given a fair trial at Harvard and was abandoned because it was believed to be exhausting and ineffective in four-mile races. Nothing has happened in recent years to change the opinions of the Harvard men who have studied both strokes. They still believe that the American stroke is better than the English, and that a good American eight could show its heels to a good English eight in a four-mile race.

Commencement Day

Thursday, June 19, was the two hundred and seventy-second Commencement Day. This year, as last, Commencement fell on Thursday instead of on the last Wednesday of the month. The recent concentration of the events of Class Day and Commencement week into five days has given general satisfaction. The meeting of the Alumni Association in the afternoon was again held in the Sever Quadrangle.

At the exercises in Sanders Theatre in the morning the following candidates for degrees delivered Commencement orations: George H. Gifford, '13, of East Boston, the Latin oration; Daniel Sargent, '13, of Wellesley, Mass., "Changing Values"; Park J. White, '13, of Glen Ridge, N. Y., "Harvard's Radicals"; Zacharias Chafee, 3L., A.B. (Brown University) '07, of Providence, R. I., "The Law and the People."

At the close of the parts President Lowell conferred 920 degrees in course as follows:

Bachelors of Arts,	398
Bachelors of Science,	53
Masters of Arts,	117
Doctors of Philosophy,	42
Doctors of Science,	4
Master of Science,	1
Masters of Business Administration,	10
Masters in Civil Engineering,	3
Masters in Mechanical Engineering,	2
Masters in Electrical Engineering,	4
Mining Engineers,	3
Masters in Architecture,	2
Masters in Landscape Architecture,	3
Masters in Forestry,	7
Doctors of Dental Medicine,	34
Doctors of Public Health,	2
Doctors of Medicine,	51
Doctors of Juridical Science,	2
Bachelors of Law,	175
Bachelors of Theology,	3
Masters of Theology,	4

Forty-three degrees were conferred out of course.

President Lowell then conferred the honorary degrees in the following terms:

"In exercise of the authority given me by the two governing boards of the University, I now create—

"MASTERS OF ARTS

"Elliott Hunt Pendleton, a reformer who has not wrought in vain; a citizen who by unflinching toil and courage has raised his native city to a higher plane of public probity;

"Walter Elmore Fernald, efficient administrator of a great public institution, scientific observer, guardian and friend of feeble-minded youth;

"Alfred Rehder, a botanist from the Arboretum, a bibliographer of the plants of America, of Europe, and of Asia; cyclopedic in his knowledge of shrubs and trees;

"Wickcliffe Rose, scholar, leader in the education of the South, benefactor of Southern lands around the world by fighting the scourge of the hookworm through a study of its cause and cure;

"Whitney Warren, an architect who has brought the rushing concourse of travel under the silent spell of the eternal laws of art.

"DOCTORS OF DIVINITY

"James Everett Frame, professor in Union Theological Seminary, critical scholar of the New Testament, who has demonstrated that the Epistles to the Thessalonians are the weighty and powerful letters of St. Paul;

"Charles Henry Brent, bishop of the Philippine Islands, whose clear sight and exalted spirit have compelled the confidence of men. From the first hour of the day a laborer in the vineyard of the Lord.

"DOCTORS OF LETTERS

"William Roscoe Thayer, historian and poet, whose pages glow with the dramatic scenes of the union of Italy and the achievements of Cavour;

"John Williams White, sagacious philologist, learned student of archaeology, interpreter of ancient wit to modern times, who in these last days has expounded the rendering of Grecian verse;

"Thomas Nelson Page, a Virginian, who with artist hand has interpreted the South to the North, the Old South to the New.

"DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

"Charles Doolittle Walcott, administrator and investigator, director of the Geological Survey. To our knowledge of past fauna

he has added multitudes of species. Explorer of the secrets hidden of old in the Cambrian rocks.

"DOCTORS OF LAWS

"John Clinton Gray, a judge who in the Court of Appeals of New York for a quarter of a century has earned the veneration of the bench and bar;

"Luke Edward Wright, a son of Tennessee who has rendered manifold services to his State, to the Nation, and to the dependent peoples; governor of the Philippine Islands; ambassador to Japan; and Secretary of War;

"Edmund Wetmore, a distinguished son of Harvard who has served the University by his labors on her behalf and by the eminence of his career at the bar;

"John Lambert Cadwalader, a lawyer with the strength for great responsibilities, a citizen whose character has added dignity to an honored name;

"Lauro Severiano Müller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs; maker of harbors and of railroads, beautifier of a beautiful city; a statesman who has waged war against slavery and disease; a soldier who strives for peace and for that friendly spirit which pervading the Americas will promote the welfare of the western world."

At the meeting of the Alumni Association in the Sever Quadrangle in the afternoon, Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75, President of the Alumni Association, presided, with the President of the University on his right and the Governor of the Commonwealth on his left. The other distinguished guests at the high table were as follows: on President Lowell's right, in order, Dr. Lauro Müller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Robert Bacon, '80, Fellow, Mr. John L. Cadwalader of New York, Major Higginson, '55, Fellow, Hon. John Clinton Gray, LL.B. '66, of the New York Court of Appeals, Edmund Wetmore, '60, of New York, Judge Henry N. Sheldon, '63, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, Chief of the General Staff, Hon. W. F. Fisher, of Chicago, formerly Secretary of the Interior, whose son received his bachelor's degree in the morning, Dean E. R. Thayer, '88, Dean of the Law School, Mr. Whitney Warren, of New York, Thomas N. Per-

kins, '91, Fellow, Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Dr. W. E. Fernald, Professor James E. Frame, of the Union Theological Seminary, and Rev. S. M. Crothers D.D., of Cambridge. At the left of Governor Foss in order, sat Hon. Luke E. Wright, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, Fellow, Bishop Charles Henry Brent, Bishop William Lawrence, '71, Fellow, W. R. Thayer, '81, Lt. Com. R. C. Bulmer, U. S. N., Mr. Barros Pimentel, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, Captain Antonia Sampayo, Naval Attaché, Captain Antonio da Fonseca, Military Attaché, Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, Dr. Wickcliffe Rose, of Washington, and Mr. Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum.

The unique and most interesting event of the afternoon was the presentation of a gold cup to Edgar H. Wells, '97, the retiring secretary of the Alumni Association.

The Alumni Chorus, led by Warren A. Locke, '69, sang "Domine Salvum Fac" as the audience assembled in the Quadrangle. The President of the Association then called the company to order and spoke as follows:

DEAN BRIGGS.

"A few years ago a graduate from a place in the West that is almost too awful to name said of our Commencement ceremony, 'I suppose you have it so often that you don't care much for it; but to some of us it seems as it must seem to an Episcopalian when he hears the service in South Africa.' You can't follow the analogy far without getting into trouble either about Cambridge or about South Africa; but you can see in it the spirit that casts a glamor over everything in this place, even over the ghosts of the once lovely elms, and transfigures our annual ceremony into something sacred.

"This has been no common year but a year of great works undertaken in hope and gratitude. Of our material gains it is for the President of the University and not for me to speak; but I may speak of the increased intellectual respect that we have begotten in our neighbor and our dearest foe. After the football game in November a Yale professor remarked that the Har-

vard eleven of 1912 had displayed more intelligence than he supposed was contained in all Harvard University. President Lowell could not tell this story,—it would seem like boasting.

"The coming year will bring many gains and not a few losses,—certainly not a few losses to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. As a teacher in active service Professor George Herbert Palmer has taught his last class in the College that without him can never be the same. More than forty years ago we found him here, a young tutor in prescribed — unescapable — Greek, and a young tutor whom no pupil can forget, for he made crude freshmen feel, as he felt, the fascination and the glory of that literature which nowadays it is the fashion to desert for economics. It was a blow to Greek in Harvard College when he ceased to teach Greek. It is a blow to philosophy in Harvard College when he ceases to teach philosophy. No subject can afford to lose him, for his is the high calling of the supreme teacher.

"Much of what Professor Palmer did for Greek, Professor Byerly did for mathematics. 'The others', people used to say, 'teach the subject; Byerly teaches the man.' He, too, has done his last active service as a regular teacher of this University.

"So has Professor Ira Nelson Hollis, most human of engineers,—comrade of old and young,—in his subject an authority, out of his subject the hardest and most self-sacrificing worker for genuine athletic sport and for social service within the University itself that we have ever known.

"Of the losses in the professional schools, I may not speak, but I must say a word of one or two losses somewhat peculiar to the Alumni Association. John Hays Gardiner, gentleman of gentlemen, whose refining hand was seen in every number of the HARVARD BULLETIN, is dead. Edgar Huidekoper Wells, Secretary of the Alumni Association, who has done more for the alumni than any other man and has seen from within more parts of the College than any other man, leaves the service today for work in Mr. Rockefeller's staff with Jerome Greene and Henry James, Jr. No matter how great his new responsibility, he is a man whom the College can ill afford to

lose and whose place it cannot fill. Our comfort is that the holder of a great fortune for the betterment of mankind has chosen among his counsellors three such Harvard men as I have named.

"To be great,' says Emerson, 'is to be misunderstood.' Even now this intense College is believed in some quarters to be a place as chilly as the stone steps that lead to the offices of the Deans. For still the Harvard ideal is not mere enthusiasm but enthusiasm justified by thought, enthusiasm that stops to think and that thus seems to some no enthusiasm at all. To do one's own thinking, not weakly to be led, not thoughtlessly to lead,—this is a problem in the artistry of wisdom; and the college that strives to solve this problem must face trouble and misunderstanding;

'Activity being battle with the age

It lives in; Half life, silence while you learn
What has been done; the other half, attempt
At speech amid world's wail of wonderment—

"Here's something done was never done before"

To be the very breath that moves the age
Means not to have breath drive you bubble-like

Before it—but yourself to blow; that's strain,

Strain's worry through the lifetime.'

"Yet with this comes the most precious gift of our College,—a man's right to his own thought and to the enthusiasm that is born of it. 'Why do you care so much about Harvard', said the friend of a young Texan who had gone home after graduation. 'Because', he said, 'it is the only institution I have encountered where I was free to have an enthusiasm.'

"On all days, and most of all on this day, Harvard University is not a collection of schools in Cambridge but a brotherhood as wide as the world. No man has done so much to unite this brotherhood man to man and every man to his Alma Mater as Edgar Huidekoper Wells, A.B. '97, and at all times Master of Hearts. We cannot let him go without one visible sign of what he means to us; and therefore we beg of him to take from the alumni this cup of gold, on the three sides of which are wrought

these inscriptions: 'Edgar Huidekoper Wells, '97,—Servant and Lover of Harvard University,—Alumni amantes alumno fideli amato.'

"With those we know best and care for most there is little need of speech. He need not say a single word, but he must come forward and take what is now and always his own. Edgar Huidekoper Wells, Servant and Lover of Harvard University."

After Mr. Wells received his cup Dean Briggs introduced the following speakers: President Lowell, Governor Foss, Dr. Müller, Bishop Brent, Governor Wright, Judge Sheldon, who spoke for the class of 1863, and Dean Thayer who represented the class of 1888.

DEAN THAYER.

Dean Thayer said:

"Mr. President and Brethren of the Alumni Association:

"The class of 1888 is passing before the reviewing stand after one long stage of the march on which it set out twenty-five years ago—that forced march which, as we look back, seems to us so strangely swift. As we pause here for a moment midway in our journey, our thoughts naturally turn to our brothers twenty-five years before us, who are now celebrating their golden anniversary, and to those others who stand today on the threshold.

"The class of 1863 stepped from the College halls into the scene of the Civil War, and did its duty in a fashion which makes its story a part of the great epoch of Harvard. From that class she sent

'Her wisest scholars, those who understood

The deeper teachings of her mystic tome
And offered their fresh lives to make it good.'

"To some of them death in their country's cause came quickly on the field of battle. Others came back to serve truth on other fields. To few indeed came such opportunities for service as to the speaker who has just sat down. I cannot decently characterize in his presence a career which has long since received from Harvard her meed of highest honor, but I should like to take issue with his suggestion that his work is in any sense closed. I make bold to say

that on our great court there is no younger and no better judge,—I put it conservatively,—than he. As he was the first scholar at College in the class of 1863, so he has ever been first to those who have practiced before him as a judge in the Superior Court and in the Supreme Judicial Court. Sometimes at this season it is asked,—what the colleges are doing for the state? So long as the colleges of New England can furnish to the Bench of Massachusetts—Harvard a Sheldon, Yale a Knowlton, Amherst a Rugg—they need not fear that question.

"Twenty-five years afterward the class of 1888 came into the world. They came into a very different scene. No such call was heard to service and self-sacrifice. Peace and abundance were about us. We sat 'here in the promised land which flowed with Freedom's honey and milk.' Just ahead of us were years when the national conscience did not very insistently disturb the body politic, but slumbered, or at least drowsed, in material prosperity. In outward and visible ways my classmates have had no such opportunities to show their courage and devotion as came to the men of '63. But

'Life may be given in many ways
And loyalty to truth be sealed
As bravely in the closet as the field',

and the class of '88 has not forgotten the lessons it learned in this place. On Sunday we stood in Appleton Chapel and heard the roll call of our dead. As name after name was read, there flashed by a series of pictures, one after another, each preaching its own sermon to our hearts. And the picture which showed the deck of the sinking Titanic differed from others only in the more dramatic quality of its appeal.

"I shall try to speak a word of one name on that list, although I cannot easily trust myself to do so. It is a name that means much to the class of '88. We knew him in his undergraduate days, incidentally as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, more conspicuously as a football captain and half-back of singularly gallant and dauntless quality. He went out into life, and the world again saw chiefly brilliant material success, the breaking down of obstacles, the gathering in of rewards, as we had seen

these things on the foot ball field. Those who were near to him knew qualities of tenderness, and devotion to ideals, which others would scarcely have guessed. Among his many-sided activities he was for many years a collector of fine and rare minerals. I am told by those who know that he had the finest private collection in America, ranking with the best private collections in the world. During the past winter he has been looking death in the face as steadily and cheerfully as he would have gone to meet him under the guns of Cold Harbor. These months of waiting gave him time to arrange all his affairs; and as a result his collection of minerals is today being delivered at the laboratory across the way, and one of the Faculty is absent from these exercises because of the responsibilities involved in receiving it. This gives us the finest university collection in existence, and there are but three or four public collections to match it. That was Bert Holden's gift to Harvard in his lifetime. When his will is known, she may have still more cause to remember him.

"We turn now to a new class, and looking back across the calmer seas between we seem to see once more the storm and stress of '63. Disturbance and unrest are around us on every hand, but they are signals for hope and not for fear. May we not believe that even their sharper throes are but the birth pangs of a new life, of a new birth of human sympathy? Nowhere do the winds of the morning blow more clear and free than among the young men who are going out into the world today. As one of our Mother's household servants, privileged to have a part in the nursery care of her children, I know whereof I speak, and I say without reserve that the graduates of 1913 are better men than we were, more filled with the spirit of service, with a clearer and surer vision of the bright ideal that beckons them on. So they go out from this peaceful haven into the gathering storm; and when a part of them come weatherbeaten back after another twenty-five years they will be better men than we are today.

"But I like better to think of the things in which we do not differ. In one thing we are all and always the same—in our

love and gratitude to this University. Twenty-five years from now our brothers of 1913 will stand here considerably reduced, for her use, in their material possessions, but they will reckon that birthday present a little thing beside the debt it goes to pay, and less still beside the feeling which it expresses. Their larger gift, and that which the University will value more, will be one which only grows with spending. Of this they will say to their Mother, as we say to her now,

'Our bounty is as boundless as the sea,
Our love as deep; the more we give to thee

The more we have, for both are infinite.'

BISHOP BRENT.

Bishop Brent said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Honor bestowed upon an individual ultimately must revert to the cause which made the man. And today when this noble University, which I am now proud to call my own, conferred upon me the distinction in which I rejoice she bestowed upon a great cause honor that becomes that cause.

"The controller of the world's destiny has committed a great and a religious trust to this nation, a trust that was not of the nation's seeking, but which was laid upon her by the hands of Providence. I mean the trust of shaping the life and guiding the affairs of an alien race aspiring toward liberty until such time as the people of that race are furnished with the unity, the national conscience, and the stability of character which make independence a safe as well as a true expression of freedom. We of this nation know full well that prior to the day when independence is a part of freedom there must come a period of tutelage and dependence. But we look toward a moment when our history will be repeated in the history of the people for whom we now stand sponsor, and until that day has dawned we shall continue our trust. I have had a share—small it may be—in this task for well nigh twelve happy, wholesome, difficult years, and I stand ready, should it appear to be my duty, to give the balance of my days to what is the

most generous and single-minded service ever rendered by a strong to a weak people.

"It is now fifteen years since Spain ended her work and her occupation in the Island where my home is. It is twelve years since civil government began its constructive work. And there is one happy feature in that which has been done by our nation, that it has always kept that constructive work above party politics. Irrespective of political affiliations men have been placed and done honor to the highest offices; and this University has reason to feel proud that today in the chief place of responsibility stands one of her sons who was ready to give his life and almost did give his life to the cause. In years to come, when the history of the Harvard of today is written, in letters of gold will be inscribed the story of the administration in the Philippine Islands of William Cameron Forbes. But it is not alone or chiefly in conspicuous positions that Harvard has done her work in those far distant islands. In obscure places as well as in places of high dignity and responsibility Harvard, through her sons, has been doing that work of which the nation has reason to be proud.

"We must look to the universities for the men filled with enthusiasm, ready to lay down their lives to carry forward the nation's work wherever it may be. And it is not the intellectual training alone that is needed. Rising high above the development of what might be called, and what I believe one of our modern philosophers does call, the lower consciousness, the development of the intelligence, rising high above it is that which gives men the fiery and stable enthusiasm to use their intelligence,—call it the higher consciousness, intuition or faith, as you will. And when men get that then they are equipped to carry their ability and their power into the heart of the world's need and bring humanity somewhat nearer, at least, to the goal of God's placing. I am a missionary first, last, and always, but I can see no distinction between the missionary of government or of morals or of religion. All come from, as all are inspired by the Christ, the Christ who is my master, the Christ who

is the statesman's master, the Christ who is the inspiration of this great University, yours and mine."

PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Cambridge on June 16, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. B. R. Briggs, '75, President of Radcliffe College and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, president; C. H. Grandgent, '83, Professor of Romance Languages, vice-president; William C. Lane, '81, Librarian of Harvard College, secretary; R. H. Dana, '74, of Cambridge, treasurer.

The following were elected honorary members: J. Collins Warren, '63, M.D. '66, LL.D. '06, Moseley Professor of Surgery, Emeritus; Joseph Lee, '83, of Boston; W. H. Schofield, Ph.D. '95, Professor of Comparative Literature; W. A. Neilson, Ph.D. '98, Professor of English; L. J. Henderson, '98, M.D. '02, Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry.

Additional members elected from the class of 1913 were: L. S. Gannett, of Rochester, N. Y.; A. P. Gradolph, of Toledo, O.; H. R. Habicht, of Chicago, Ill.; John Hornicek, of Albion, Pa.; C. W. Houghton, of Norwell, Mass.; and A. C. McGiffert, Jr., of New York City.

The following amendment was added to the constitution: "There shall be a standing committee of the graduate members appointed annually by the president, which shall advise with the immediate members in regard to all elections made by them, and shall from time to time report at the anniversary meeting."

At the exercises in Sanders Theatre Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, D. D., of Cambridge, delivered the oration and George E. Woodberry, '77, of Beverly, read a poem. At the close of the exercises the members and guests marched to the Harvard Union where they had the annual dinner.

Professor George F. Swain, Gordon McKay Professor of Civil Engineering, has been chosen Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission to succeed the late George G. Crocker, '64.



Back row—Hubbell (manager), Hardy, Tones, Ayres, Osborne, Hitchcock, Alsop. Second row—Felton, Frye, Dr. Sexton (coach), Wingate (captain), Young, Hardwick. In front—Clark, Gannett.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM.

Harvard Won the Yale Baseball Series

The Harvard baseball nine ended the season of 1913 with a brilliant victory over Yale. These teams had a series of three games; the first was played at New Haven on Tuesday, June 17, and was won by Yale, 2 to 0; the second was played in Cambridge the next day and was won by Harvard, 4 to 3, in 14 innings; and the third game was played on Saturday, June 21, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the grounds of the National League baseball club of that city, and was won by Harvard, 6 to 5. All these games were hotly contested and in doubt until the last man had been put out.

The winning of the baseball series with Yale was doubly welcome because it had not been commonly expected. The Yale nine had had a most successful season; until it met Harvard it had lost but four of the games on its schedule, and two of these defeats were at the hands of strong professional nines. The fielding, batting, and general playing of the Yale men had received the highest praise, and the New Haven nine was looked on as one of the best college teams ever put in the field. The development of the Harvard nine, on the contrary, had been slow and by no means constant; many games had been lost, and those immediately preceding the Yale series had been by no means encouraging from the Harvard standpoint. For these reasons Yale was a strong favorite.

The game at New Haven went to Yale because of its batting and because Harvard could not hit at opportune times. Frye, who pitched until two men had been put out in the fifth inning, was hit freely and only sharp fielding and good fortune prevented a larger score by the home team. In the first inning, after one Yale batter had struck out, Schofield made a two-base hit. Blossom then made a single and Schofield tried to score but was thrown out at the plate by Gannett. Yale made its first run in the fourth inning. Blossom hit for two bases and Riddell singled, but Gannett again handled the ball in fine shape and Blossom was put out at the plate. Riddell, however, went to third on the play and scored a moment later on Reilley's hit to right. Yale made another run in the

fifth. Cornish was hit by a pitched ball, went to second on Burdette's sacrifice, and crossed the plate when Gile made a two-bagger. Middlebrook bunted safely and then stole second. Tomes threw out Schofield at first and held the other Yale runners on their bases. At this point Hitchcock went into the box for Harvard and Blossom was retired on a grounder to Clark. Yale did not make a hit off Hitchcock's pitching.

Harvard hit the ball hard all through the game but could not do much with the bat when men were on bases. The Yale outfielders had seven put-outs and the infield also handled many hits which at first seemed to be going safe. After one man had been retired in the third, Alsop made the first hit for Harvard, and Wingate also singled, but Clark then hit directly to Reilley who tagged Alsop out at third, and Ayres went out on a long fly to Pumpelly. Harvard made two hits in the fourth inning also but could not score. After Gannett had struck out, Hardwick hit a grounder which was too fast for Blossom, and Tomes singled, sending Harwick to third. But Young and Frye went out on hits to the infield. The seventh inning also looked promising for Harvard. Hitchcock went out to Riddell, and then Alsop was passed to first and stole second. Wingate hit safely through Blossom, but Alsop thought the ball had been stopped and consequently did not try to go beyond third base. Clark then went out on a fly to Middlebrook, and Ayres on a foul. In the ninth Hitchcock went to first on Blossom's fumble. Wingate hit the ball hard, and it looked as though he might tie the game then and there, but Middlebrook made a splendid catch and doubled up Osborne, who was running for Hitchcock.

The Cambridge game was even more exciting than the one at New Haven. Felton was in the box for Harvard and he pitched a characteristic game; Yale made only five hits, one of them a two-bagger, and Felton struck out 14 men, but he also gave 12 bases on balls. The special features of the game were Harvard's rally which tied the score in the last half of the ninth inning, and the

earned run which won the game in the fourteenth inning. As will be seen from the score, Harvard outbatted Yale more than two to one, but many of the Harvard hits were made when they did little good. Brown pitched for Yale until two men had been put out in the twelfth inning, when he gave way to Gile.

Clark, the Harvard second-baseman, made a home run in the first inning after the two preceding hitters had been put out. Yale tied the score in the third inning. Felton sent the first two batters, Middlebrook and Schofield, to first on called balls. Blossom then hit a grounder to Wingate who threw to Tomes and caught Middlebrook at third. Then Riddell made a single to left field and Schofield scored while Blossom went to third, and Riddell moved to second on the throw to catch Schofield at the plate. Reilley, one of the best hitters on the Yale nine, struck out, and Hardwick made a beautiful catch of a line drive from Pumpelly's bat. Harvard was fortunate in holding Yale to one run in this inning.

In the fourth Yale made another score. Cornish went to first on called balls and to third on a wild pitch. Burdette struck out, but Felton gave Brown also his base on balls. Then Middlebrook struck out, but Schofield hit to left and scored Cornish. Blossom flied to Hardwick. Harvard also scored in the fourth. Wingate singled to centre and went to second on Clark's sacrifice bunt. Ayres made a single and Wingate crossed the plate. Gannett and Hardwick went out on grounders to Cornish.

Felton continued to give one or two bases on balls in almost every inning, but Yale did not make another run until the eighth, when Cornish started off with a single. Burdette went to first on balls, and Brown, by a sacrifice bunt to Felton, advanced both runners. Middlebrook then hit to Clark who tried to throw Cornish out at the plate but the Yale man was ahead of the ball. Schofield then hit a sharp grounder to Ayres who caught Burdette at the home plate. Blossom went out on a fly to Gannett.

It looked as though this run in the eighth inning might win the game. After two Harvard men had been put out in that

inning Wingate reached first on Riddell's error but was thrown out at second. Pumpelly made a two-bagger for Yale after two were out in the ninth, but he was left on second as Cornish was thrown out at first. The prospect did not look very encouraging when Harvard went in for the last half of the ninth. Clark went out on a foul to Riddell. Then Ayres made a stinging three-bagger to centre field, and a moment later Gannett put a clean single over second and sent Ayres home with the tying run. Hardwick struck out, and Tomes flied to Middlebrook.

In the tenth Middlebrook was passed to first after two men had been retired, and he was thrown out when he tried to steal second. Harvard went out in order. Schofield and Blossom struck out in the eleventh, and, after Riddell had been passed, Reilley was thrown out at first by Tomes. Again the three Harvard hitters went out in order. Felton struck out Pumpelly and Burdette in the 12th and Cornish flied out. Harvard made two hits in this inning, but they came after two men had been put out. At this point Gile took Brown's place. Felton sent a grounder to Cornish and was thrown out at first.

Each team had a man on base in the 13th inning but Yale's chance of scoring was spoiled by a double play, and Wingate was thrown out at second. After Blossom and Riddell had been put out in the 14th, Felton hit Reilley with the ball and the latter immediately stole second; he went to third as Young's throw was wild and the ball rolled into centre field. Fortunately for Harvard Pumpelly was thrown out by Clark. Ayres, the first man up for Harvard in the 14th was thrown out. Then Gannett made a hit which Cornish could not reach, and as the latter in his efforts to stop the ball had left second base uncovered, Gannett ran down to that base. Then Hardwick, who had not made a hit, pounded out a tremendously long one which would without doubt have been good for a home run, but, as Gannett scored the winning run, Hardwick's hit counted only as a two-bagger.

In the third game of the series Harvard once more "came from behind" and won after Yale had what seemed to be a safe

lead. About 15,000 people watched this game, and the enthusiasm and excitement were intense. Felton began the game for Harvard, but in the fifth he gave way to Hitchcock who allowed Yale only two singles in the rest of the game. Yale tried three pitchers—Gile, Brown, and Scott. All the pitchers except Hitchcock were wild, and all but Hitchcock, and Scott, who pitched only two innings, were hit rather freely. Both nines showed the effects of their hard playing earlier in the week and there were errors of judgment as well as of hands. Clark, one of the strongest hitters on the Harvard team, was unable to play because of an attack of tonsillitis, and Phillips took his place at second base.

Neither side did anything in the first inning, but in the second Harvard made three runs. Tomes started off with a hit to right. Reilley made a wild throw after stopping Young's grounder and Tomes went to third and Young to second. Felton hit a grounder to Riddell. Then Alsop went to first on balls, filling the bases. Wingate tried hard for a hit, but the best he could do was to send a hot liner to Cornish who caught the ball and almost doubled Young at second. Ayres here made one of his long hits which cleared the bases and put him on second. Gannett went out on a fly to Reilley.

Yale made two runs in the third. Felton passed both Hunter and Middlebrook. Blossom hit to Felton who threw Hunter out at third. Schofield hit a grounder to Phillips who fumbled and then tried to catch Middlebrook at the plate but the Yale man scored. Schofield ran down to second on the throw home, but found Blossom on that bag, and Schofield was run down while Blossom went to third, from which base he scored on Riddell's single to right. Pumpelly ended the inning by striking out. In the fifth Wingate, Gannett, and Hardwick were sent to first on balls, but no runs were scored by Harvard. Yale made two more runs in that inning. Hunter went out from Felton to Ayres. Middlebrook bunted safely and went to third on Blossom's single to centre. Blossom immediately stole second. Then Schofield made a clean hit which scored both Mid-

dlebrook and Blossom. Hitchcock went into the box here. Riddell was thrown out by Wingate, and Pumpelly was called out on strikes. Yale made another run in the sixth. Hitchcock hit Reilley, and the latter went to second on Cornish's sacrifice and stole third. Brown struck out. Hunter made a timely single which scored Reilley. Middlebrook fled out.

Harvard made three runs and won the game in the seventh inning. Tomes made a single to left, and Gannett went to first on called balls, Hardwick fled to Middlebrook, but Gile filled the bases by passing Frye, who batted for Phillips. Gile then retired in favor of Brown, who immediately gave a base on balls to Tomes, thus forcing in a run. Then Young made a double to right, and both Gannett and Frye scored. Tomes and Young were left on bases as Cornish threw out Hitchcock, and Brown handled Alsop's bunt. These three runs made the score 6 to 5 in favor of Harvard, and it was not changed in the subsequent innings. Reilley started off with a single in Yale's half of the eighth and went to second on Cornish's sacrifice, but Hitchcock struck out Scott and Hunter. Yale was not dangerous in the seventh or ninth.

The summaries of the three games follow:

YALE.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, c.f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Schofield, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Blossom, s.s.	3	0	2	2	3	1
Riddell, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	0
Reilley, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	1
Pumpelly, r.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Cornish, 2b.	2	1	0	3	1	0
Burdette, c.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Gile, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
Totals,	28	2	8	27	9	2
HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	0	2	3	3	0
Clark, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	0
Gannett, r.f.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Hardwick, c.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Young, c.	4	0	0	5	2	0
Frye, p.	2	0	0	1	4	0
Hitchcock, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
*Osborne.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	29	0	5	24	15	0

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yale,	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x—2	
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Earned run—Yale 1. Sacrifice hit—Burdette. Stolen bases—Alsop, Middlebrook, Riddell. Two-base hits—Schofield, Blossom, Gile. Bases on balls—Off Gile 5. Left on bases—Harvard 11, Yale 4. Struck out—By Gile 4, by Frye 1, by Hitchcock 3. Hit by pitched ball—Cornish, Blossom. Double play—Middlebrook to Blossom. Time 1h., 40m. Umpires—Adams and Kelly.

*Ran for Hitchcock in ninth.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	6	0	0	1	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	1	1	2	3	0
Clark, 2b.	5	1	1	4	5	0
Ayres, 1b.	6	1	2	14	0	1
Gannett, r.f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	5	0	1	3	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	5	0	2	2	2	0
Young, c.	5	0	1	15	2	1
Felton, p.	5	0	1	0	3	0
Totals,	47	4	11	42	15	2

	YALE.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, c.f.	4	0	1	5	0	0
Schofield, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Blossom, s.s.	7	0	0	4	4	0
Riddell, 1b.	5	0	1	19	0	1
Reilley, 3b.	6	0	0	2	3	0
Pumpelly, r.f.	6	0	1	0	0	0
Cornish, 2b.	5	2	2	3	8	0
Burdette, c.	4	0	0	7	2	0
Brown, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Gile, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	44	3	7	*40	17	1

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Harvard,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—4
Yale,	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Harvard 4. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Brown. Stolen bases—Middlebrook 2, Schofield, Reilley, Cornish. Two-base hits—Pumpelly, Gannett, Hardwick. Three-base hits—Ayres, Felton. Home-run—Clark. Bases on balls—Off Felton 12, off Gile 1. Left on bases—Harvard 6, Yale 11. Struck out—By Felton 14, by Brown 5. Hit by pitched ball—Reilley. Double plays—Wingate to Clark. Wild pitch—Felton. Time—2h., 50m. Umpires—Sternberg and Adams.

*One out when winning run was scored.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	0	1	0	4	0
Ayres, 1b.	5	1	3	16	0	0
Gannett, l.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f., 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	1

Phillips, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4	1
Tomes, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	0
Young, c.	5	1	2	6	3	0
Felton, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
Hitchcock, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Frye, c.f.	1	1	0	1	0	0
Totals,	35	6	7	27	19	2

	YALE.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, c.f.	4	2	1	2	0	0
Blossom, s.s.	4	2	1	1	2	1
Schofield, l.f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Riddell, 1b.	2	0	1	10	1	0
Pumpelly, r.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Reilley, 3b.	3	1	1	3	0	1
Cornish, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4	0
Gile, p.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burdette, c.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hunter, c.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Scott, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	31	5	6	27	9	2

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—6
Yale,	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Ayres, Riddell, Young. Hits—Off Felton 4 in 4 1-3 innings, off Hitchcock 2 in 4 2-3 innings, off Gile 6 in 6 1-3 innings, off Brown 1 in 2-3 inning, off Scott 0 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Harvard 9, Yale 7. Stolen bases—Middlebrook, Blossom, Schofield, Riddell, Reilley, Wingate. Sacrifice hits, Cornish 2. Base on balls—By Felton 4, by Hitchcock, by Gile 6, by Brown 2. Struck out—by Felton, by Hitchcock 4, by Gile 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hitchcock Reilley. Time, 2h. 19 m. Umpire-in-chief, Kelly. Umpire on bases, Sternberg.

BASEBALL CAPTAIN

D. J. P. Wingate, of Winchester, Mass., has been reelected captain of the Harvard baseball nine. Wingate has already played two years on the team, a part of the time at third base but generally at short-stop. He was captain of his freshman nine, and played on the team at Phillips Exeter Academy where he prepared for College.

REYNOLDS, CREW CAPTAIN

Quentin Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J., has been elected captain of the Varsity crew for next year. Reynolds prepared for Harvard at Phillips Academy, Andover. In his freshman year he rowed number 3 in the freshman crew, and last year he was number 3 in the Varsity eight. This year he rowed at bow. He is twenty-three years old, and weighs 168 pounds.

Harvard Won All the Boat Races with Yale

Harvard defeated Yale in all the boat races rowed at New London on June 20. The Harvard university eight won its four mile race by ten lengths, the university four was about 7 1-2 lengths ahead at the finish of its two-mile race, and the freshman eight beat the Yale 1916 crew by about a length. These were the important races on the program. In addition, Harvard won the mile races for second university fours and freshman fours, both of which contests took place late on the afternoon of June 19; the freshman four had a lead of about five lengths, and the second university four defeated the Yale crew by about seven lengths.

The four-mile race for university eights was started at about 3.45, Friday afternoon, almost on time. It was rowed downstream from the flags opposite Red Top to the railroad bridge. Earlier in the day, rain had fallen, but the weather cleared before the hour set for the afternoon race, and the conditions, although not as fast as they might have been, were satisfactory. The water was smooth and for the first two miles of the race there was little air, but after the crews went by the Navy Yard they ran into a light head wind. The time of the victorious eight, 21 minutes, 42 seconds, was reasonably good under the circumstances. Yale's time for the four miles was 22 minutes, 20 seconds.

As had been commonly expected, Yale took the lead at the start; but the New Haven crew was ahead for a short distance only, and never more than a few feet, perhaps a third of a length. The official times taken on the referee's boat made it appear that Yale was almost half a length ahead at the half-mile flag, but it was the unanimous testimony of the spectators on the observation trains, who had a better chance than the officials to determine which boat was leading, that Harvard caught Yale before the shells had gone a quarter of a mile and was a few feet ahead at the half. The contest was a killing one at this point; each crew was rowing a high stroke and doing its utmost to row away from the other. The relative positions of the boats did not change much from the half-mile to

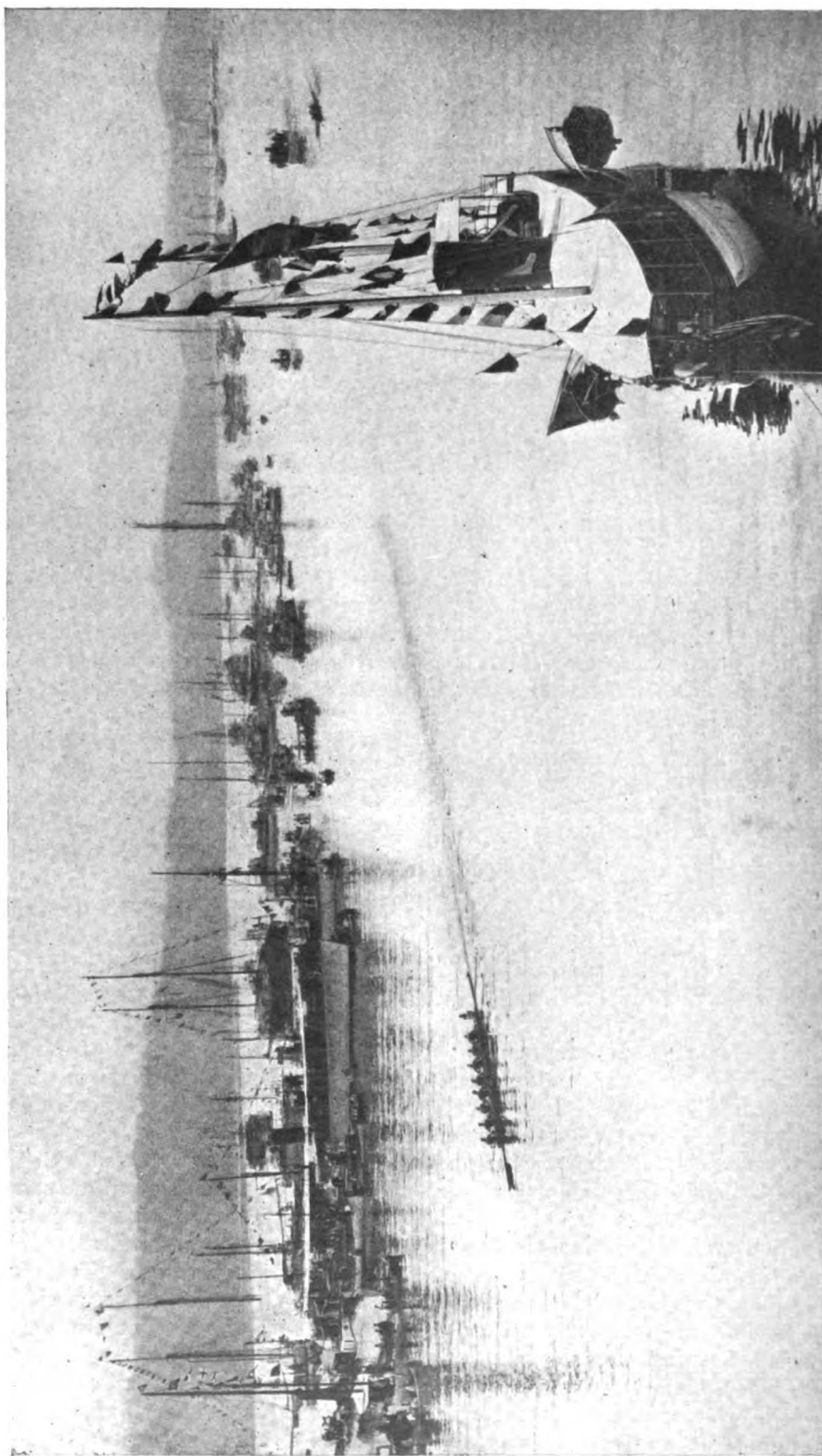
the mile, and at the latter point Harvard was about a third of a length ahead. According to the official figures again, Harvard did not increase its lead in the next half mile, but there must have been another mistake on the referee's boat, for open water could be seen between the two shells at the mile and a half.

It often happens that the official timing of a boat race is inaccurate. The referee's boat, on which the timers are, has to stay well behind the shells, and consequently the officials can not tell exactly when either crew goes by a half-mile flag. Judges are stationed at the finish to drop a flag when each shell crosses the finish line, and the times for the whole course are therefore accurate. But, for the reasons stated above, the times for the various half-miles and miles can not be depended upon.

One did not need a stop watch, however, to see that Harvard was gaining after the mile and a half flag had been passed. Both crews had been rowing 34 or 35 strokes to the minute, but before they reached the Navy Yard, which is almost half way down the course, Chanler dropped the stroke to 31, and there Harvard kept it until the very end of the race, when the beat was gradually raised to 38 and the crew made a fine spurt for the finish line. In spite of what the official times seem to indicate, Harvard was almost if not quite three lengths ahead at two miles, and the distance between the two shells steadily grew larger during the rest of the race. At three miles Harvard was six lengths ahead, and four additional lengths were gained in the last mile.

The Harvard crew rowed well throughout the race. Almost from the start it had the great advantage of seeing its rival astern. After the first mile and a half the result could be foreseen. The Yale men rowed with great pluck but their physical condition was not good or else the style of stroke which they were using exhausted them. They tried several times to spurt but apparently found it impossible to do so. They were in great distress at the finish.

The official times by half miles follow:



The Finish of the University Boat Race at New London, June 20.

	Harvard.	Yale.
Half Mile,	2m. 37s.	2m. 35½s.
1 Mile,	5m. 11s.	5m. 12s.
1½ Mile,	8m. 03s.	8m. 04s.
2 Miles,	10m. 42s.	10m. 49s.
2½ Miles,	13m. 13s.	13m. 29s.
3 Miles,	16m. 07s.	16m. 29s.
3½ Miles,	18m. 59s.	19m. 21s.
4 Miles,	21m. 42s.	22m. 20s.

The morning races, those for university fours and freshman eights, were a little late, but the delays were not serious. The four-oar race was started at about 9.30. It was raining hard, and the wind was blowing upriver but the tide was not running in very fast; if it had not been for the rain the water would have been too rough for rowing, but the conditions, except for the spectators, were good enough. The crews started at the railroad bridge and rowed two miles upstream finishing at the Navy Yard. Harvard had in this race, as in both the other races of the day, the west or New London side of the river. The two fours started off at a high stroke. Harvard soon drew ahead and almost immediately dropped the stroke to 30. At the half mile the shells lapped, but after that Harvard steadily drew away. Gardiner did not take chances but kept the stroke at 30 until the spurt at the finish, when the crew showed a beautiful burst of speed. Harvard's lead was more than seven and a half lengths. The official times by half miles were:

	Harvard.	Yale.
Half Mile,	2m. 46s.	2m. 47s.
1 Mile,	5m. 52s.	6m.
1½ Mile,	9m. 04s.	9m. 17s.
2 Miles,	11m. 52s.	12m. 11s.

The race for freshman eights was by all odds the best one of the day. The training period at Gales Ferry had shown pretty clearly that both the 1916 crews were unusually fast, and each side was confident of victory. The race showed that the preliminary estimates of the eights had not been far out of the way. Both were far above the average for form and speed, and the record might have been broken if the conditions had been favorable; as it was, Harvard had hard work to win by a length in 10 minutes, 41 seconds. It was clear that the Cambridge freshmen were surprised and disconcerted when they found their rivals persistently staying beside them; the result was that Harvard rowed too high a

stroke and "shortened" materially. The race was rowed soon after that for the fours and over the same course which the fours had taken. The two freshmen eights went off the mark together, but Harvard quickly took the lead, and was three-quarters of a length ahead at the half-mile. This lead was increased in the next half-mile although Harvard had to row 34 strokes to the minute in order to gain, whereas Yale rowed only 32. At this point it looked as though Harvard would have an easy victory, for at the mile flag the crimson was a length and a half ahead. But in the next half mile Yale made a beautiful spurt and gained rapidly; in spite of the official times, which show Harvard a length and a quarter ahead at the mile and a half flag, the fact was that Yale had pulled up until Harvard's lead was considerably less than a length. Yale was then rowing a beautiful, long stroke, and Harvard was clipping and washing out. Fortunately for Harvard, the strength, endurance, and fighting qualities of the men in the boat enabled them to hold off their Yale rivals and to regain in the last half mile a part of the lead which had been lost, but it was a real race clear to the finish line and every Harvard supporter was glad when the flags fell. The times of the crews by half miles are here given:

	Harvard.	Yale.
Half Mile,	2m. 27s.	2m. 30s.
1 Mile,	5m. 15s.	5m. 21s.
1½ Mile,	8m. 06s.	8m. 11s.
2 Miles,	10m. 41s.	10m. 45s.

The mile races for freshmen fours and second university fours, which were rowed on Thursday afternoon, were won by Harvard without much difficulty. The Harvard freshmen rowed in good form and led their rivals from the start; the times were: Half-mile—Harvard, 2 minutes, 45 seconds; Yale, 2 minutes, 50 seconds. Mile—Harvard, 5 minutes, 30 seconds; Yale, 5 minutes, 42 seconds. The Yale freshmen were badly used up at the finish. The times of the second university fours were: Half mile—Harvard, 2 minutes, 41 seconds; Yale, 2 minutes, 50 seconds. Mile—Harvard, 5 minutes, 25 seconds; Yale, 5 minutes, 43 seconds.

The statistics of the various crews follow:

Harvard University Eight.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	Q. Reynolds, '14, Montclair, N. J.,	23	6.01½	168
2—	F. H. Trumbull, '14, Salem, Mass.,	21	6.00	163
3—	E. D. Morgan, Jr., '13, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.,	22	6.01	166
4—	B. Harwood, '15, Newton, Mass.,	20	6.02	179
5—	G. M. MacVicar, '15, Cambridge,	20	6.01	177
6—	A. M. Goodale, '13, Saco, Me.,	23	6.00½	177
7—	G. F. Stratton, '13, Cambridge,	23	6.00¼	175
Stroke—	L. S. Chanler, '14, New York,	21	6.00	160
Coxswain—	C. T. Abeles, '13 (captain), St. Louis,	21	5.06	107
Average weight of eight, 170⅝ pounds.				

Harvard University Four.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	L. Saltonstall, '14, Boston,	21	6.00	160
2—	T. J. D. Fuller, Jr., '15, Washington, D. C.,	19	5.10¾	159
3—	H. A. Murray, '15, New York,	20	6.00	165
Stroke—	W. T. Gardiner, '14 (captain), Gardiner, Me.,	21	5.11	184
Coxswain—	A. T. Abeles, '13, St. Louis,	21	5.06	107
Average weight of four, 167 pounds.				

Harvard Second University Four.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	E. K. Carver, '14, Cambridge,	19	5.11½	163
2—	L. Curtis, Jr., '14, Boston,	21	6.02	178
3—	L. H. Mills, '14 (captain), Portland, Or.,	21	6.02	168
Stroke—	F. W. Busk, '16, New York,	18	5.11½	153
Coxswain—	H. Gallaher, Santa Barbara, Calif.,	19	5.05	110
Average weight of four, 170 pounds.				

Harvard Freshman Eight.

Position.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	A. T. Lyman, Waltham, Mass.,	19	6.01	174
2—	J. Talcott, Jr., New York,	19	6.00	162
3—	E. W. Soucy, Boston,	20	5.11½	176
4—	D. P. Morgan (captain), New York,	18	5.09¾	174
5—	T. H. Potter, New York,	19	6.01½	179
6—	K. B. G. Parson, Providence, R. I.,	19	6.01½	180
7—	C. E. Schall, New York,	19	6.03	188
Stroke—	L. S. Chichester, Allegan, Mich.,	20	5.11	156
Coxswain—	H. L. F. Kreger, Fairfield, Me.,	20	5.06	106
Average weight of eight, 173⅝ pounds.				

Harvard Freshman Four.

Position.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	F. I. H. Whitmarsh, New York,	19	5.07	152
2—	H. S. Middendorf, Baltimore,	19	6.01	176
3—	J. W. Middendorf, Baltimore,	19	6.01	176
Stroke—	C. C. Lund, Boston,	18	6.00	153
Coxswain—	W. F. Enright, St. Joseph, Mo.,	19	5.04½	110
Average weight of four, 166¾ pounds.				

Yale University Eight.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	T. B. Denegre, '15, New Orleans, La.,	20	5.11	170
2—	C. N. Snowden, '13S. (captain), Pittsburgh, Pa.,	22	6.00	155
3—	F. L. Stephenson, Jr., '13, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	22	6.01	182
4—	J. H. Philbin, '13, New York,	22	5.11	181
5—	E. W. Freeman, '13, Riverdale, N. Y.,	21	6.02	175
6—	M. S. Denman, '13S, Des Moines, Ia.,	21	6.01	182
7—	W. J. Lippincott, '14, Alexandria, Ind.,	22	5.11	159
Stroke—	W. W. Crocker, '15, Burlingame, Calif.,	20	5.10	151
Coxswain—	P. Barnum, '13, Mamaroneck, N. Y.,	21	5.08	114
Average weight of eight, 168 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.				

Yale University Four.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	C. E. Allen, '13, Salt Lake City,	21	5.10	167
2—	A. V. I. Bugbee, '13S., S. Longmeadow, Mass.,	21	5.09	176
3—	R. R. Titus, '15, Mamaroneck, N. Y.,	19	5.10	165
Stroke—	P. C. Bryce, '13, New York,	23	6.05	174
Coxswain—	C. G. Shepard, '13S., W. Hartford, Conn.,	20	5.06	117
Average weight of four, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.				

Yale Second University Four.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	G. Jenkinson, '14S., Wolfboro, N. H.,	20	6.00	175
2—	H. L. Rogers, '14, Hyde Park, N. Y.,	21	5.11	167
3—	J. F. Stillman, '15, New York,	21	6.02	182
Stroke—	C. Bennitt, '15, Springfield, Mass.,	19	6.00	156
Coxswain—	N. V. Donaldson, '15, Philadelphia,	21	5.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
Average weight of four, 170 pounds.				

Yale Freshman Eight.

Position.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	W. J. Stauffer, New Orleans, La.,	19	5.11	165
2—	J. R. Sheldon, Jr., Savannah, Ga.,	19	5.11	174
3—	A. D. Sturtevant, Washington, D. C.,	19	6.01	167
4—	A von der Ropp, New York,	20	6.04	181
5—	S. W. Nixon, New York,	19	6.01	171
6—	J. B. Fitzpatrick, St. Paul, Minn.,	19	6.00	172
7—	Seth Low, 2d, New York,	19	5.10	165
Stroke—	R. C. Gilfillan (captain), Springfield, Mass.,	22	6.00	158
Coxswain—	A. McLane, Baltimore,	18	5.07	110
Average weight of eight, 169 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds.				

Yale Freshman Four.

Position.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	S. G. Gaillard, Philadelphia,	19	5.10	150
2—	C. D. Dickey, New York,	19	5.10	152
3—	P. Schwartz, Suffield, Conn.,	19	6.01	160
Stroke—	H. Hume, Springfield, Mass.,	17	5.09	150
Coxswain—	S. C. Gowrie, Springfield, Mass.,	18	5.08	118
Average weight of four, 153 pounds.				

DEATH OF DR. J. I. T. COOLIDGE

Rev. James Ivers Trecothick Coolidge, '38, senior alumnus of the College since 1907, died in Cambridge on June 18. He was in his ninety-sixth year. His wife died on June 1.

Dr. Coolidge was born in Boston on November 1, 1817, in a house owned by his grandfather which stood on Hancock Street. At the age of ten he was sent to the Boston Latin School, then standing near the site of the Parker House, and was graduated in 1833, entering Harvard in the autumn of 1834.

Dr. Coolidge was ordained in February, 1842, as a Unitarian minister. Sixteen years later, however, he became a member of the Episcopal church and was ordained deacon in St. Paul's Church, Boston, in 1859. He later had parishes in Providence and South Boston. He resigned from his pastorate in the latter place in 1873, going to St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., as a teacher of secular studies. For some years he served as headmaster of the school and rector of St. Mark's Church. In the fall of 1882 he resigned and moved to Cambridge where, however, he was active in church affairs, although having no regular parish, with the exception of from 1885 to 1888 when he served as rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Hingham. During the last twenty years he had assisted frequently at Episcopal churches in Cambridge and was a familiar figure at church conventions. He is survived by two children, Ellery Channing Coolidge and Mrs. Walter Deane.

With the death of Dr. Coolidge the honor

of being the oldest living Harvard graduate falls to Dr. James Lloyd Wellington, '38, of Swansea, Mass., who was ninety-five years old on January 27 last. Rev. Edward A. Renouf, of Keene, N. H., is also a survivor, as is a temporary member of the class, Mr. Jacob Weld Seaver, of Boston.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS

At the election on Commencement Day, the following graduates were elected Overseers for a term of six years: George Herbert Palmer, '64, of Cambridge; William Roscoe Thayer, '81, of Cambridge; Frederick Cheever Shattuck, '68, of Boston; Langdon Parker Marvin, '98, of New York; Frederick Perry Fish, '75, of Boston. Harlan Page Amen, '79, of Exeter, N. H., was elected for four years to fill the unexpired term of Jerome D. Greene, '96.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS

On Commencement Day the following graduates were elected Directors of the Alumni Association to serve for three years: Robert Patterson Perkins, '84, of New York; Bernard Walton Trafford, '93, of Boston; and Minot Osgood Simons, '91, of Cleveland, O.

THE NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR

The next issue of the BULLETIN, number 1 of volume 16, will appear on Wednesday, September 24. The University, it will be remembered, will open next year on Monday, September 22, instead of the last Thursday of September as was the practice up to 1912.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

NUMBER 38

JUNE 25, 1913

COMMENCEMENT DAY, THE
CREWS AND THE NINE WIN
THEIR CONTESTS WITH YALE

PUBLISHED FOR

THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
BY THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED
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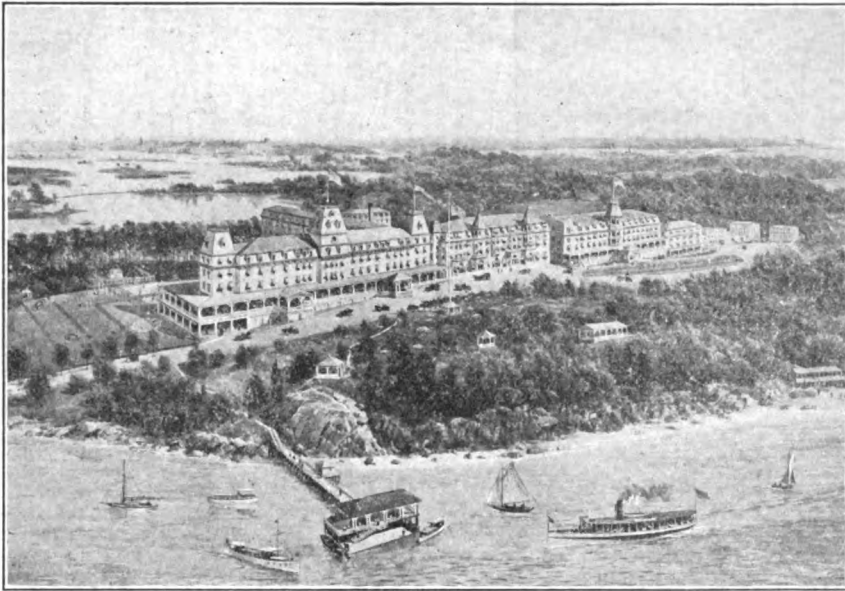
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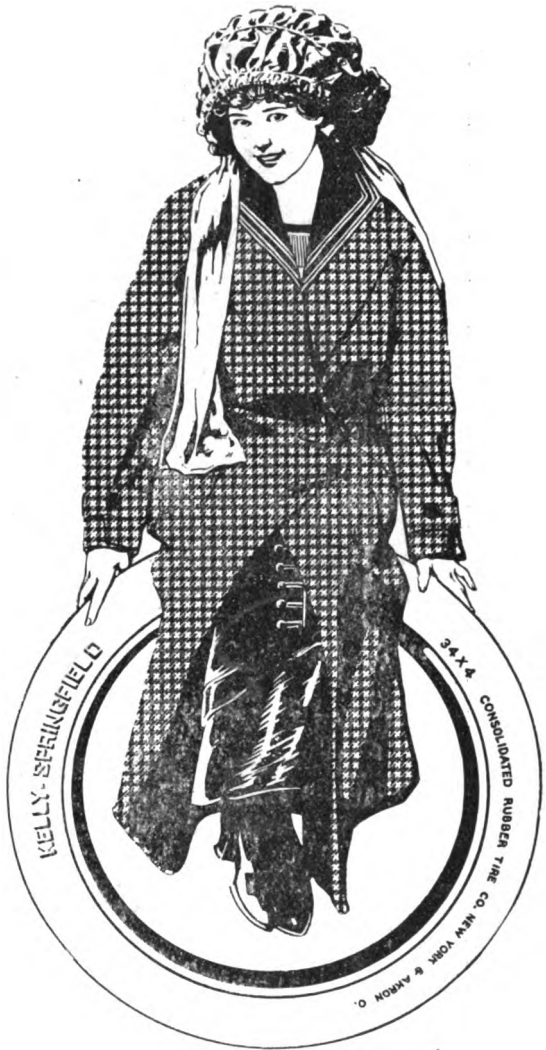
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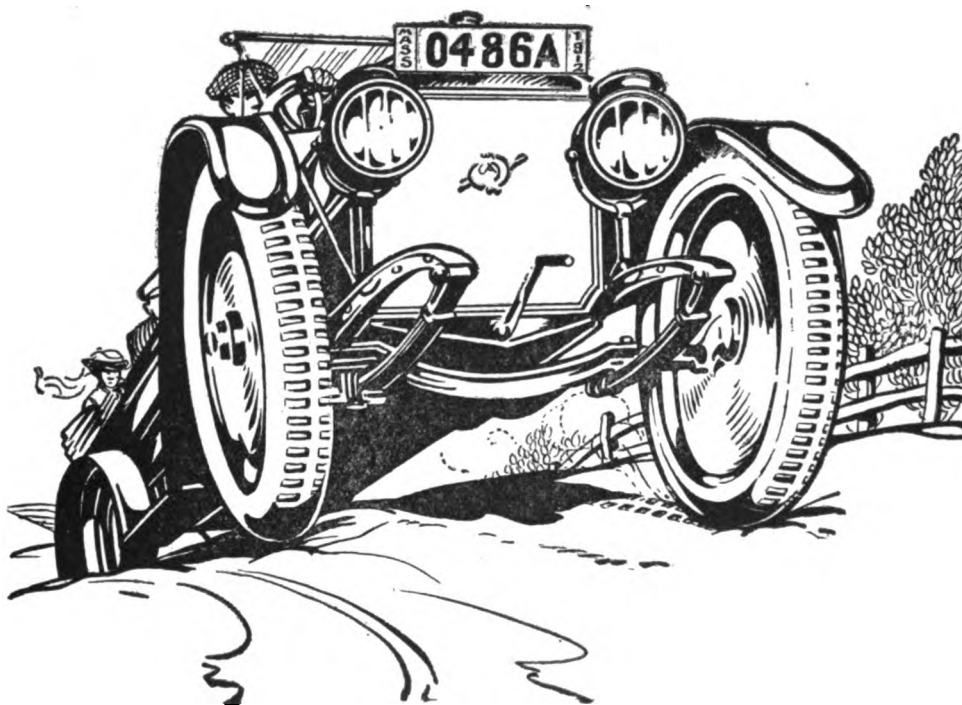
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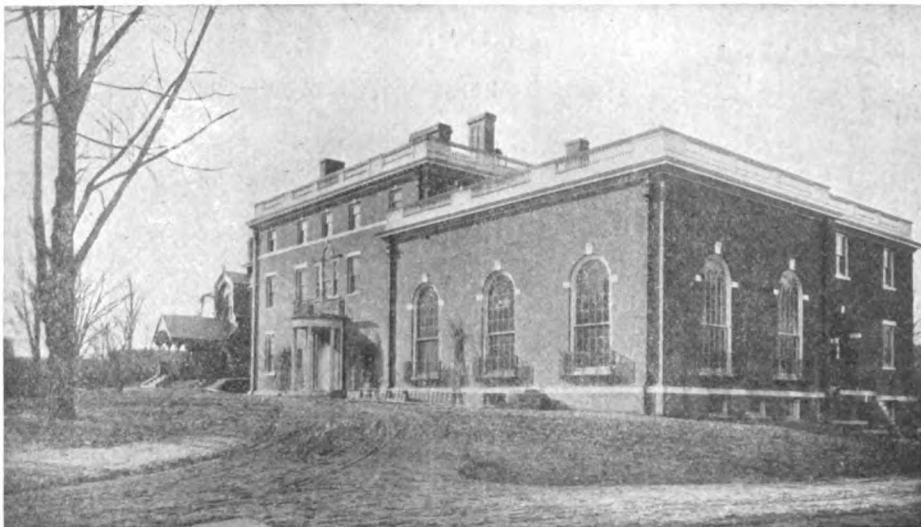
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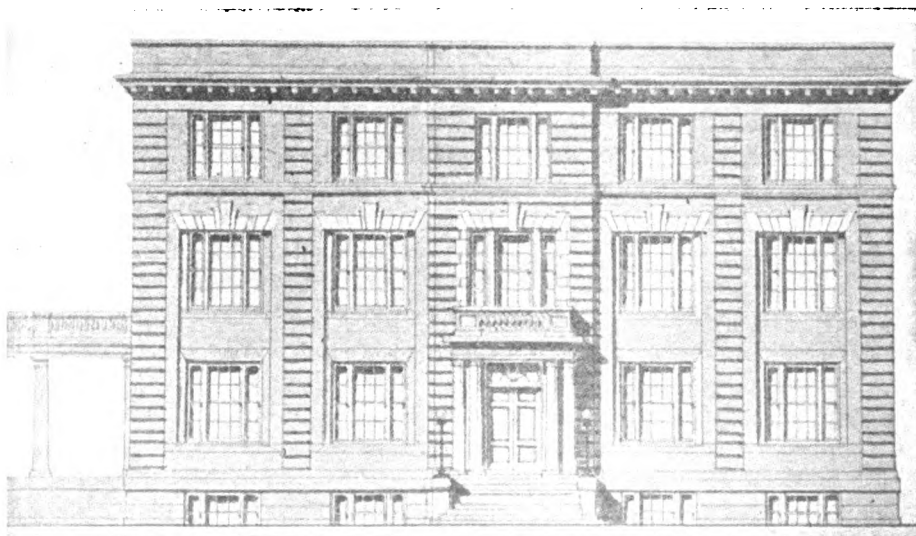
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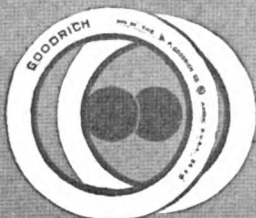
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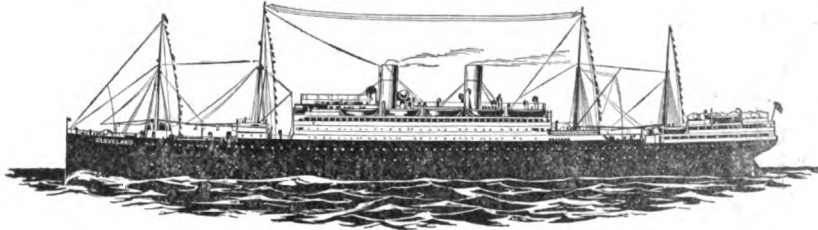
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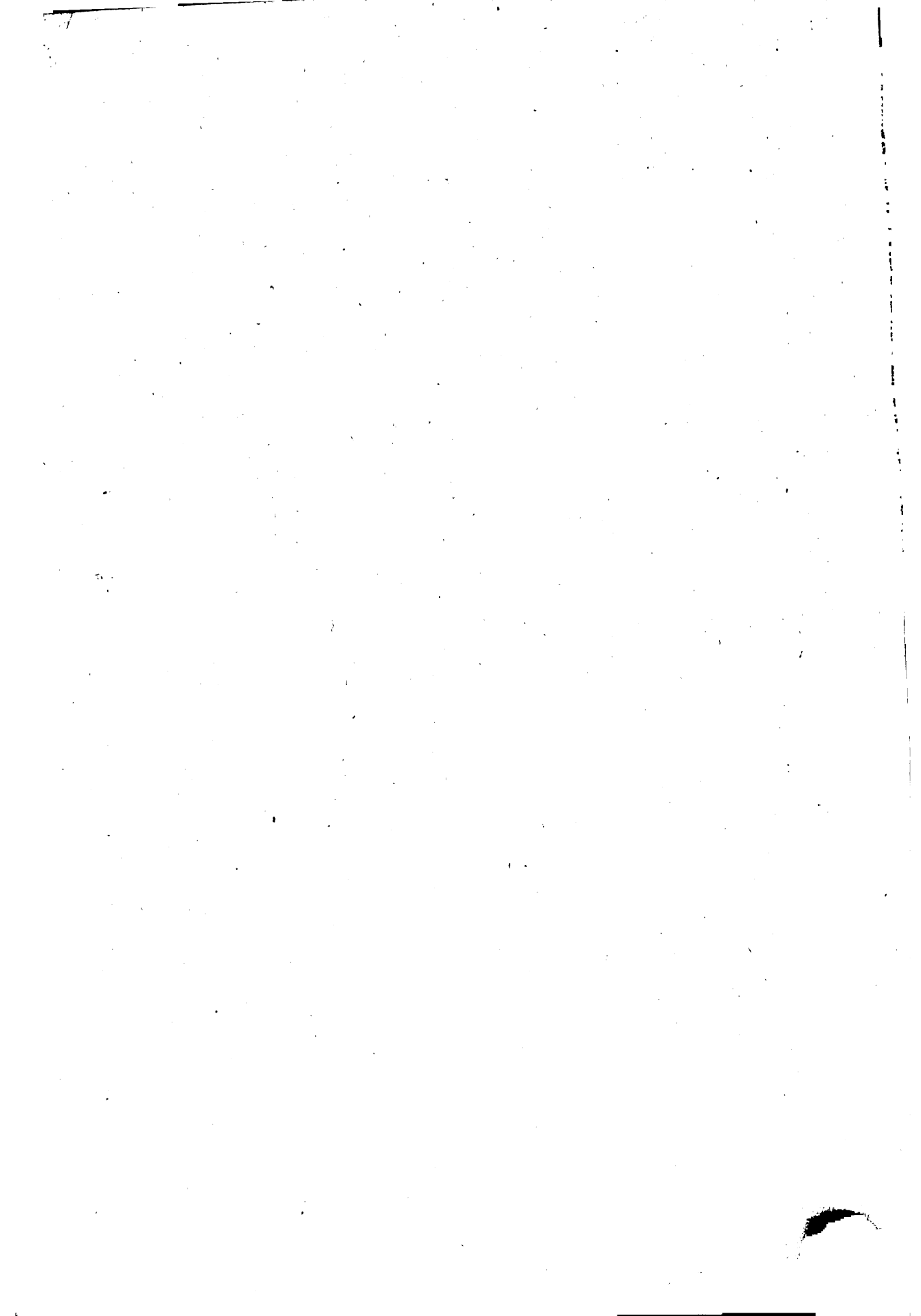
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